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FORUM ROMANUM
ET MAGNUM.

FORUM ROMANUM ET MAGNUM.

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FORUM ROMANUM.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.



IN this second edition great changes and improvements have been made: the whole has been thoroughly revised and corrected, with the help of one of the best scholars in Oxford, who declines to have his name published. Instead of being confined to the Forum of the time of the Republic, those added by the Emperors are now included, according to the authentic Regionary Catalogue in the *Notitia de Regionibus* of Regio VIII. Of that of Julius Cæsar no part is now visible, the site being entirely built over with modern houses. Of the Forum of Augustus there are more remains still visible; it was made just within the eastern side of the wall of the second city. An account of these remains is given in that of the Walls of the Kings, against one of which they stand.

We are told by Suetonius that the Forum of Augustus was made *narrower*, because he would not interfere with private property; it now appears that two of the old towers of this wall of the Kings had become private property by that time; one of these is still standing, though concealed behind modern houses, of the other the foundations only remain, but the site shews in what manner this Forum was made narrower. Of the Forum of Nerva, called Transitorium, a fragment remains (see Plate XXXIX.). Of the Forum of Trajan the remains are considerable (see Plates XXXV. and XXXVI.). We have also important views of parts of this from his coins (see Plates XXXVII. and XXXVIII.).

It has also been found necessary to give a separate plan of this part of the eighth Regio, to shew it more distinctly (Plate XL.). The complete plan of this important Regio, called emphatically FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM, extends to the Tiber, and includes the Forum Boarium (Plate XLI.). The original Forum, separately, is also given (Plate XXXII.); in that I have ventured to insert, *in their places*, the fragments of the Marble Plan of parts of Rome in the third century.

An important error has also been corrected. It is now made evident that the sculpture on the two marble walls in the Comitium represents the great donation of Marcus Aurelius, who followed the example of Trajan, and cancelled the public debt of the Roman citizens; the burning of the deeds is shewn on one of the walls,

with a procession of citizens carrying account-books to be burnt (Plate XIV.). On the other wall the Emperor is addressing the people, and they rudely interrupt him by all crying out "*octo, octo!*" and he good-naturedly replied "*octo,*" intimating that he would give them the eight gold pieces each that they had asked for. This scene is vividly described by Dion Cassius, and is represented on the other wall (Plates XV. and XVI.). Unfortunately the figure of the Emperor is so much mutilated that this was not seen at first, and I have to thank the keen eyes of Mr. Russell Forbes for pointing it out to me. When the idea was once given, a comparison with other sculptures of that Emperor, of which there can be no doubt, makes it perfectly clear.

Two of the Plates of the Senaculum, or Curia, in the Capitolium, at the north-east end of the Forum, but not in it, have been transferred to that part of the work, as they interfered with the sequence of the Plates of the Forum itself. Any one can now follow in these Plates the walk round the Forum, in the same manner as he can do on the spot. A comparison of Plates I., II., and IV., V., gives some idea of the enormous excavations that have been made, and shews that what was written before these excavations were made was necessarily made obsolete by them. Mr. Burn's learned work on Rome, the best of all the *closet-scholars'* books on the subject, was thus rendered to a great extent obsolete before it was published; and Mr. Frank Nichols' work on the Forum is found to be an almost incredible misapplication of great learning, his plans are seen to be purely works of *the imagination* when compared with those of Professor Cicconetti, measured and drawn on the spot. The difference between the present work and any previous one is that it is not made out in the closet, but on the spot, day after day, as the objects were brought to light.

In the first edition I included Regio IV., *TEMPLUM PACIS*, with Regio VIII., *FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM*; but I soon perceived that this was a mistake, and calculated to mislead closet-scholars, because the modern Roman antiquaries make the Forum extend to the Arch of Titus, and include in it the Via Sacra; but the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina is in Regio IV., not in Regio VIII., and that marks the boundary between the two. Such enormous excavations are still going on in the Via Sacra and on the Palatine Hill, with which it is closely connected, that I have thought it better to keep back this part to the last.

The Via Sacra passes over the Sub-Velia, and the whole of the Velia was always reckoned as part of the Palatine, after it had been

cut off from the Esquiline Hill by one of the enormous FOSSÆ QUIRITIUM, which isolated the city on the two hills—the second City of Rome—from all the other hills. Regio IV., with the Via Sacra, will therefore be better understood when it is united with Regio X., PALATINUM.

There is no doubt that the *authentic* Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century is the best guide we have as to the locality of the different buildings in Rome, in fact it is almost the only guide; it is *one* catalogue, although it is usually considered as *two*—one called *Curiosum Urbis Romæ*, the other *Notitia de Regionibus Urbis Romæ*. Both are of the fourth century, the *Notitia* is about half a century later than the *Curiosum*; this is shewn by the insertion of the Basilica Constantina in the latter only, it was built during the interval. This great structure was really built by Maxentius, and intended as a new and enlarged TEMPLUM PACIS; but after the death of Maxentius the Senate ordered it to be called after Constantine, and he added an apse at one end of the central division—an apse having become a necessary part of a Basilica, as a law-court or Curia—the place for the judge and the officers on seats round the semicircle. This addition is distinctly visible by the junction of the brickwork, and is shewn in one of my photographs (No. 3331). This has not hitherto been understood, but the same thing occurs in the Sessorian Palace, where the Prætorium, a great oblong hall of the second century, has an apse of the fourth added to it, when it was made into a church by S. Helena (as stated by Anastasius, 41), the Basilican type having then been adopted for churches.

Although the authentic Regionary Catalogue is the only positive evidence we have for the locality of the public buildings, the subsequent catalogues, called “the *spurious* Regionary Catalogues,” are not without their use: they are the compilations of learned men of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and are generally borne out by mention of the buildings by classical authors; they are not evidence, but they are useful as a guide. I have therefore included them in this second edition, they will be found at the end; the information is given as concisely as possible, and the references to the Classical authors are given and verified. The exact locality cannot always be depended on, but the objects are mentioned by good authorities, and the best information that is extant respecting the locality is given.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE great excavations that have been going on for many years, at intervals, in this most interesting part of the old City of Rome, are now so far completed that all the most important points are settled for ever, and are no longer matter of doubt, or dispute and discussion, but matter of fact, established by the most undoubted evidence,—the construction of the walls and the architectural details agreeing with the history long handed down, but hitherto only imperfectly understood. It seemed, therefore, necessary to change the plan of the publication of this work, and bring out as soon as possible a full explanation of all such important matters, making it the completion of this part of the work, and combining with it what would have been the eighth Regio, on the arrangement which had originally been begun. It is true that the eastern part of the Forum is still buried, and there must be a little uncertainty in that part; but this is very secondary, all the most important points are settled by the evidence of the construction, combined with the words of Augustus in his will, called the *Monumentum Ancyranum*^a.

The attempt, then, that is here made, is to give a concise account, clear and easy to understand, by arranging it in the form of a walk from the Capitolium, which included the *Ærarium*, *Tabularium*, *Senaculum*, and *Municipium* in one building, at the north end, to the steps up to the *Via Sacra* at the south. To this has been added a short account of the other objects in the eighth Regio, (including also the churches on this site,) and so incorporating the account of the Regio with the walk down the Forum.

These great excavations in the Forum were begun about 1812 by the Duchess of Devonshire, then resident in Rome, who excavated all the space between the *Tabularium* and the modern road, with the

^a The *Monumentum Ancyranum* is of so much importance for the true history of the CITY OF ROME, and especially of the FORUM ROMANUM, that it has been thought expedient to reproduce a copy of it in Plates XXX.

and XXXI. of this volume, and add the explanations and completion of the words deficient, from the admirable work of Professor Mommsen, as the original is hardly intelligible to ordinary readers without this help.

consent of the French, who were then the governors of Rome^b. On the return of the Pope to his temporal power, the work was suspended, and Prince Demidoff, then also residing in Rome during the winter season, offered to excavate the whole of the Via Sacra from the Forum to the Colosseum at his own expense, having been stimulated by the example of the Duchess. Pope Leo XII. at first gave him permission to do this, but in a few days retracted this permission, because some actors at his private theatricals had performed a piece supposed to have ridiculed the Pope^c. The work was then suspended for about fifty years, and was not taken up again in earnest until the Italians took possession of Rome, and purchased the Farnese gardens of Napoleon III. These gardens happened to consist of the exact site of Roma Quadrata, with the foss on the southern side of it, and have been tolerably well excavated by Signor Rosa for the French Emperor, although, at the time he began, the excavations were made only in search of statues for the Paris museums; and it was after the example had been given by the British Archæological Society of Rome, of making excavations for historical objects only^d, that Napoleon III. decided on continuing the excavations on the Palatine for such objects also. Any well-informed Roman antiquary could have told him, in the first instance, that when the Farnese villa was built, and the Farnese gardens were made, in the seventeenth century, the great Farnese collection of statues, the finest collection in Europe, which is now in the Royal Museum at Naples, was chiefly found on this spot, where the great public palaces of the Cæsars had previously stood.

When the Italian Government bought this property, after the fall of the Emperor, it was on the understanding that these excavations for historical purposes should be continued; and Signor Rosa, who had been originally recommended to the Emperor by Dr. Henzen,

^b Some idea of the enormous excavations that have been made in this part of Rome may be formed by comparing the view of the Forum in the seventeenth century (reproduced in Plate I.) with the view in 1874 (from a photograph) of Plate II.; and the view of the Temple of Saturn in 1812, reproduced from an official print of the French Government (in Plate IV.) with the same temple in 1874 (from a photograph) in Plate V.

^c This authentic anecdote is given in a contemporary work of good repute, the *Promenades dans Rome*, published under the fictitious name of Stendhal,

now acknowledged as the work of Henry Beyle, many years French Consul at Civita Vecchia. (See vol. i. p. 321, edition of Paris, 1873, *seule édition complete*.)

^d See the Plans and Views of the Porta Capena in the Supplement to the first volume of this work, originally published in the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1869, taken from Mr. Parker's photographs. M. Viollet-le-Duc of Paris is a living witness that this influenced the Emperor to change his plan, to search for historical objects only on the Palatine, very much to his credit.

as superintendent of the work, was recommended to, and adopted by, the Italian Government for the same purpose: he had formed an excellent project for excavating the whole of the Palatine Hill, with the slopes round it, including the Via Sacra, the Forum Romanum, and the Colosseum. This project was adopted by the Italian Government, and is being gradually carried out as funds can be obtained. It was in pursuance of this plan that the great work in the Forum has been done. The whole of the western side of the Forum has now been excavated, and the platform of the great Basilica Julia^e, of the time of Augustus, has been cleared out from the Temple of Saturn, under the Tabularium^f, at the north end, to the Temple with the celebrated three columns at the south end^g; which are therefore proved to have belonged to the Temple of Castor and Pollux, by the words of Augustus himself, who says "that he had enlarged this Basilica so much, that what had been the length became the breadth." It had been begun by Julius Cæsar himself, and much damaged by a great fire before it was completed. The excavations have brought to light walls and arches of travertine stone of the time of Julius Cæsar^h, running across from west to east at the north end of the great platform of Augustus, which occupies the whole of the western side of the Forumⁱ.

The general order given by Signor Rosa to his men in these excavations was, to continue till they come to the original pavement, or to water; a very good general order, but one which requires to be watched carefully, and carried out with discretion. This building was of two storeys, and great masses of the vault of the upper floor were lying on the original pavement when the excavations were first made, but were destroyed by the ignorant workmen in obedience to their general order, and sold to the builders as old materials. The same thing was done in 1873 and 1874, in the Thermæ of Caracalla, where, at that time, many hundred tons of the old vaulting could be seen cut up into blocks of a convenient size for building, and stacked ready to be carried away by the builders when convenient. In the Basilica Julia, after these fragments had been carried away, Signor Rosa rebuilt the bases of the brick arches, which had carried the vaults of the upper storey^j; it had been rebuilt of brick after another great fire at the end of the third century, but Signor Rosa's restoration cannot have been strictly correct, for in several places he had to cut through the marble

^e See Plates II., VIII., XVIII., XIX.

^f See Plates V., VI.

^g See Plates XIX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV.

^h See Plate XVIII.

ⁱ See Plate XIX.

^j See Plates II. and XIX.

pavement of that period to insert the new brick bases of what he calls 'the restoration, as may still be seen by the modern stucco in the pavement round these bases. The raised steps of the platform remain all along the eastern side and southern end, the original pavement of the streets also remain at the south end in front of the temple, and the other down the centre of the Forum, which appears to have been a continuation of the Via Nova, parallel to the Via Sacra; this was on the eastern side of the Forum, going from the temple of Antoninus and Faustina^k to the arch of Septimius Severus, and so joining on to the Clivus Capitolinus, (if, indeed, the name of Via Sacra was continued at all beyond that temple and the Regia opposite to it, for it appears to have been a short street full of temples, going from the Summa Sacra Via and Clivus Sacer to the Regia on the site of the present church of S. Maria Liberatrice).

On the eastern side of the central street is a row of brick constructions, about ten feet high and square^l, which are called by Signor Rosa the bases of the tall columns, with statues upon them, represented in the view of the Forum in the fourth century in a sculpture on the arch of Constantine; these structures are of that period, but they are hollow, and there is a door into each; they seem much more likely to have been the *tabernæ*^m or wine-shops, and the view of the Forum, both on the marble walls of Hadrian in the Comitium, and on the Arch of Constantine, are taken from the south, looking north, with the Tabularium in the backgroundⁿ. The tall columns would then be on the line of the bank of earth on which the modern road is carried, and there is an enormous column that would correspond well with one of these still lying visible in an archway under the modern road^o.

At the south end of the Forum, at the western corner, is the temple of Castor and Pollux, before-mentioned, with the palace of Caligula, faced with the beautiful brickwork of his time^p,

^k In the spring of 1876, the excavations made by the Italian Government have brought to light the pavement of the Via at the foot of the steps of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina; the concrete foundations of the seven lower steps remain, the upper ones have been destroyed, and the whole of the marble has been carried away. Palladio states that there were twenty-one steps in his time, and the measurements agree with this. The temple stands on the high bank by the side of the foss-way, and the steps led down to the original pavement of the Via

Sacra, which appears to have gone straight down the eastern side of the Forum to the Arch of Septimius Severus.

^l See Plate XX., the lower view.

^m *Tabernæ* are shops of any kind, including wine-shops, and as this Latin word is the origin of the English name for a wine-shop or tavern, this was evidently a common use of the word.

ⁿ See Plate XV.

^o See Photograph, No. 3167.

^p See Plates XXIII., XXIV., XXV. The walls of the Palace are much concealed by modern buildings.

within the boundary of the old Palatine fortress, but on the same level as the Forum; and so close to it that a doorway might be made from it to the temple, which we are told by Suetonius was used by Caligula as a vestibule to his palace. Opposite to this, at the south-east corner of the Forum, are the remains of the Rostrum^q and temple of Julius Cæsar; and between the two a small oval fountain, with a shallow channel for water cut in marble round it, of the time of Augustus, which could only be the fountain of Juturna^r, according to the legend of the miraculous horsemen, who watered their horses at this spot, on the southern bank of the Curtian lake, formed by the meeting of three streams from the Palatine, the Capitol, and the Quirinal, which was drained by the Cloaca Maxima^s. Close to the remains of this fountain a fragment of the Fasti, of the time of Augustus, was found, beginning with the words, ROMULUS FILIUS MARTIS^t; this was at first preserved on the spot where it was found, it has since been removed to the Capitoline Museum, where other parts of the same set of Fasti previously found near the same spot are preserved. Just to the south of the fountain are two steps going up to the Via Sacra, which was on rather a higher level than the Forum, and not a road for horses and carriages in that part; a pavement passed under the temple of Antoninus and Faustina on the eastern side, and another probably passed under the cliff of the Palatine on the western side, but has not yet been excavated. A few yards from the Forum, but on the higher level, is the *podium* of the round temple of Vesta^u; the temple built between the two hills, when they were united in one city, and enclosed by one wall, as we are told by Dionysius. This round temple stands immediately in front of the modern Church of S. Maria Liberatrice^x, which is proved by the clearest evidence to be on the site of the Regia. This had been given to the Pontifex Maximus for his abode during the whole time of the Republic; but when Augustus, as emperor, was also appointed Pontifex Maximus, he refused to give up the House of Hortensius which he had previously bought on the Palatine above, and in which he resided for forty years; and he gave the Regia to the Vestal virgins for their abode, because it was close to their temple. When the present church was built in the seventeenth century, a number of inscriptions were found, with the names of Vestal

^q See Plate XXI.

^r See Plate XXIV., and Photograph, No. 3158.

^s See Plate XX.

^t See Photograph, No. 2729.

^u See Plate XXIV., and Photograph, No. 3149.

^x See Plates XXII. and XXIV.

virgins upon them, clearly proving that this had long been their habitation. The construction of the basements, both of the temple of Vesta and of that of Castor and Pollux, is of the time of the Kings⁷, and thus the whole history hangs together; the construction and the legends confirm each other.

⁷ See Photograph, No. 3157.

CONTENTS.—FORUM ROMANUM.

	PAGE.	PLATE.
THE FORUM ROMANUM belongs to the earliest period of Roman history	1	I
——— Length, 671 ft. ; breadth, 202 ft. at north end, and 117 at south	<i>ib.</i>	
The name of Forum has a double meaning : one general, for all the market-places in Regio VIII. ; the other special, for the original Forum only	<i>ib.</i>	
Part of the site has been the Curtian Gulf, which was formed by the meeting of three streams without any sufficient outlet	2	
——— This was drained by the Cloaca Maxima	<i>ib.</i>	
——— When drained, this site was still moist, a fig-tree, a vine, and an olive-tree grew on it	<i>ib.</i>	
The excavations have thrown an entirely new light on the historical topography of the Forum	3	IV.
——— These were absolutely necessary to understand it	<i>ib.</i>	V.
——— Photography also is of great use for explaining the remains by comparison	<i>ib.</i>	
The arrangement of this description is in a walk, from the north-east end to the south-west	<i>ib.</i>	
Buildings of two storeys helped to make more space	4	
The same building was both a Basilica and a Curia	<i>ib.</i>	
At the north end stands the great public building originally called the CAPITOLIUM, which included the Ærarium, Tabularium, Senaculum or Curia, and the Municipium. Our topographical description of the Forum begins with this building	<i>ib.</i>	III.
The foundations of the old wall and of the PORTA SATURNI can be traced	5	III.
——— The ground within this line is on a higher level	<i>ib.</i>	
——— But the wall was destroyed at an early period, and the temples within it were then commonly reckoned as in the Forum	<i>ib.</i>	
——— This great building stands on the southern slope of the Hill of Saturn ; the foss of that hill, when it was a separate fortress (afterwards paved and made into a street), was the true northern boundary of the Forum	<i>ib.</i>	
The Temples of Concord, of Saturn, the Dei Consentes	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Also the Schola Xantha, were strictly within the limits of the Capitoline fortress, and are sometimes mentioned as in the Capitol in that sense	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE.	PLATE.
THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD was founded B.C. 303, rebuilt B.C. 216, and again A.D. 11, and is represented on a coin of Tiberius	6	XXVI.
———— there are remains of all three periods	<i>ib.</i>	
———— the back wall touches the Ærarium under the Tabularium	<i>ib.</i>	III.
The original AREA OF SATURN included this site	<i>ib.</i>	
THE GATE OF SATURN was a double gate; the foundations of the partition wall between the two gates remain	<i>ib.</i>	
———— The pavement of the CLIVUS CAPITOLINUS, of the time of the Republic, passes on one side of the wall, and that of the street of the Empire on the other side	<i>ib.</i>	
THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD was used as a Senate House	<i>ib.</i>	III.
———— But the space is not large enough for the Senate to assemble	<i>ib.</i>	
———— There is a passage under the <i>podium</i> of the temple	<i>ib.</i>	
THE SENATE HOUSE, or Curia, was behind it, in the eastern part of the Capitolium	<i>ib.</i>	
———— The Temple of Concord served as a vestibule to it, and the decrees were read from the steps	<i>ib.</i>	
———— This large hall behind the Tabularium can be traced by the substructures. The upper part was destroyed by Nicholas V., A.D. 1444, when the Municipium was built of stone instead of wood	8	
THE SENATE HOUSE, or hall for the Senate to meet in, could only have been on that site	<i>ib.</i>	
———— It is above the level of the GRÆCO-STASIS, as Varro says	<i>ib.</i>	
———— This hall was 60 ft. long and 30 wide	<i>ib.</i>	
———— The mention of it by Cicero in his second Philippic agrees with this	<i>ib.</i>	
———— (A translation of the passage is given)	<i>ib.</i>	
———— The Emperor Pertinax sat down in the Temple of Concord to wait for the key of the Senate House	<i>ib.</i>	
A Secretarium to the Senaculum	9	
The Chalcidicum of Augustus	<i>ib.</i>	
Basilica Hostilia (?)	<i>ib.</i>	
THE GRÆCO-STASIS was the place of waiting for Ambassadors	<i>ib.</i>	
———— It stood on a platform at the east end of the temple; the site is now covered over by the sloping path to the summit	10	
———— This space is exactly suited for the purpose of hearing the decrees read	<i>ib.</i>	
———— It was rebuilt after the great fire	11	
THE TEMPLE OF SATURN, AND ALTAR	<i>ib.</i>	V.
———— This is the one with three columns that touches the Æra- rium, close to that of Concord	13	
———— Both of these were within the wall of the fortress	<i>ib.</i>	
———— This temple was called the ÆRARIUM, or Treasury, because it was the vestibule of it	<i>ib.</i>	
———— Behind the <i>podium</i> is a doorway to a steep flight of steps, for the clerks of the Treasury to ascend to their offices	<i>ib.</i>	VI.

	PAGE.	PLATE.
The Temple of Saturn must be the one close to that of Concord	14	
The remains of the inscription confirm this, they are given in the note at the foot of the page	<i>ib.</i>	
The Arch of Tiberius, mentioned by Tacitus as near the Temple of Saturn, was on the site of the Arch of Septimius Severus, there is no other place for it	15	
The SCHOLA XANTHA is on the lower level, under the Temple of the DEI CONSENTES	<i>ib.</i>	VII.
————— These were discovered in the sixteenth century, with the inscriptions on them	<i>ib.</i>	
————— The colonnade was restored by Fontana in 1858	16	
THE CLIVUS CAPITOLINUS passes in front of it	<i>ib.</i>	
THE TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN is on the outer side of the pavement of this street on the site of the foss, and not within the fortress	<i>ib.</i>	VIII.
————— There is no place for a Treasury under it	<i>ib.</i>	
There were three Rostra in the Forum, one by the side of the Arch of Septimius Severus	17	IX.
————— Another at the south-east corner, near the Temple of Antoninus; this was that of Julius Cæsar, excavated in 1874. The third is not yet excavated	<i>ib.</i>	XXI.
A Rostrum in the Forum is represented in sculpture on the Arch of Constantine	<i>ib.</i>	
The buildings in the background of that sculpture are the Tabularium, with the Temples of Concord and Saturn	<i>ib.</i>	
THE ROSTRAL COLUMNS	18	
————— that of Duillius, A.D. 14, is represented on a medal	<i>ib.</i>	
The third Rostrum, not yet found, must have been near the two marble walls in the Comitium	19	
Both of these walls have the representation of the fig-tree	<i>ib.</i>	
The rostral column of Duillius	<i>ib.</i>	
THE MILLIARIUM AUREUM and UMBILICUS URBIS	20	IX.
————— The streets of Rome measured from it, but not the roads	<i>ib.</i>	
A Church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus was built in A.D. 790 against the Arch of Septimius Severus, and was destroyed in 1540	21	X.
There is a vaulted passage under the modern road, with foundations of a temple; and a gigantic marble column lying flat	<i>ib.</i>	XI.
COLUMN OF THE EMPEROR PHOCAS	22	XII.
THE COMITIUM, the open space for the Comitia, or assemblies of the people	<i>ib.</i>	
Buildings of two storeys necessary to make more room in the Comitium	23	
The Basilica Julia had vaulted ceilings under the upper storey	<i>ib.</i>	
Pictures in the Forum mentioned by Pliny	<i>ib.</i>	
Extracts from Pliny's Natural History relating to the Pictures in the Forum	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE.	PLATE.
Walls were necessary to place these pictures upon, and for the statues	23	
These buildings were called indifferently Basilica and Curia, they contained both	<i>ib.</i>	
TWO SCREEN WALLS OF MARBLE, with fine sculpture	25	XIII.
——— On the inner side of each wall are the <i>suovetaurilia</i>	<i>ib.</i>	XIV.
——— On the outer side are groups of figures, &c.	<i>ib.</i>	
——— On both, the figure of Marsyas, or Silvanus, and the fig-tree	<i>ib.</i>	
The events and the figures represented on these sculptures apply to		
Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 176, <i>not to Hadrian</i>	26	
——— Extract from Dio Cassius confirming this	<i>ib.</i>	
Sculptures of Marcus Aurelius. 1. In the Forum. 2. From his Arch	<i>ib.</i>	XVI., XVII.
——— Pliny mentions the fig-tree and the figure of Silvanus as near this site	27	
The Forum is represented on the sculpture of the time of Marcus Aurelius, and on that from the Arch of Constantine, which has a row of tall columns with images upon them	28	XV.
——— A row of brick structures down the middle of the Forum, said to be the bases of these columns, are more likely to be wine-shops of the third century	<i>ib.</i>	
There were two temples of MARS ULTOR, one in the Forum of Augustus: the round one is said to have been on the site of the Church of S. Theodore	<i>ib.</i>	XXVII.
ATRUM LIBERTATIS, the site now occupied by the churches of S. Martina and S. Hadrian	29	
Base of an equestrian statue	<i>ib.</i>	XX.
BASILICA JULIA OF JULIUS CÆSAR	<i>ib.</i>	XXIII.
——— Æmilia (?)	<i>ib.</i>	XXVI.
——— The construction of the early part of this Basilica is travertine, of the time of Julius Cæsar	<i>ib.</i>	
BASILICA JULIA OF AUGUSTUS	30	II
——— Early buildings on this site	<i>ib.</i>	XIX.
——— That of Augustus had the Temple of Saturn at one end (the north), and that of Castor and Pollux at the other end (the south)	<i>ib.</i>	
——— The celebrated Three Columns belonged to this	<i>ib.</i>	
——— This agrees with the Monumentum Ancyranum	<i>ib.</i>	
An enormous number of Statues were placed in the Forum	31	
The Cloaca Maxima passes under the south end of the Platform of the Basilica Julia of Augustus	<i>ib.</i>	XX.
The celebrated <i>Three Columns</i> proved to have belonged to the Temple of Castor and Pollux	<i>ib.</i>	XXII.
This Basilica was burnt in the third century and rebuilt; an inscription confirming this is given in a note	32	
The Vicus Tuscus passes between the south end of the platform of this Basilica and the Temple	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE.	PLATE.
Fountain of Juturna	33	
TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX	<i>ib.</i>	XXIII.
——— Rebuilt by Tiberius, and the three columns are of his time	<i>ib.</i>	XXIV.
PALACE OF CALIGULA	34	
CLOACA MAXIMA	35	XX.
Steps up from the south end of the Forum	<i>ib.</i>	
Fragment of Fasti Consulares	<i>ib.</i>	
Probable restorations of the Palace and Bridge of Caligula	36	XXV.
The private house of Trajan was on the Aventine ; that of Hadrian, near the Thermæ of Caracalla : neither of them on the Palatine	<i>ib.</i>	
The Palaces of the Cæsars, on the Palatine, were chiefly public offices after the first century	<i>ib.</i>	
The history of the Forum usually received is based on conjectures, because the principal objects of interest were so long all buried	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Extent of the Forum greatly exaggerated by these conjectures	37	
TEMPLE OF VESTA — the remains are the circular basement or <i>podium</i> , at the entrance to the Via Sacra	38	XXVIII.
——— This is of the time of the Kings, and is mentioned by Dionysius (extract)	<i>ib.</i>	
Mysterious voice heard near this, mentioned by Cicero	<i>ib.</i>	
A great flood extended to this, mentioned by Horace and Livy, and the great flood of 1870 extended to the same point	<i>ib.</i>	
THE REGIA, at the corner of the Via Sacra	39	
——— The Residence of the Pontifex Maximus	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Augustus gave it to the Vestal Virgins	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Site identified by inscription found there in 1556, as now occupied by the church of <i>S. Maria Liberatrice</i> , then <i>building</i>	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Virgil mentions it, and Servius says that Numa dwelt there	40	
——— Ovid and Aulus Gellius also mention it	<i>ib.</i>	
The smaller Basilicæ, &c., on the eastern side	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Basilica Opimia, near the Temple of Concord	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Basilica of Paullus or Æmilius	41	
——— Basilica Porcia, in the Lautumia, north-east of Forum	<i>ib.</i>	
The Forums of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Trajan, and Nerva, joined on	<i>ib.</i>	
Argentariæ Novæ and Aqua Argentina	<i>ib.</i>	
Curia Hostilia	42	
Temple of Felicitas and of Victory	<i>ib.</i>	
Clivus Capitolinus	43	
Insulæ Argentariæ	<i>ib.</i>	
Many meanings of the word <i>Insulæ</i>	<i>ib.</i>	
Large number of <i>Insulæ</i> in the Regionary Catalogue, given in the note	<i>ib.</i>	

	PAGE.	PLATE.
Figure of Mars in foro (Marforio)	44	
Church of S. Sergius	<i>ib.</i>	
The Triumphal Arch	<i>ib.</i>	
STREETS FROM THE FORUM	45—50	
Via Sacra	45	
Via Nova	<i>ib.</i>	
Steps from the Porta Romana to the Temple of Vesta	<i>ib.</i>	
The Via Nova had several branches	<i>ib.</i>	
——— One passed through the Porta Romana to the Porta Mugionis	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Another zigzag road to the Arch of Janus	46	
——— A short cut was made by steps from the Porta Romana	<i>ib.</i>	
The part down the middle of the Forum re-paved in the time of Sylla goes to the Porta Saturni	<i>ib.</i>	
Wall against the cliff of the Capitoline fortress, behind the houses in the Via di Marforio	<i>ib.</i>	
The Clivus Capitolinus	47	
Continuation of the Via Sacra	<i>ib.</i>	
<i>The</i> Via Nova, <i>query a</i> Via Nova	48	
Vicus Tuscus, close under the Palatine Hill	48, 49	
The Velabrum, or S. Giorgio in Velabro	48	
Basilica Sempronia	49	
Vicus Jugarius, close under the Capitoline Hill	<i>ib.</i>	
The Æquimælium and Spurius Mælius	50	
Porta Carmentalis and the hundred steps	<i>ib.</i>	
The present Arcus Quadrifrons, or Arch of Janus, stands in the Velabrum	51	
——— Originally on the Argiletum, or bed of clay	52	
——— A Janus had originally two faces, afterwards four	53	
——— One kind of Janus was made of bronze	<i>ib.</i> XXVIII.	
——— There was a Janus in each of the fourteen Regionaries of Rome	<i>ib.</i>	
——— These were small structures of bronze; there were three of these in the Forum	54	
——— One at the junction of the four principal Forums	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Horace lost money <i>ad Medium Janum</i>	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Summus Janus—Infimus Janus	<i>ib.</i>	
The Puteal used as an altar	55	XXIX.
TEMPLE OF JUPITER CAPITOLINUS	56—59	XXVIII.
——— This stood on the top of the Tarpeian rock	56	
——— Remains of the early temple, the measurement of the outer wall agrees with that given by Dionysius	<i>ib.</i>	
——— A description of the temple of the Empire on the same site	57	

	PAGE.	PLATE.
Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus—This temple is considered by many to have been on the site of the Church of Ara Cœli, but the evidence on the other side is strong	58	
——— The statue of Marforio, or Mars	<i>ib.</i>	
Pavement of the Piazza del Campidoglio has been much raised above the original level	59	
——— The statue of Marcus Aurelius	<i>ib.</i>	
AQUEDUCTS in the Forums—the Appia, Marcia and Julia, Anio Vetus and Novus, Claudia and Argentina, or di S. Giorgio	60	
——— The lines by which they were brought	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Tunnel through the rock of the Palatine still visible	<i>ib.</i>	
——— The <i>specus</i> passed over the bridge of Caligula to the Capitol	61	
——— Remains of it at the foot of the Capitoline Hill	<i>ib.</i>	
——— The western part of the <i>Ærarium</i> was turned into a reservoir of water	<i>ib.</i>	
——— This in the third century, in the time of Al. Severus	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Remains of the bridge of Caligula	<i>ib.</i>	
THE OTHER FORUMS	62—75	
Forum Olitorium, or vegetable-market—remains of it	62	
——— Piscatorium, or fish-market	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Suarium, or pig-market	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Pistorium, or of the Bakers	<i>ib.</i>	
——— of Cupid, on the upper Via Sacra; perhaps the same as the Forum Rusticorum	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Sallustii, near the House of Sallust	<i>ib.</i>	
——— of Julius Cæsar	63	
——— of Augustus, remains of it	64	
——— and Temple of Mars Ultor, remains and substructure	65	
——— of Nerva, or Transitorium	66	
——— Figure of Pallas or Minerva there	<i>ib.</i>	
——— of Vespasian, or Forum Pacis	67	
——— This was made in part of the great Foss of the Second City	68	
——— Boarium, or cattle-market	69	
FORUM OF TRAJAN	69—75	
——— Basilica Ulpia, columns of	70	
——— Three rows of shops at the east end, cut out of the cliff of the Quirinal Hill	<i>ib.</i>	
——— Temple of Trajan	71	
——— Column of Trajan	72	
——— Arch of Trajan	73	
——— Basilica Ulpia	74	
——— Arch of Nero	75	

REGIONARY CATALOGUE (the authentic part)	pp. 76—80
————— <i>The Additions</i>	81—108

	PAGE		PAGE
Fides Candida	85	Vicus Ligurum, or Jugarius	90
Ædes and Ædicula Victoriæ	<i>ib.</i>	Apollo translatus ex Apollonia	<i>ib.</i>
Templum Romuli, fil. Maxentii	<i>ib.</i>	Ædicula Juventæ	91
————— Julii Cæsaris	<i>ib.</i>	Porta Carmentalis	<i>ib.</i>
————— Augusti	<i>ib.</i>	Templum Carmentæ	<i>ib.</i>
————— Junonis Martialis	<i>ib.</i>	Curia Calabra	<i>ib.</i>
Puteal Scribonii Libonis	86	Ædes Jovis Tonantis	<i>ib.</i>
Comitium	<i>ib.</i>	Signum Jovis Imperatoris	<i>ib.</i>
Liviæ Porticus	<i>ib.</i>	Sacellum Pudicitiae Patritiæ	<i>ib.</i>
Arcus Fabianus	<i>ib.</i>	Ædes Herculis Victoris	<i>ib.</i>
Lacus Curtius	<i>ib.</i>	————— Matris Matutæ	92
Regia Numæ	<i>ib.</i>	Vicus Jugarius et Thurarius	<i>ib.</i>
Templum Deum Penatium	<i>ib.</i>	Carcer imminens Foro	<i>ib.</i>
————— Larum	<i>ib.</i>	Ludi Litterarii	<i>ib.</i>
Ficus Ruminalis	87	Sacellum Larum	<i>ib.</i>
Vicus Jugarius	<i>ib.</i>	Basilica Trajani	<i>ib.</i>
Via Nova	<i>ib.</i>	Ara Saturni	<i>ib.</i>
Lucus Vestæ	<i>ib.</i>	Mons Saturnius	93
Ajus Locutius	<i>ib.</i>	Rupes Tarpeja	<i>ib.</i>
Delubrum Minervæ	<i>ib.</i>	Clivus Capitolinus	<i>ib.</i>
Basilica Paulli	<i>ib.</i>	Porta Stercoraria	<i>ib.</i>
Templum Jani	<i>ib.</i>	Scalæ Annulariæ	<i>ib.</i>
Forum Piscatorium	<i>ib.</i>	Ad Junium secundum Tiberim	<i>ib.</i>
————— Boarium	<i>ib.</i>	Luteolæ ad Jani Templum	<i>ib.</i>
Carcer (Mamertinus)	88	Marsyas	<i>ib.</i>
Curia Calabra	<i>ib.</i>	Favissæ Capitolinæ	94
Templum Jovis Capitolini	<i>ib.</i>	Lucus Vestæ	<i>ib.</i>
Asylum	<i>ib.</i>	Ædes Junonis Monetæ	<i>ib.</i>
Templum Veneris Calvæ	<i>ib.</i>	————— Jovis Custodis	<i>ib.</i>
Curia Hostilia	<i>ib.</i>	————— Veneris Cloacinæ	<i>ib.</i>
Delubrum Larum	89	————— Erycinæ	<i>ib.</i>
Ædes Junonis	<i>ib.</i>	————— Salutis	95
Ædicula Matris Romæ	<i>ib.</i>	————— Libertatis	<i>ib.</i>
Columna Divi Julii	<i>ib.</i>	————— Jovis Sponsoris	<i>ib.</i>
Equus Æneus Domitiani	<i>ib.</i>	————— Mentis	<i>ib.</i>
Columna magni ludi sæculi	<i>ib.</i>	————— Fidei in Capitolio	<i>ib.</i>
Ara Saturni	<i>ib.</i>	————— Fortunæ Primigeniæ	<i>ib.</i>
Ædes Victoriæ	<i>ib.</i>	————— Aii Locutii	<i>ib.</i>
Ædicula Victoria Virginis	<i>ib.</i>	————— Fortunæ Prosperæ	96
Lupercal Virginis	90	————— Fortis Fortunæ	<i>ib.</i>
Ædes Opis	<i>ib.</i>	Ædicula Termini	<i>ib.</i>
————— Saturni in Vico Jugario	<i>ib.</i>	————— Fortunæ obsequentis	97
Senaculum Aureum	<i>ib.</i>	Porticus Augusti	<i>ib.</i>
Pila Horatia	<i>ib.</i>	————— Minucia, alias Numicia	<i>ib.</i>
Atrium Minervæ	<i>ib.</i>	————— Nasicæ	<i>ib.</i>
Ludus Æmilius	<i>ib.</i>	————— Capitolina	<i>ib.</i>
Julia Porticus	<i>ib.</i>	Atrium publicum in Capitolio	<i>ib.</i>
Stationes Municipiorum	<i>ib.</i>	Area Saturni ante ærarium	<i>ib.</i>
Ædes Ve-Jovis	<i>ib.</i>	Sacellum Sumani	<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE		PAGE
Sacellum Herculis in Foro Boario	97	Canalis in Foro	103
Doliola	<i>ib.</i>	Templum Felicitatis	<i>ib.</i>
Sepulcrum Romuli	98	Curia Julia	<i>ib.</i>
Sepulcrum Actæ Laurentiæ	<i>ib.</i>	Ficus Navius	<i>ib.</i>
Germalus	<i>ib.</i>	Domus Publicolæ	<i>ib.</i>
Ara Junonis Jugæ	<i>ib.</i>	Lacus Servilius	<i>ib.</i>
— Jovis Pistoris	<i>ib.</i>	Pons Caligulæ	<i>ib.</i>
Trophæa Marii aurea	<i>ib.</i>	Gradus Aurelii	<i>ib.</i>
Currus Sejuges	99	Olea, Vitis, et Ficus ad Lacum	
Simulacrum Leonis	<i>ib.</i>	Curtii	104
Equus Caii Cæsaris	<i>ib.</i>	Cloaca Maxima	<i>ib.</i>
— æneus Trajani	<i>ib.</i>	Columna cum solari horologio	<i>ib.</i>
Æneum Tauri simulacrum	<i>ib.</i>	Signa Veneris Cloacinæ	<i>ib.</i>
Signum Anseris argenteum	<i>ib.</i>	Templum Hadriani	<i>ib.</i>
Forum Argentarium	<i>ib.</i>	Secretarium Senatus	<i>ib.</i>
Curia Hostilia, et Calabra	100	Vicus Mamertinus	<i>ib.</i>
Basilica Porcia	<i>ib.</i>	Templum Veneris Genitricis	105
— Sempronia	<i>ib.</i>	Vicus Sigillarius Major	<i>ib.</i>
— Opimii	<i>ib.</i>	Velabrum Minus	<i>ib.</i>
Horti Asiniani	<i>ib.</i>	Templum Fortunæ a Lucullo factum	<i>ib.</i>
Septem Tabernæ	<i>ib.</i>	Ara Fanum seu Sacellum Carmentæ	<i>ib.</i>
Balneum Polycleti	<i>ib.</i>	Sellæ Patroclianæ	<i>ib.</i>
Lacus Juturnæ	<i>ib.</i>	Arcus Africani in Capitolio	<i>ib.</i>
Bibliotheca Capitolina	101	Latomiæ duæ	106
— Templi Trajani	<i>ib.</i>	Arcus Neronis	<i>ib.</i>
Arcus Tiberii	<i>ib.</i>	Athenæum	<i>ib.</i>
— Trajani	<i>ib.</i>	Dii Nixi	<i>ib.</i>
— Severi et Antonini in		Area Capitolina	107
Foro Boario	<i>ib.</i>	Ædes Dii Fidei Sponsoris	<i>ib.</i>
Fornix Stertini, etc.	<i>ib.</i>	Lucus Bellonæ	<i>ib.</i>
Columnæ C. Duilii	<i>ib.</i>	Sacellum Jovis Conservatoris	<i>ib.</i>
— Mæni	<i>ib.</i>	Domus Thejæ	<i>ib.</i>
— Rostrata	<i>ib.</i>	Ædes Concordiæ in Arce	<i>ib.</i>
— D. Julii rostrata	102	— Jovis Feretrii	<i>ib.</i>
Sepulcrum C. P. Bibuli	<i>ib.</i>	— Veneris Capitolinæ	108
Domus L. Tarquini Regis	<i>ib.</i>	— Opis Capitolinæ	<i>ib.</i>
— M. Manlii Capitolini	<i>ib.</i>	— Isidis, et Serapidis	<i>ib.</i>
— P. Scipionis Africani	<i>ib.</i>	— Martis Bis-Ultoris	<i>ib.</i>
— T. Annii Milonis	<i>ib.</i>	— Jovis, et Herculis	<i>ib.</i>
— P. Ovidii Nasonis	<i>ib.</i>	— Fortunæ, et Herculis	<i>ib.</i>
— M. Valerii Amerini	<i>ib.</i>	— Dianæ, et Jovis	<i>ib.</i>
Columna in Rostris—Claudio	103	Domus Calvi Oratoris	<i>ib.</i>
Statuæ aureæ XII. Deorum Con-		— Marii	<i>ib.</i>
sentum	<i>ib.</i>	Vicus Bubularius novus	<i>ib.</i>
Monumentum Ancyranum			109
Churches on the Site of the Forum Romanum, &c.	110—120		
S. Martina and S. Luca			110
— there has been a church on this spot from a very early period, it was rebuilt in 1255, and again under Sixtus V., who gave it to the Society of Artists in 1588, who still hold it			<i>ib.</i>
— again rebuilt in 1630 by Cardinal Barberini; this is the existing church			<i>ib.</i>

	PAGE
S. Hadrian, or Adrian, founded A.D. 626 ; the front wall is of that period (?) ; <i>restored</i> by Hadrian I., A.D. 722, again by Anastasius III., A.D. 913. It was called <i>in tribus foris</i> (misprinted <i>fatis</i>) ; there are curious relics in the sacristy	111
S. George and S. Sebastian, or S. Giorgio in Velabro. A church on this site was in existence in A.D. 600, rebuilt in 683, 827, and by Prior Stephen in the thirteenth century	<i>ib.</i>
—— the Classical Portico is of that period	112
—— the Campanile stands partly on the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, erected by the Silversmiths	113
—— the walls of the Convent are of several periods, ninth century, twelfth, and later ; fragments of an older church are built in	<i>ib.</i>
—— there was a fine Altar, with Baldachino and Confessio enriched with Cosmati-work	<i>ib.</i>
—— a custom to separate the sexes in this church, which is mentioned by Anastasius in the ninth century	<i>ib.</i>
S. Theodore, erected by Hadrian I., A.D. 790, on the foundation of a round temple, probably that of Augustus, on the site of the house in which he was born	114
—— Mosaic picture on the Apse, original part of the eighth century, <i>much</i> restored in the fifteenth	<i>ib.</i>
—— the matrons of Rome still continue to bring their children to be blessed in this church every Thursday morning, as in Pagan times	<i>ib.</i>
—— the interior is modern and plain	<i>ib.</i>
—— S. Maria in Ara Cœli on the Capitol	115
—— the church owes its origin and its name to the altar erected by Augustus to the son of the Virgin, whom the Sybil shewed him	<i>ib.</i>
—— plan of the church is the Tau cross	<i>ib.</i>
—— the date of the earliest part of the present building is A.D. 1252	<i>ib.</i>
—— the grand marble staircase of approach was built in 1348	<i>ib.</i>
—— pavement of fine mosaic of the date of the church	<i>ib.</i>
—— Chapel of St. Bernardin, erected in the Gothic style in 1364, is still perfect	<i>ib.</i>
—— the church was long a favourite burying-place ; the pavement of the aisles is full of tombstones of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with remarkable inscriptions ; one of them, of 1438, appeals to Venus, and Jupiter, and Paul	116
—— south porch opened in 1564 ; has a mosaic picture over the door of that date	<i>ib.</i>
—— south transept has a fine tomb of the Savelli family, 1286 and 1306	117
—— the Ambones are very fine, with beautiful Cosmati-work	118
—— the Convent and Cloisters of it are of the thirteenth century	<i>ib.</i>
—— there are two cloister courts, with the peculiar ugly Roman mediæval buttress, which has been much copied in Ireland	119
—— this convent is connected with the Venetian Palace at the foot of the hill by a passage through the back of the houses, and bridges over the streets	120
Alphabetical Index	121
Index to Passages from the Classics	125

LIST OF PLATES.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE

- I. THE FORUM ROMANUM IN 1650, at the time of the Jubilee.
- II. GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORUM IN 1874.—Temple of Castor and Pollux.—The Basilica Julia, &c.
- III. TEMPLE OF CONCORD, Tabularium, and Ærarium.—Pavement of the Time of the Republic. (See p. 5.)
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF SATURN IN 1810.
- V. ————— in 1874. (See p. 11.)
- VI. ————— The Podium, or Basement, and Doorway of the Ærarium (the head of which is seen over the *podium*).
- VII. PORTICO OF THE DEI CONSENTES, and School of Xanthus. (See p. 10.)
- VIII. TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN IN 1874. (See p. 16.)
- IX. MILLIARIUM AND ROSTRUM. (See p. 13.)
- X. ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS &c., in 1874. (See p. 11.)
- XI. 1. Passage under the modern road, with early wall of tufa on the right hand, and a massive column on the left.
2. Podium or Base of the original Temple of Castor and Pollux, of the time of the Kings.
- XII. COLUMN OF PHOCAS, Arch of Septimius Severus, &c. (See p. 16.)
- XIII. One Side of one of the WALLS (OR SCREENS) IN THE COMITIUM, in fragments, as it was found in 1872, before it was put together.
- XIV. THE TWO MARBLE WALLS IN THE COMITIUM. (See p. 25.)
- XV. 1. North Side of one of the MARBLE WALLS OR SCREENS IN THE COMITIUM.
2. Sculpture from the Arch of Constantine.—VIEW OF THE FORUM.
- XVI. SCULPTURES OF MARCUS AURELIUS—1. On the right, from the marble wall in the Forum, in which he is addressing the people (and promising the *eight* pieces or coins). See p. 26.
2. On the left, a figure of that Emperor, from his column.
- XVII. ————— 1. Left-hand—Figure of the Emperor sacrificing, from his Arch.
————— 2. Right-hand—Equestrian Statue of the Emperor, formerly in the Forum, near the marble walls, now in the Area Capitolina.
- XVIII. BASILICA JULIA, remains of that of Julius Cæsar. (See p. 29.)
- XIX. Podium of that of Augustus, with the Temple of Castor and Pollux, &c. (See p. 30.)
- XX. 1. Cloaca Maxima, the part in the Forum now visible, (B.C. 615; Livii Hist., i. 38.)
2. *Podium* or Base of an Equestrian Statue (brick of the fourth century, with part of the marble covering).

PLATE

- XXI. ROSTRUM AND TEMPLE OF JULIUS CÆSAR. (See p. 35.)
- XXII. NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PALATINE.
 A. Remains of the Palace of Caligula.
 B. Modern Church of S. Maria Liberatrice, on the site of the REGIA.
 C. The Temple of Castor and Pollux, or of the Dioscuri, with the celebrated Three Columns.
- XXIII. Probable Restoration of the TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.
 A. Temple, north side.
 B. Part of the Palace of Caligula, joining on to the Temple.
 C. Pier of the Bridge of Caligula, with the springing of the Arches that went across at the west end of the Forum.
 D. Part of the Bridge and of the Palace.
- XXIV. Probable Restoration of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, &c.
 A. Part of the Palace of Hadrian.
 B. The *podium* or Basement of the round Temple of Vesta, excavated in 1874; behind it is seen in outline.
 C. The modern Church of S. Maria Liberatrice.
 D. Some remains of steps leading up to the Porta Romana on the Palatine. (These were visible in 1874.)
 E. Front Portico of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, restored.
 F. A continuation of the Bridge of Caligula.
- XXV. Probable Restoration of the PALACE AND BRIDGE OF CALIGULA, looking west.
 A. NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PALATINE, with part of the Palace of the time of Hadrian.
 B and C. Part of the Palace and Bridge of Caligula. (See p. 23.)
 D—D. Probable Restoration of the Bridge.
- XXVI. COINS OR MEDALS, with Representations of Buildings and Sculptures in the Forum.
 1. The Temple of Concord.
 2. The Basilica Æmilia.
 3. Hadrian addressing the Roman people, A.D. 119.
 4. The Lictor setting fire to the bonds of the public debt.
- XXVII. COINS OR MEDALS, with Representations of other Buildings and Sculptures in the Forum.
 1. Temple of Venus, *temp.* Hadrian.
 2. ——— Roma.
 3. Tomb of Maximianus.
 4. Circular Temple of Mars Ultor, *temp.* Augustus.
 5. ————— Augustus.
 6. Temple of Antoninus and Faustina.
- XXVIII. COINS OR MEDALS, with Representations of other Buildings and Sculptures in the Forum.
 1. Temple of Jupiter Feretrius.
 2. ——— Janus.
 3. ——— Jupiter Capitolinus.
 4. ——— Trajan.
 5. ——— Jupiter Ultor.
 6. ——— Vesta.

FORUM ROMANUM.



THE Forum Romanum belongs to the very earliest period of Roman history; it occupies part of the level space between the Palatine and the Capitol, and it was on this ground that the battle between the Romans and the Sabines took place, in the fifth year after the foundation of Rome, when the Sabine women rushed between their fathers and brothers and their husbands, and made peace between them, according to the legend related by Livy^a. The direction of the Forum is nearly from north to south, trending a little from north-east to south-west; it is wider at the northern end under the Tabularium in front of the Capitol, 202 ft., including the *clivus*, than at the southern, between the church of Lorenzo in Miranda or temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and the opposite corner of the Palatine, 117 ft.; its greatest length is 671 ft.^b The old valley and the trenches in it of the fortified hill of Saturn, and the swamp between that and the Palatine Hill Fortress, had been made into the Forum Romanum when "these two hills were united in one city and enclosed with one wall^c."

The Forum Romanum was the most celebrated of all the *Regiones* in Rome; the name, like many other names, had a double signification, one general, the other special. In its general sense it included all the Capitoline Hill and the Forums round the base of it; those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Nerva, and Trajan, as well as the original one, between the Capitoline and the Palatine Hill, which is its special and limited sense. To begin with the latter, which is usually called "The Great Forum," as by Dio Cassius in the second century^d—the early sculpture of the time of the Republic representing the leap of Curtius, now preserved in the Capitoline Museum, is said to have been thrown into the gulf; it was found near this spot, under the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, at the foot of the Palatine. Three streams meet at this point; the one from the Palatine, near the Arch of Titus, the second spring now rises under a shop behind the church of S. Hadrian, the third rises

^a "Mettus Curtius, ab Sabinis princeps, ab arce decucurrerat, et effusos egerat Romanos, *toto quantum foro spatium est*: nec procul jam a porta Palatii erat," &c. (Livii Hist., lib. i. c. 12.)

^b See the Plan at the end of this volume, and Plates I. and II.

^c Dionysius Hal. Antiq., ii. 66.

^d Dion. Cassii Hist. Rom., lib. xliii. c. 22.

at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, in the lower chamber of what is called the Prison of S. Peter; all of them are now subterranean. All the old legends agree that this spot was *in the middle* of the Forum, and was named after the celebrated leap of Metius Curtius; also that it remained a swamp for a long period, but Varro^e intimates that this was before the great drain was made; he tells us the usual story of the leap of Curtius, adding that later writers relate that the spot had been struck by lightning, and it was made a *septum* (that is, enclosed by a wooden railing) by the Senate, but the general voice is entirely in favour of the old legend. It appears to have been effectually drained before the time of the Early Empire. Ovid^f calls it dry in his time. Yet the custom of throwing a piece of money into it, as an *ex voto* offering on certain occasions down to the time of Augustus, seems to intimate that there was a well or swamp of some kind remaining open, such offerings are not thrown on the dry ground; perhaps it was a swamp in the wet season, and dry at other times. When Galba was dragged from his palanquin, and strangled there, it must have been dry. This is recorded by Suetonius^g; and Tacitus^h says that the trembling bearers took fright, and let him fall. He also relates that the people lamented his death, and hung flowers on his images in the temples, and made a *tumulus* of them on the spot which had been moistened by his blood. Plinyⁱ relates several things connected with

^e "In Foro lacum Curtium a Curtio dictum constat, . . . tum quendam Curtium civem fortem armatum ascendisse in equum et a Concordia versum cum equo eo præcipitatum; eo facto locum coisse atque ejus corpus divinitus humasse ac reliquisse genti suæ monumentum. Piso in Annalibus scribit Sabino bello quod fuit Romulo et Tatio, virum fortissimum Metium Curtium Sabinum, cum Romulus cum suis ex superiore parte impressionem fe-

cisset, Curtium in locum palustrem, qui tum fuit in foro antequam cloacæ sunt factæ, secessisse atque ad suos in Capitolium recepisse; ab eo lacum se invenisse nomen. CORNELIVS et LVTATIVS scribunt eum locum esse fulguritum et ex senatusconsulto septum esse, id quod factum esset a Curtio Consule, quod Marcus Genucius fuit collega, Curtium appellatum." (T. Varro, de Ling. Lat., v. 148, 149, 150.)

^f "Curtius ille lacus, siccas qui sustinet aras,
Nunc solida est tellus; sed lacus ante fuit."

(Ovidii Fasti, vi. 403.)

^g "Omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis ex voto pro salute ejus stipem jaciebant." (Sueton. Octavianus Augustus, 57.)

"Jugulatus est ad lacum Curtii." (Sueton. Galba, 20.)

^h "Juxta Curtii lacum trepidatione ferentium Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est." (Taciti Hist., i. 41.)

"Populus cum lauru ac floribus Galbæ imagines circum templa tulit, congestis in modum tumuli coronis, juxta lacum

Curtii, quem locum Galba moriens sanguine infecerat." (Ibid., ii. 55.)

ⁱ "Colitur ficus arbor in foro ipso ac Comitio Romæ nata, sacra fulguribus ibi conditis. . . . Fuit et ante Saturni ædem, Urbis anno CCLX. sublata, sacro a Vestalibus facto, cum Silvani simulacrum subverteret. Eadem fortuito satu vivit in medio foro, qua sidentia imperii fundamenta ostento fatali Curtius maximis bonis, hoc est, virtute ac pietate, ac morte præclara expleverat.

this spot, which imply that it was dry, but had a good deal of moisture for the roots of plants. He mentions that the place was *in the Comitium*, and had been struck by lightning, and that a fig-tree sprung up there spontaneously, and afterwards a vine and an olive-tree, which were carefully preserved for the sake of the shade they afforded. An altar also stood there until the time of Julius Cæsar, who ordered it to be removed when the gladiatorial combats in the Forum were discontinued. He also mentions a statue of Silvanus under the fig-tree, and that a sculpture of this in bronze had been made in his time. This bronze tablet had perhaps been melted in one of the great fires in the Forum, and the representation in marble of the second century, now remaining there, may have been substituted for it. These fine marble walls thus stand on the site of the Curtian lake, and of the murder of the emperor Galba, and they were in the Comitium, or place of assembly, which was the whole of the level surface of the Forum.

“In the Forum even, and in the very midst of the Comitium of Rome, a fig-tree is carefully cultivated, in memory of the consecration which took place on the occasion of a thunderbolt which once fell on that spot; and still more, as a memorial of the fig-tree which in former days overshadowed Romulus and Remus, the founders of our empire, in the Lupercal cave^j. This tree received the name of ‘*ruminalis*,’ from the circumstance that under it the wolf was found giving the breast—*rumis* it was called in those days—to the two infants. A group in bronze was afterwards erected to consecrate the remembrance of this miraculous event, as, through the agency of Attus Navius, the augur, the tree itself had passed spontaneously from its original locality to the Comitium in the Forum. And not without some direful presage is it that that tree has withered away, though, thanks to the care of the priesthood, it has since been replaced.

“There was another fig-tree also before the temple of Saturn, which was removed on the occasion of a sacrifice made by the Vestal Virgins, it being found that its roots were gradually undermining the statue of the god Silvanus. Another one, accidentally planted there, flourished in the middle of the Forum, upon the very spot, too, in which, when from a direful presage it had been foreboded that the growing empire was about to sink to its very foundations, Curtius, at the price of an inestimable treasure—in other words, by the sacrifice of such unbounded virtue and piety—redeemed his country by a glorious death. By a like accident, too, a vine and an olive-tree have sprung up in the same spot, which have ever since been carefully tended by the populace for the agreeable shade which they afford. The altar that once stood there was afterwards removed by

Æque fortuita eodem loco est vitis atque olea, umbræ gratia sedulitate plebeia sata. Ara inde sublata gladiatorio munere Divi Julii, quod novissime pugnavit in foro.” (Plinii Nat. Hist., xv. 20.)

^j “Eodem anno Ruminalem arborem

in comitio, quæ super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos Remi Romulique infantiam texerat, mortuis ramalibus et arescente trunco deminutam prodigii loco habitum est, donec in novos fetus reviresceret.” (Taciti Annales, xiii. 58.)

order of the deified Julius Cæsar, upon the occasion of the last spectacle of gladiatorial combats which he gave in the Forum^k.”

The custom of decorating the market-place with trophies seems to have been begun by Papirius Cursor, who hung the silver-gilt shields of the Samnites there^l [B.C. 307].

The Basilicæ and other buildings of two storeys, the upper one of which was open as galleries (as is shewn in the representation of the Basilica Æmilia), were evidently contrivances to help to make more room in a limited space; and the same building was used both for a Basilica and for a Curia, or law-court.

Beginning our description of the Forum with the great public building perhaps originally called the Capitolium, now the Municipium, nearly due north of the Forum, the north point is the south-east corner of this vast building^m, which contained on the ground-floor, and partly cut out of the rock, the Ærarium, or Public Treasury; and over it the Tabularium, or Public Record-office (the records of Rome having been kept upon bronze *tabulæ* or tablets); and behind that, at the east end, the Senaculum or Senate-house; and over all, the Municipium or Public-offices of the Municipalityⁿ. This great building is usually considered as the north end of the Forum. Strictly speaking, the Forum did not begin until the outer or south side of the wall of the old Capitoline fortress, with the Porta Saturni, or gate of Saturn, in it; this was the true northern gate into the Forum. The remains of this early gate are very small, but still are sufficient to identify it, consisting of the old wall of tufa between the two pavements, one of the Via Sacra, of the time of the Arch of Septimius Severus, the other of the Via Nova, of the time when the street was re-paved with flat slabs of travertine in the time of Sylla. This street has been traced back to the Porta Romana, at the foot of the Clivus Victoriæ on the Palatine, at the north-west corner. The steps which descended from this gate to the level of the Forum, behind the Temple of Vesta, were destroyed by the workmen employed by Signor Rosa during the excavations of 1866. The temples of Concord and of Saturn, and the *porticus* of the Dei Consentes

^k Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xv. c. 20.

^l “Dictator ex senatusconsulto triumphavit : cujus triumpho longe maximam speciem captiva arma præbuere. Tantum magnificentiæ visum in iis, ut aurata scuta dominis argentariarum *ad forum ornandum* dividerentur. Inde natum initium dicitur *fori ornandi* ab ædilibus, quum tensæ ducerentur.”

(Livii Hist., lib. ix. c. 40.)

^m See the Appendix to Part I. of this work.

ⁿ See Solini Collectanea, ed. Mommsen. Berolini, 1864, p. 38; and the set of Plates of the Capitolium; also the Supplement to Part I., on the Primitive Fortifications.

with the Schola Xanthi under it, being within the wall of the Capitol, were not properly in the Forum, but were usually so considered, because the wall of partition was destroyed at an early period. The division between the two is now the paved Clivus Capitolinus made in the foss of the Kings (as were many of the streets of Rome in the time of the Republic); but there are slight remains of the old wall and the old gate. The foundations of the wall between the double gate are visible, and the construction is the same as that of the *Ærarium* and *Tabularium*, which Varro says was considered in his time to have belonged to the city of the Sabines, before the arrival of the Romans; this is probably going a little too far, but it shews that it was an old building at that period, and he wrote about fifty years before the Christian era, according to the legends *then* current. It is more probable that it was built at the time of the union of the Sabines, on the hill of Saturn, with the Romans on the Palatine, when they might well have foreseen the future greatness of Rome, and provided public buildings accordingly.

The buildings in the Forum, usually so called, naturally begin with the TEMPLE OF CONCORD^o at the north-east corner. Of this we have only the *podium* or basement remaining^p, but this is about fifteen feet high. This temple has been several times rebuilt; it was first built in the year 303 B.C., rebuilt about a century afterwards in 216 B.C., and again in A.D. 11, and remains of all these three periods can be found in this basement; the outer wall, of large squared stones of travertine, is of the latter period, and the back wall touches that of the *Ærarium*. The small narrow space between that and the Temple of Saturn^q, is said to be part of the area of Saturn, which was, however, of considerable extent, and is called also by some writers the *Vulcanal*, or *Vulcanalia*. It is possible that this extended originally to that point, as some others say that the Temple of Concord itself was originally built in the *Vulcanalia*^r, but that was rather an extensive district, and on a higher level than the Forum. It was probably the natural level of the bed of tufa, out of which the fossæ, or trenches of the primitive fortifications had been cut, and afterwards enlarged into streets and market-places. The churches of S. Hadrian and S. Luke appear

^o This temple is represented on a coin. See Plate XXV.

^p See Plates III., IV., V., and Photograph 3156; also Appendix, Construction, p. 45.

^q This is visible in the photograph, No. 3156; see also Plate VI.

^r “*Ædem Concordiæ in area Vulcani summa invidia nobilium dedicavit [Macer Licinius, tribunus].*” (Livii Hist. ix. 46, B.C. 303.)

“*Ædem Concordiæ, quam . . . L. Manlius prætor in Gallia vovisset.*” (Ibid., xxii. 33.)

to stand upon this higher bed of tufa, which extends along the whole of the eastern side of the Forum and into the Via Sacra, where the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina also stands upon it at the same level, with the steps up to it from the level of the Forum.

Plutarch^s says that a Temple of Concord was built on this site by M. Furius Camillus, B.C. 367, and that it commanded a view over the Forum and the Comitium, that is, it stood on the higher ground. At that early period this temple would probably be of wood, and therefore was ordered by the senate to be rebuilt according to the fashion of the day, in 121 B.C., by L. Opimius, consul^t, after the triumph of the aristocratic party. The restoration was again made by Tiberius and Drusus under Augustus, B.C. 6. We are also told by Dion Cassius^u, that during his retirement at Rhodes he compelled the people of Paros to sell him a statue of Vesta for this new temple. This temple was adorned with very numerous statues and other valuable works of art, including fresco-paintings. Pliny^v mentions one by Zeuxis of Marsyas bound, and another by Nicias of Liber pater (Bacchus).

On the outside of the wall the pavement of the Clivus Capitolinus, of the time of the Republic, passes on the western side of the wall of the gate of Saturn^w, which was a double gate, as were many of the other gates of Rome. Another pavement of the time of Septimius Severus passes on the eastern side of the same wall. Under the *podium*, at this point, we see the entrance to a subterranean passage, which was excavated in 1873^x. The walls of this passage are faced with reticulated-work of the time of the Republic; but it is stopped abruptly at the further end by a wall said to belong to the rebuilding in A.D. 11, another entrance having then been made into the Senaculum behind it. On the surface of the raised platform of the temple we have walls with distinct remains of a thin veneer of marble^y. Festus^z says that this temple was *between* the Capitolium and the Forum. Servius^a mentions it as in front of the Clivus Capitolinus. The Temple of Concord was often used as a Senate-house, but the space is not large enough for the Roman senate to have assembled in any large number within the walls of the temple (that space was also largely filled with statues), although they frequently met there, and the decrees were given out from the steps of

^s Plutarch., Camillus, 42.

^t Ibid., C. Cracch., 17.

^u Dion. Cass., lib. lv. c. 89.

^v Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxv. 36, 40.

^w This is also visible in the photograph, No. 3147.

^x It is shewn also in Plate VII.; more distinctly in another photograph, No. 3146.

^y See photograph, No. 3145.

^z Festus, apud Müller, p. 347.

^a Servius ad Æneid., ii. 116.

that temple. There may have been a passage and a door from that temple to the senate-house behind it, but this would not be seen by the people, and the name was commonly given to the temple itself. Dio Cassius, himself a Roman senator, says that "the senate assembled in the building *near* the Temple of Concord ^b."

Upon the upper step is the sill of the south front, with the sockets for the pivots on which the great bronze doors worked remaining visible in yellow marble, considerably thicker than the thin veneer on the northern side. The east wall of the temple seems nearly complete, so far as the foundations go, and appears to stand upon a projecting bed of the tufa rock, and not to be part of the raised *podium*, as if only three sides were *built* up to that level against a spur of the rock on which the Græcostasis must also have stood.

The Senate-house of the Regionary Catalogue may perhaps be the one in the great building already described ^c, and called by so many names. Neither the Municipium, the Curia, the Ærarium, nor the Tabularium are mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue, and yet as all of these were in the Regio, they must all be included in the general name of Capitolium, being all in that one great building. The decrees of the Senate were announced from the steps of the Temple of Concord, but the *Senatum* is mentioned separately in the Regionary Catalogue. The Basilica Opimia and the Basilica Æmilia together seem to have occupied the eastern side of the Forum, in the same manner as the Basilica Julia did the western side, but there may have been a distinct building near where the church of S. Hadrian now stands. This cannot be ascertained until the east side of the Forum is excavated. It is far more probable that their usual place of assembly for debate was in the great building behind the temple, which was over the entrance to it (as we have said). The difficulty remains that it is mentioned separately, but we cannot see where else it could be placed near to the temple; the Græcostasis and the great prison were evidently to the east of it, and to the west was the Temple of Saturn, in front the Comitium. There seems no possible place for the *Senatum*, but the space behind the temple in the Capitolium, and Varro says the *Senaculum* ^d was *above* the Græcostasis.

^b Dion. Cass., Hist., lib. lviii. chap. II. ; see also the series of Plates of the Capitolium, &c., in the Appendix. "Senaculum supra Græcostasin, ubi ædes Concordiæ et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi Senatus aut ubi seniores consistent." (Varro, de Ling. Lat., c. xxxii. p. 155.)

^c See Part I. pp. 103—120, second Edition, and the passage from Varro given at p. 115.

^d There were several *Senacula*, or places of meeting for the Senate. *Senatum*, *Senaculum*, and *Curia*, cannot always be the same.

It might possibly have been on the site of the great hall now occupied by the municipality, on the northern side of the building, facing the open place in the centre of the hill, with a passage through from the top of the stairs, that led up from the doorway behind the temple under the level of the platform, and through the basement of it. But this is not probable; the marble steps lead up from the passage behind the platform of the Temple of Concord to another large hall behind the Tabularium, and on the eastern side of the Capitolium; the upper part of this was destroyed when Michael Angelo rebuilt the east end, and two brick arches have been built across the old hall; but there are portions of the early wall at the south end (the substructure remains), and the steps plainly led up to a door at the east end of that wall, now destroyed, because Michael Angelo left a passage of six feet wide between the old wall (the lower part of which remains) and his modern wall.

This place for the senators to assemble was on the slope of the hill, behind the portico, a space sixty feet long by thirty wide, in which there was room for the senators to be seated on the benches mentioned by Cicero, between which the soldiers stood on a certain occasion. In the celebrated speech of Cicero in his second Philippic, he mentions the Senate as meeting in *the Cell* of the Temple of Concord, on the Capitoline slope:—

“Have you so entirely lost all shame as well as chastity, that you could dare to say this in a temple, in which, while I was advising that senate which formerly, in flourishing times, presided over the whole world, you placed round it armed men of the basest character? You have dared to say even—(what is there that you would not dare?)—that I, as consul, was surrounded by armed slaves. . . . What Roman knight was there, what youth of noble blood except yourself, what man of any station, who remembered that he was a citizen of Rome, who was not *on the slope of the Capitol* when the senate was assembled in this temple? Who was there who did not give in his name? although there were not scribes enough to write them, nor tables enough to contain their names. . . . But now what an act it is, I will not say of audacity, for he wishes to be audacious, but of folly, (in which he surpasses all men,) . . . to make mention of *the slope of the Capitol* when armed men are actually between our benches! Here, in this Cell of Concord! Oh, ye immortal gods! in which I, as consul, gave that wise advice by which to this day we live:—

“ARMS MUST YIELD TO THE GOWN^d.”

When the Emperor Pertinax (A.D. 193) wanted to go into the senate-house at night, he ordered the *Cell of the Curia* to be opened, and, while his attendants were searching for the keeper with the key,

^d Cicero, in his second Philippic, c. 7, 8.

he seated himself in the Temple of Concord^e. This makes it evident that the temple was not the *Senatum*, or the *Curia*, but the way to the great hall, called indifferently by these two names.

A Secretarium to the Senaculum is recorded on an inscription^f found in the church of S. Martina, and of the date of A.D. 407. This shews that the Senate-house near this continued in use at that date. It may have been only the *cella* of the Temple of Concord as the place of meeting, but is more likely to have been the Senaculum on the third floor of the great building adjoining.

The Chalcidicum of Augustus, in connection with the Senaculum and the Forum, is another of the objects of which the exact site is not known, and can only be conjectured. The most probable solution seems to be, the large and lofty vestibule to the Senate-house, with steps in it, which formed the connection with the *Ærarium* and the *Tabularium*, also with the Temple of Concord below^g.

Another conjecture is, that the *Basilica Hostilia* was one of the places of meeting of the Senate, one of the *three* *Senacula*, and was therefore also called *CURIA*. This has not yet been found, but must have been very near this site.

It has already been shewn, from the Natural History of Pliny, that *basilica* and *curia* must often have been two names for the same building. The commemorative statues were placed by the prefect of the city in the (?) or a (?) basilica, and probably here the *Basilica Porcia*; but as the same building would be used as a law-court and called *curia*, it might equally have been in any of the *basilicæ* or *curiæ* in the Forum, when the prefect saw that one was wanting.

THE GRÆCOSTASIS.

The GRÆCOSTASIS was the place of waiting for the ambassadors of Greece and other countries, near the steps of the Temple of Concord, from which the decrees of the Senate were given out. A part of this site is visible, but it is much covered over by the sloping path made by Michael Angelo, when he built in stone the

^e “Factus est autem sexagenario major imperator pridie kal. Januarias, de castris nocte cum ad Senatum venisset et cellam curiæ jussisset aperiri nequē inveniretur ædituus, in templo Concordiæ resedit.” (Julii Capitolini Pertinax, c. 4, ap. Script. Hist. Aug.)

^f SALVIS . DOMINIS . NOSTRIS . HONORIO . ET . THEODOSIO . VICTORIO-SISSIMIS . PRINCIPIBUS . SECRETA-

RIVM . AMPLISSIMI . SENATVS . QVOD . VIR . INLVSTRIS . FLAVIANVS . INSTITVERAT . ET . FATALIS . IGNIS . ABSVMP SIT . FLAVIVS . ANNIVS . EVCHARIVS . EPIPHANIVS . VC . PRAEF . VRB . VICE . SACRA . IVD . REPARAVIT . ET . AD . PRISTINAM . FACIEM . REDVXIT. (In hemicyclo templi S. Martini. Vid. Gruter, Inscr. 170, 5.)

^g See Plate V. of the Capitolium.

upper part of the Capitolium, and made great changes in the approaches to it. The foundations of the eastern wall of the temple are visible, and form the western side of this level space, which must be the exact site of the Græcostasis. There is just sufficient level space for this between the east side of the platform of the temple and the vestibule of the great prison (now called the Prison of S. Peter, with the Church of the Crucifixion over this part); the ground here is on a higher level than the Forum, which also agrees with the history we have of it. Part of the ground has been cut away in making the sloping path and the steps, as may be seen by the foundations of the Tabularium at that end being almost undermined. There is no room for it anywhere else. On the north side the wall of the temple touches that of the Capitolium, on the south side the steps descend to the paved street, called Clivus Capitolinus, on the west side there is only a narrow space between this temple and that of Saturn. The steps went in three directions, east, west, and south; but the only place where the ambassadors could have stood to hear the decree read was on this level space, on the east side of the temple, which is exactly suited for the purpose. Pliny mentions it as near the Rostra and the Curia: "It is mid-day when from the Curia you see the sun between the Rostra and the Græcostasis^h," that is, looking from the windows of the Curia, or law-courts, over the east end of the Tabularium (which looked nearly due south), between the Rostra on the west and the Græcostasis on the east, or due south, exactly over where the Arch of Septimius Severus now stands, which was not built until after the time of Pliny. He also states that it was on a higher level than the Comitium, and that a small bronze temple(?) (or figure with a canopy?) of Concord was erected in itⁱ.

Varro^j says that the Senaculum was *above* (that is, on a higher level than) the Græcostasis, whereas this is on the same level as the Temple of Concord and the Basilica Opimia, which has not yet been found, but was on this level. All of these are on a higher level than the rostra in the Comitium, or places of meeting, in the Forum, and the Senaculum in the Capitolium is higher than these. There appears to have been always a sort of spur or projection of the tufa rock in this corner, against the edge of which the east wall of the *podium* and the southern steps of the Temple of Concord were built.

^h ". . . cum a Curia inter Rostra et Græcostasin prospexisset Solem." (Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. vii. c. 60.)

ⁱ ". . . ædiculam aeream fecit in

Græcostasi, quæ tunc supra comitium erat." (Ibid., lib. xxxiii. c. 6.)

^j See Capitolium, in Appendix to Part I., second Edition.

The Græcostadium, or Græcostasis, was rebuilt after the great fire in the Forum by Antoninus Pius^k, and again by Diocletian^l; it is enumerated in the Regionary Catalogue^m of the fourth century, along with the Basilica Julia and the Temple of Castor, being probably then a building of more importance than it had been in earlier times.

THE TEMPLE OF SATURNⁿ.

An altar to Saturn, on or near to this site, belongs to the earliest legends of the Forum, and as these legends were firmly believed by the people, a temple of some importance was built on this site. At what precise period a temple was first erected here does not seem to be recorded, but it was rebuilt in 496 B.C., by the consuls. Dionysius is our authority for both of these statements, but some other writers mention it also:—

“... that the Epeii, together with Hercules, erected the altar to Saturn, which remains to this day, at the foot of the hill, near the ascent that leads from the Forum to the Capitolium^o.”

^k Jul. Capitolinus, Antoninus Pius, c. 8, ap. Script. Hist. Aug.

^l Catalog. Imp. Vienn.

^m Curiosum et Notitia Urbis, Reg. VIII.

ⁿ Photos., No. 929. This temple has been called by many names at different periods; at the time of the great excavations in 1812, it went by the name of Jupiter Tonans. This is now considered to have been a small temple with a bell, in that part of the Capitoline Hill called Monte Caprino, at the entrance to the large temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, on the top of the Tarpeian rock. The name now usually given to this one under the Tabularium and Ærarium is the Temple of Vespasian, because a passage of the Einsiedlen Itinerary is understood to mean that the inscription is on that temple; but the evidence that it was connected with the Ærarium behind it seems decisive that this must have been originally called after Saturn. In the time of Alexander Severus, when the temples in the Forum were nearly all rebuilt, the public treasury seems to have been removed from the old vaults under the Tabularium, some of which were then turned into a reservoir of water supplied by an aqueduct; of this part of the *specus* remains visible at the east end, and a man can go into it. The steep steps which descend from the third floor of this great building to the west end of

the Ærarium, close to this reservoir, were first discovered by Canina when the Chevalier Bunsen was in Rome, and were at that time supposed to be a part of the celebrated “hundred steps.” The excavations of Canina being made from above, he did not go down far enough to find the doorway at the bottom; but he made an opening through the vault over the reservoir to give light to the steps, which is still there, with an iron grating over it. The well which remains in this reservoir was supposed by Bunsen to have been for the supply of the garrison in time of siege, and this is quoted by Ihne, in his “History of Rome,” as authentic evidence. This was quite a delusion: the steps are of *travertine*, part of the rebuilding of the time of Sylla, and the well was merely to help to preserve a supply of water in dry weather, because the bridge of Caligula, on which had been carried the water of the aqueduct across the valley, from the Palatine to the Capitoline Hill, had then been destroyed, and there was a difficulty in getting a supply of water on that hill. There is no other well and steps on the Capitoline Hill, which has been thoroughly examined, to make the Plan of it, by Professor Cicconetti, for this work, and by a German architect employed by Dr. Henzen for the Archæolog. Institute. See Plates IV., V., VI.

^o Dionys. Hal., i. 34.

“Under these consuls [Sempronius Atratinus, and Minucius, B.C. 496] they say the temple was consecrated to Saturn, upon the ascent leading from the Forum to the Capitolium, and annual festivals and sacrifices were appointed to be performed at the public expense; they add that before this the altar built by Hercules stood there^p,” &c.

Macrobius, writing in the fourth century, recapitulates what previous writers have left on this subject. “I have read that Tullus Hostilius, after his triumph over the Albans and the Sabines, consecrated a temple to Saturn, according to a vow that he had made, and then established the Saturnalia. But Varro, in his sixth book, which treats of sacred edifices, says it was Tarquinius who founded a temple to Saturn in the Forum, and that Largius the dictator consecrated it at the Saturnalia. Aulus Gellius says that the Senate decreed a temple to Saturn, and charged Furius, military tribune, with carrying it out. This temple had an altar in front of the place for the meeting of the Senate, at which the sacrifices were made with the head uncovered, according to the Greek rite, because it was supposed that such was the custom of the Pelasgians and of Hercules. The Romans would have the Temple of Saturn for their treasury, because it was the tradition that in the time that Saturn governed Italy there were no robbers (perhaps because there was then no private property). The fields were not divided by boundary lines, and all things were held in common. I may add that figures of Tritons were placed on the apex of the temple of Saturn, with trumpets to their mouths, because since their time history is clear and speaking, before their time is really mute and obscure, and the truth unknown^q.”

By all this it is evident that the early history of this temple is

^p Dionys. Hal., vi. 1.

^q “Nunc de ipso dei templo pauca referenda sunt. Tullum Hostilium, cum bis de Albanis, de Sabinis tertio triumphasset, invenio faunum Saturno ex voto consecravisse, et Saturnalia tunc primum Romæ instituta: quamvis Varro, libro sexto, qui est de sacris ædibus, scribat ædem Saturni ad forum faciendam locasse L. Tarquinium regem; Titum vero Largium dictatorem Saturnalibus eam dedicasse. Nec me fugit, Gellium scribere, senatum decrevisse, ut ædes Saturni fieret: ei rei L. Furius tribunum militum præfuisse. Habet aram, et ante senaculum. Illic græco ritu capite aperto res divina fit: quia primo a Pelasgis, post ab Hercule ita eam a principio factitatum putant.

Ædem vero Saturni ærarium Romani esse voluerunt, quod tempore, quo incoluit Italiam, fertur nullum in ejus finibus furtum esse commissum; aut quia sub illo nihil erat cujusquam privatum:

Nec signare solum, aut partiri limite campum

Fas erat: in medium quærebant.

Ideo apud eum locaretur populi pecunia communis, sub quo fuissent cunctis universa communia. Illud non omiserim, Tritonas cum buccinis fastigio Saturni ædis superpositos: quoniam ab ejus commemoratione ad nostram ætatem historia clara et quasi vocalis est; ante vero muta, et obscura, et incognita.” (Macrobii Saturnalia, lib. i. c. 8.)

very obscure and traditional only, as Macrobius plainly says, but that this tradition had led the Roman people to make this temple their treasury, and for this repository a large space would be required for keeping the money, as copper or bronze money takes up a great deal of room. There is no such space under the temple of the seven columns, nor could it be connected with such bank-vaults, as it stands entirely detached, and outside of the wall of the old Capitoline fortress, and of the Clivus Capitolinus, the pavement of which exists, having been made in the foss outside of that wall, and the temple is outside of this pavement; whereas the temple with the three columns remaining is inside of the line of the old wall and foss, as the most secure place, and is connected with the bank-vaults under the Tabularium.

That the Temple of Saturn was the entrance to the Roman treasury, or *Ærarium*, appears in many ways. Plutarch says that this arrangement was originally made by Publicola^r, and that it continued to his own day. The real meaning of this was the same, as in the case of the Temple of Concord there was a doorway in the wall of the *Ærarium* at the back, under the *podium* of the temple. This doorway still exists, and the head of it is now visible^s. But when this temple was rebuilt in the third century by Septimius Severus, this doorway was blocked up, and the *podium* built up against it, as we now see, when many of the public offices were transferred to the Palaces of the Cæsars on the Palatine Hill. This doorway opened at the foot of a very steep flight of steps, long unknown, because buried until it was excavated by Canina. Suetonius^t mentions the treasury of Saturn as an institution existing in his day, of which the quæstors were the original and proper guardians.

The identification of the Temple of Saturn^u with the *Ærarium*, or public treasury, is also confirmed by several inscriptions, one of which was on a small cippus, in honour of Faustina by an officer of the treasury of Saturn^v, found near to it.

The connection between this temple and the treasury where the

^r Plutarch. in Publicola, 12.

^s It is seen in the photograph, No. 3148, and in Plate VI.

^t Sueton. Claudius, 24.

^u "Hunc antea montem Saturnium appellatum prodiderunt et ab eo late Saturniam terram, ut etiam Ennius appellat; antiquum oppidum in hac fuisse Saturnia scribitur: ejus vestigia etiam nunc manent tria, quod Saturni fanum in faucibus, quod Saturnia porta quam Junius scribit ibi, quam nunc vocant

Pandanam, quod post ædem Saturni in ædificiorum legibus privatis parietes Postici Muri sunt scripti." (T. Varro, lib. v. c. 7.)

"Saturnii quoque dicebantur qui castrum in imo clivo Capitolino incollebant, ubi ara dicata ei deo ante bellum Trojanum videtur." (Festus, ed. Mueller, p. 322.)

^v DIVAE . PIAE . FAVSTINAE .

VIATOR . Q . AD . AER . SAT .

(Gruter, p. lxxi.)

money was kept, and that of Opis, where it was weighed, has been already pointed out in Part I. of this work, and is confirmed by another inscription found in the Forum^w, and given by Gruter.

The Temple of Saturn must be the one close to that of Concord^x, of which we have the remains, including not only the *podium* or basement, built against the wall of the *Ærarium*, but also three columns, with their entablature and part of the inscription; because Varro^y implies that the Temple of Saturn was within the wall of that fortress; he also mentions the gate of Saturn along with it, and the remains of that are close to this temple, in the line of the wall of the old fortress outside of that temple. Solinus (c. ii.) also says that “the building which had been the treasury of Saturn was consecrated as a temple” in his honour. One of the fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome also represents the temples of Concord and of Saturn as close together.

The inscriptions given below, on the three temples at the north end of the Forum, are from the Einsiedlen Itinerary^z.

^w LOCVS . ADSIGNATVS . AEDI . OPIS . ET . SATVRNI .
L . MVNATIO . VERO . ET . TERENTIO . FELICE .
CVRAT . OPER . PVB .

(Gruter, p. xxvi. No. 3.)

^x Becker, in his *Handbuch*, agrees with this view.

^y “Ubi nunc est Roma, erat olim Septimontium, nomina, ab tot montibus quos postea urbs muris comprehendit: e quis Capitolium dictum, quod hic quam fundamenta foderentur ædis Jovis, caput humanum dicitur inventum. Hic mons ante Tarpeius dictus, a vergine Vestali Tarpeia, quæ ibi ab Sabinis necata armis est sepulta; quojus nominis monimentum relictum, quod etiam nunc ejus rupei Tarpeium appellatus saxum. Hunc antea montem Saturnium appellatum prodiderunt, et ab eo late Saturniam terram, ut etiam Ennius appellat. Antiquum oppidum in hoc fuisse Saturnian scribitur. Ejus vestigia etiam nunc manent tria: quod *Saturni fanum* in faucibus, quod Saturnia porta, quam Junius scribit quam nunc vocant Pandanam, quod post ædem Saturni, in ædificiorum legibus parietes postici muri

sunt scripti.” (Varro de Ling. Lat., ed. Mueller, lib. v. c. 4.)

^z Ap. Ulrichs Codex, p. 64.

The following is the natural division of the three inscriptions:—

The first applies to the temple with *seven* columns.

The second to the one of which three columns only remain, with part of the last word, R]ESTITVERVNT.

The third is that of Concord, now entirely destroyed, but which was standing in the eighth century, when the pilgrim from Einsiedlen visited the shrines in Rome.

Servius, writing in the fifth century, describes the temple of Saturn as close to that of Concord. As the temple of Vespasian could not have been built in the time of Augustus, his will, called the Monumentum Ancyranum, could have nothing to do with that temple.

IN CAPITOLIO

SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS INCENDIO CONSVMPVTVM RESTITVIT DIVO VESPASIANO AVGVSTO.

S. P. Q. R. IMPP. CAES. SEVERVS ET ANTONINVS PII FELIC. AVG. RESTITVERVNT.

S. P. Q. R. AEDEM CONCORDIAE VETVSTATE COLLAPSVM IN MELIOREM FACIEM OPERE ET CVLTV SPLENDIDIORE RESTITVERVNT.

It is remarkable that as late as the eighth century these temples should be called in the Capitol, not in the Forum, as if the old distinction had still been

An arch of Tiberius, erected in A.D. 17, is mentioned by Tacitus^a as being *near* to the Temple of Saturn. This was probably on the site of that of Septimius Severus, and having been much damaged in the great fire in the Forum, was rebuilt entirely. We have frequent occasion to observe that nothing is said about *rebuildings*, the remains of the old buildings being used as foundations, and whether a triumphal arch is erected upon the tufa rock or on the ruins of an older building, no one thinks of saying. The triumphal arches were all on the line of the triumphal march of the army, and in this part that was the Via Sacra, which passed under the arch of Septimius Severus. There is no other place for one near to the Temple of Saturn; this site would also be close to the Temple of Concord, which was rebuilding at the same time. This arch was to commemorate the recovery by Germanicus of the standards, which had been lost by Varus, when he was defeated by the Germans.

Beyond the Temple of Saturn^b, in the north-west corner of the Forum originally, but included within the wall of the Capitol, as shewn by the paved street in front of it, which was part of the Clivus Capitolinus, are two buildings on different levels, one called the SCHOLA XANTHI^c, on the lower level, which looks more like a row of shops; the other on the higher level, called the Porticus of the DEI CONSENTES^d, close under the Tabularium, with a colonnade of eight small columns with Corinthian capitals. The name of this was ascertained by an inscription on the cornice, found when it was partly excavated in the seventeenth century; these chambers were first discovered in the sixteenth. The marble facing then remained, with Doric pilasters, and two inscriptions on the architrave, all of which have disappeared, but they are printed in Gruter's collection^e. This building is called Schola in that inscription, which also gives the names of Xanthus and of Trosius, at whose expense

understood at that time. The Capitolium is mentioned both in the *Curiosum* and the *Notitia*. The temple of Vespasian is called of Vespasian and Titus in the *Curiosum*, but not in the *Notitia*.

^a "Fine anni arcus, propter ædem Saturni, ob recepta signa cum Varo amissa, ductu Germanici, auspicii Tiberii . . . (dicantur)." (Taciti Annales, ii. 41.)

^b Dionys. Hal., lib. vi. c. 1.

^c Named after Aulus Fabius Xanthus, curator, who built the shops for the copyists of books, and the trumpeters or criers of the Ædiles Curules, as recorded on an inscription found in the fifteenth century, and reproduced by Lucius Faunus in his work on Roman Antiquities, c. 20; see Plate VII.

^d See Photos., Nos. 913, 914, 2325.

^e C. AVILIVS . LICINIVS . TROSIVS . CVRATOR | SCHOLARVM . DE . SVO . FECIT | BEBRYX . AVG. L. DRVSIANVS . A . FABIVS . XANTHVS . CVR . SCRIBIS . LIBRARIIS . ET . PRAECONIBVS . AED . CVR . SCHOLAM | AB . INCHOATO . REFECERVNT . MARMORIBVS . ORNAVERVNT . VICTORIAM . AVGVSTAM . ET . SEDES . AENEAS . ET . CETERA . ORNAMENTA . DE . SVA . PECVNIA . FECERVNT.

(Gruter, 170, 3.)

it was restored^f. They also state that these shops were for the use of the scribes or clerks who kept the registers.

The colonnade of the Dei Consentes was cleverly restored from fragments by Canina about 1830; but the columns are not all alike, they have belonged to two different porticoes, they are not in a straight line, but meet at an obtuse angle. Strictly speaking, these buildings are not in the original Forum; they were all within the wall of the old Capitoline fortress. From the inscription^g it appears that images of the twelve Dei Consentes, or household gods, of bronze gilt, were placed between the columns of the colonnade by Vetius Agorius Prætextatus, Prefect of the city, A.D. 367; but this replaced an earlier shrine mentioned by Varro^h as existing in his time.

The paved road of the time of the Empire now passes in front of the line of the wall, and was originally made in the foss. The clivus, or sloping road up to the Area Capitolina, the Place in the centre of the Capitoline Hill, is interrupted by the bank that carries the modern road just behind this building. The clivus was originally a zig-zag road, going on in a direct line to Monte Caprino, and probably to the entrance of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, now in the garden of the Palazzo Caffarelli, before it turned to the right at a sharp angle to the central Place. There are remains of the old wall on the left-hand side of the road or street over Monte Caprino, but the whole space is so covered by modern houses that it is difficult to trace the original plan.

On the other side of the paved street is the temple with eight columns, usually called the Temple of Saturn; but it must be the TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN, as there is no place for a public treasury under itⁱ. The Temple of Saturn is also distinctly said by Servius to have been close to that of Concord, on the slope of the Clivus Capitolinus^j. Both these temples were rebuilt by Septimius Severus: the construction, therefore, does not help us; but the historical evidence, when properly understood, appears to be decisive. The old *clivus Capitolinus*, or sloping road from the Capitol, descends through the Arch of Septimius Severus^k—we find on the right hand of it, in going down, slight remains of one of the Rostra.

^f See Plate VII.

^g [DEVM . C]ONSENTIVM . SACROSANCTA . SIMVLACRA . CVM . OMNI . LO . . . NE . CVLTV . INI . . . [V]ETTIVS . PRAETEXTATVS . V . C . PRAE . PRAE . VRBI . CVRANTE . LONGEIO . CONSVLE.

^h Varro de Re Rustica, i., and de Ling. Lat., lib. viii. c. 38. "Cur appellant omnes ædes Deum Consentum, et non Deorum Consentium?"

ⁱ See Plate VIII., and Nos. 897, 1076.

"Templum Saturni quod est ante

clivum Capitolini, juxta Concordiæ templum." (Servius ad Æneid., ii. 116.)

^k See Plate X., and No. 1209. Flaminius Vacca (ap. Fea, Miscellanea, Nos. 67—69) relates that in excavations made in his time near this arch, some

THE ROSTRA. There were three *rostra* in the Forum Romanum, as recorded in the Regionary Catalogue of the fourth century. Of these three one was that¹ near the north-east corner of which there are remains consisting of the round end, which has evidently been cased with marble; it is close to the western side of the well-known arch of Septimius Severus, and appears to have been rebuilt at the same time. This is on rather higher ground than the Comitium, being a little way up the Clivus Capitolinus. That of Julius Cæsar was at the opposite end of the Forum, near the south-east corner of the Forum, still in the Comitium, but very near the end of that level part. Remains of it were brought to light by the excavations in 1874-75^m, just opposite to the Temple of Castor and Pollux, and nearly under that of Antoninus and Faustina, beyond the line of the south end of the Basilica Julia. The Temple of Julius Cæsar stands close behind it in that corner of the Forum, and the round end of this *rostrum* almost touches the temple.

It is evident from this that the orator stood on the flat side of the *rostrum*, not on the round end, as has been commonly supposed. This is also shewn from another representation of a *rostrum* of the time of Constantine, from the sculptures on his archⁿ. The flat side of the *rostrum* is represented with the crowd; there is an open space in the middle for the orator to stand and speak from, and a platform on each side for the councillors to stand and hear him, somewhat in the nature of a modern jury-box in a court of justice^o. The one represented on the Arch of Constantine seems to have stood near the marble screens in the Comitium, or about the middle of the Forum. In front of each platform is a *cancellus* or *transenna*, or pierced marble parapet, about two feet high. Behind each platform is an idol, one of which is evidently Jupiter. The buildings in the background appear to be the arcade of the Tabularium, with its Tuscan columns, and the temples of Concord and of Saturn, and the Arch of Tiberius. This was probably destroyed in the great fire in A.D. 191, and that of Septimius Severus built on the same site (as has been said). Of the third *rostrum* no

inscriptions of the fourth century were found, and were placed at the entrance to the Farnese gardens. With these were panels of sculpture in bas-relief, which had belonged to the Arch of Marcus Aurelius, and are now fixed in the wall of the staircase in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. This was found in

the church of S. Martina, and the statue of Marforio was by the side of it.

¹ Plate IX., and Photos. 917.

^m Plate XXI., and Photos. 3159.

ⁿ Plate XV., and Photos. 918.

^o If this was intended for *two* rostra, there would have been two places for the orator to stand.

remains have yet been found, but the eastern side of the Forum Romanum has not yet been excavated. There is another representation of the Forum Romanum in sculpture, of the time of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, upon the two walls of marble which are believed to have been screens in the Comitium, and leading to the voting-place for the consuls.

Pliny mentions the three Rostra in the Forum^p. There were also attached to them columns ornamented with beaks or prows of galleys, called *Rostral columns*, one of which is called *aureum*, which probably means of bronze gilt, not of gold, as in the case of the *milliarium aureum*, which also was gilt, not of gold. One is described by Ulpianus^q, and Suetonius^r, and by Servius in his commentary on the *Æneid* of Virgil, in his comment on the line—

“Ac navali surgentes ære columnas.”

Julius Cæsar erected rostral columns for the naval victories over the Carthaginians, one of which, in a Rostrum, was found in the Forum, with the famous archaic inscription upon it relating to C. Duillius, but greatly shattered; it is now in the Capitoline Museum. It is very minute in its details of the spoils taken in the fight, and recites the number of ships with their crews, the triremes, quinqueremes, and septiremes captured or sunk, the quantity of gold and silver money, and the weight of the brass, all deposited in the public treasury. It also recites the number of captives led in triumph. Cato mentions his remembering to have frequently seen in his youth Duillius returning from a supper preceded by pipe-players, to attract notice and recall attention to the conqueror of the Carthaginians.

There seem to have been several rostra, or platforms, to speak from in the Forum from a very early period. Livy^s says that statues of the ambassadors killed by the inhabitants of Fidenæ, B.C. 438, were placed in the rostra, and Cicero^t says they renewed them in his memory. In the time of Camillus, the beaks of ships (*rostra*), taken from the Antiales, were made to adorn the rostrum, as Livy^u again relates. The earliest rostrum appears to have been the one at the north end near the Temple of Concord, for we read of the

^p “Equidem et Sybillæ juxta rostra esse non miror, tres sint licet.” (Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxiv. 11.)

^q “Denique eum quoque qui in foro eodem agat, si circa columnas atque stationes se occultet videri latitare veteres responderunt.” (Ulpianus, Falcinus i.)

^r “Salvidieno Orfito objectum est,

quod tabernas tres de domo sua circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locasset.” (Suetonius in Nerone, c. 37.)

“Romanum Forum est ubi nunc rostra sunt.”

(Servius in *Æneid.*, lib. viii. 361.)

^s Livii Hist., iv. 17.

^t Cicero, Philipp. ix. 12.

^u Livii Hist., viii. 14.

orator addressing the Senate, no doubt assembled there, from the rostrum, and then turning round to address the plebs, or populace, in the Comitium^x. The *curia* being another name for the place of assembly of the senate, this rostrum was sufficiently near to the steps of the Temple of Concord for it to be said almost to touch^y. Cicero also says that the senate in the *curia* could watch and moderate the proceedings in the rostrum.

The third Rostrum has not yet been found, but must be very near the two marble walls with the sculptures of the procession and of the fig-trees, and Silvanus or Marsyas, probably where they stood originally. This site is in the Comitium strictly so-called, that is, the open space on the lowest level; but it appears that after parts of this space were enclosed in the Basilica Julia and the Basilica Hostilia, they were still reckoned as parts of the Comitium. We read of things being thrown down from the galleries, or upper storeys^z of the basilica, to the people in the Comitium. It has been shewn that the *curia*, or law-court, was also held in the basilica, the same building answering for both purposes. Statues were placed on the rostra; one of Jupiter is plainly represented in the sculpture of a rostrum in the Forum of the time of Constantine from his triumphal arch, which is a valuable record, and the best illustration that we have of a rostrum in use, with the orator at his post speaking to the people crowding round, he being on the raised platform, with other orators standing by him waiting for their turn. The emperor himself frequently addressed the people in the Forum from the rostrum. Trebellius Pollio^z relates the placing in the rostrum of a silver column of fifteen hundred pounds' weight, with a figure of Claudius as a divinity; the statue is said to be *palmata*, probably clad in palm-branches. It seems to have been called *statua palmata*, and sometimes *palma* only, as in the Anonymus Valesianus^a, printed at the end of Ammianus Marcellinus, it is said that Pope Symmachus came into the city and to the senate-house, and spoke to the people *ad Palmam*.

The Rostral Column of Duillius is represented on a medal of Augustus, A.D. 14^b. The figure stands upon a tall pedestal, or short Doric column, ornamented with the prows of vessels and anchors. The column was erected in the Forum Romanum to commemorate the victory over the Carthaginians gained by C. Duillius, mentioned

^x Cicero de Oratore, iii. 3.

^a Excerpta Valesiana, 66.

^y Asconius, ad Cic. pro Milone, 5.

^b Donaldson, Architectura Numismatica, &c., p. 53; Photos., No. 495 A.

^z T. Pollio in Claudio, c. 2, ap. Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ.

by Pliny^c, Quintillian^d, and Servius^e. It is obvious that the Rostra were originally of wood, and perhaps the earliest were those of the ships of Antium, which were placed in the Forum, or market-place, as a trophy of the great naval victory, B.C. 334, as recorded by Livy^f. They were afterwards made of bronze and of marble.

In the Regionary Catalogue, a golden or gilt image of the Genius Populi Romani on the Rostrum is mentioned. This was erected by Aurelian^g. The horse of Constantine is mentioned along with it, as if the two were near together.

The MILLIARIUM AUREUM^h, that is, the golden or gilt mile-stone, was placed in the centre of Rome by Augustus, B.C. 28, and was also called *Umbilicus Urbis*. The two are usually considered as the same, but both are mentioned in the *Curiosum Urbis*, which is not likely to have been done if they were identical; though they must have been close together, as both are mentioned as the centre of Rome. A round brick pedestal near the Arch of Septimius Severus may have been that of one of them; a fragment of marble that appears to have been part of a mile-stone, with holes in it for fixing bronze plates upon it, was found near this spot. The mile-stones were not measured from that point; some were measured from the gates in the wall of *the City*, others from the gate in the outer wall or *mænia*, as appears from the treatise on the aqueducts by Frontinus, written in the first century, and by inscriptions on the Porta Maggiore, in which the length of the aqueducts *from that point* is recorded. The mile-stones in the Via Latina were measured from the Porta Latina. It is said to have been the design of the great Emperor to have had all the miles on the Roman roads measured from this stone, but the design was never carried out; probably it was not found practicable, as mile-stones had long been placed on all the roads, and to have changed them all would certainly have been very difficult. This stone is mentioned by Tacitusⁱ as under the Temple

^c Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiv. c. 5.

^d Quintilian, lib. i. c. 7.

^e Servii Com. in Georgic. iii.

^f "Naves Antiatium partim in navalia Romæ subductæ, partim incensæ, *rostrisque* earum suggestum, in foro exstructum, adornari placuit: *Rostraque* id templum appellatum." (Livii Hist., lib. viii. c. 14.)

^g "Aurelianus Genium Populi Romani aureum in Rostra posuit." (Catalog. Imperator. ap. Eccardum.)

^h See Plate IX., and Photos., Nos. 916, 917.

ⁱ "Inde ad Milliarium aureum sub

ædem Saturni pergat." (Taciti Hist., lib. i. c. 27.)

"Ergo destinata die, præmonitis consciis, ut se in foro sub æde Saturni ad Milliarium aureum opperirentur." (Suetonius in Othone, c. 6.)

"Ejusdem spatium, mensura currente a Milliaro, in Capite Romani fori statuto, ad singulas portas, quæ sunt hodie numero triginta septem, ita ut duodecim semel numerentur, prætereanturque ex veteribus septem, quæ esse desierunt, efficit passuum per directum xxx. M.DCCLXV." (Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. iii. c. 9.)

of Saturn; it is the same distance from the temple of which three columns remain, close to the *Ærarium*, and from the one on the outer side of the paved street made on the slope of the old fortress called *Clivus Capitolinus*, of which eight columns remain, and which we have shewn to be that of Vespasian, but it is more immediately *under* the one with the three columns. It is mentioned in the same manner by Suetonius in the life of the Emperor Otho, and by Pliny, as the centre of the streets of Rome leading to the thirty-seven gates, in a passage long considered as inexplicable, but which we have shewn to be readily explained by an examination of the ground^k.

This central mile-stone was also called *Milliarium Urbis*, as we learn from Dion Cassius^l. It was at this point that Otho met those Prætorian guards who overthrew the empire of Galba^m. It is called *Umbilicum Urbis* in the *Notitia* of the fourth century.

The church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, martyrs, was founded (?) or restored (?) in the time of Pope Hadrian I., A.D. 790ⁿ. It was "situated near the boundary of the temples," according also to Dion, that is, on the eastern side of that part of the Forum Romanum that is full of temples, against the Arch of Septimius Severus, between that and the Mamertine Prison. It was destroyed by Pope Paul III., A.D. 1540, at the time of the visit of the Emperor Charles V. to Rome, when a number of old buildings were destroyed in that part of Rome to make the open space, called in ridicule by the wags of that period, *Campo Vaccino*, or 'the cattle pasture,' a name it long retained—now all excavated.

Passing through the arch^o to the low level, we then go under the modern road by a passage made through the bank. Here we see what appear to be foundations of another temple; but the stones used for these foundations are large tufa blocks of the time of the Kings, taken from the outer wall of the old fortress, probably destroyed in the time of Titus^p. The wall was standing in the time of Varro, who mentions a gate in it, as we have said. In the

^k See part ii. sect. 2, of this work, on the Walls and Gates of the Empire, and our Plan of Rome, on which the measurements are given according to an ancient standard *passus* which is preserved in the Capitoline Museum.

^l Dionis. Cass., lib. liv. c. 8.

^m Plutarch. Galba, 24.

ⁿ "Item Diaconiam SS. Sergii et Bacchi ejusdem Diaconie dispensator propter metum templi, quod situm super eas videbatur, evertens super eandem ecclesiam, a fundamentis ipsam basilicam exterminavit, quam restaurare

minime valens, misericordia motus ab eorum martyrum amore, hic præ sagus Antistes a fundamentis in ampliorem restauravit." (Anastas. Biblioth., 354.)

^o See Plate XI.

^p See Photos., No. 3167. The temple of Vespasian is called also of Titus in the *Curiosum*, but not in the *Notitia*; there is not sufficient reason to think that two temples are intended. This old wall of tufa was cased with marble; the tufa blocks of the wall are evidently of the time of the early Kings.

same passage through the modern bank with this basement is a gigantic marble column lying horizontally, which is quite four feet in diameter ^q.

Emerging from this subterranean passage, we arrive at the Column of the Emperor Phocas ^r. It stands upon a lofty base, and that upon a rude flight of steps. All this was buried up to the foot of the column until the year 1812, and the name was not known until it was then found upon an inscription on the base. It was called by Byron the *Nameless Column*.

There is nothing in the least of a finished character in what was underground. The column is only one of the four of the Temple of Saturn, which had at that time been long buried, and this one was then brought out, and an inscription put upon it. In the seventh century there was no more respect for antiquities than in the eighteenth. The church of S. Hadrian is on the high level of the earth of the eighth century, and this column was on the same level at that time. The Forum was perhaps cut out of the great bed of tufa along with the foss-ways of the Kings, but this is very uncertain.

The inscription ^s states that it was erected in honour of the Emperor Phocas by Smaragdus, exarch of Italy, in A.D. 608. The name was erased by Heraclius, but that of Smaragdus and the date shew that it was erected to him. The steps under it are so very rude, that they have rather the appearance of having been made by the excavators only for convenience to keep the column standing. They are of old materials of various kinds, with portions of inscriptions upon them, evidently taken from other buildings.

THE COMITIUM was the open level space in the Forum Romanum from the foot of the steps of the Temples of Concord and Saturn,

^q This is probably one of the great columns with statues or images on the top, shewn in the view of the Forum from the Arch of Constantine. See Plate XI.

^r See Photos., No. 2288, and Pl. XII.

^s *optimo . CLEMENTISSIMO . piissimoQVE*
PRINCIPI . DOMINO . n Focae . imperatori
 PERPETVO . A . DO . CORONATO . TRIVMPHATORI
 SEMPER AVG . AVGVSTO
 SMARAGDVS . EX . PRAEPOS . SACRI . PALATII
 AC . PATRICIVS . ET . EXARCHVS . ITALIAE
 DEVOTVS . EIVS . CLEMENTIAE
 PRO . INNVMERABILIBVS . PIETATIS . EIVS
 BENEFICIIS . ET . PRO . quiete
 PROCVRATA . ITAL . AC . CONSERVATA . LIBERTATE
 HANC . Statuam . maiestatis . EIVS
 AVRI . SPLENDORE . fulgentem . HVIC
 SVBLIMI . COLVMNAE . ad . PERENNEM
 IPSIVS . GLORIAM . IMPOSVIT . AC . DEDICAVIT
 DIE . PRIMA . MENSIS . AVGVSTI . INDICT . VNDecima
 PC . PIETATIS . EIVS . ANNO . QVINTO

at the north end, to those of Antoninus and Faustina, and of Castor and Pollux at the south; in this space the Comitium, or public meetings for the election of the consuls, were held from the earliest period.

That the original meaning of the word *Comitium* was the open space in the Forum, where the people assembled and held their *comitia*, is perfectly clear, and is generally allowed;—that the same name continued to be applied to it after it was covered over by buildings, in which the meetings were held, has not been so generally observed, and yet, when we see the small extent of the Forum for the various purposes to which it was applied, a little consideration shews that this must have been the case. The Basilica Julia was supplied with galleries and with vaulted ceilings under them, leaving a central space, and so enclosed all the western side of the Forum^t; it did not on that account cease to be in the Comitium, although it was at the same time a Basilica, or great hall, in which the *Curia*, or law-courts, were also held, so that the same spot was at the same time Comitium, Basilica, and Curia. This applies equally to the eastern side of the Forum, where the Basilica Hostilia and the Curia Hostilia occupied another part of the Comitium. This is the only possible explanation of many passages in the classical authors, which appear at first sight contradictory; we read of so many statues of marble, of bronze, of terra-cotta, of other ornaments, and of paintings, being placed in all these three, and all in the Forum. Pliny, in his Natural History, has many incidental notices of this, and such *incidental* notices are generally the most valuable for historical purposes. A few extracts will make this more clear:—

“But the high estimation in which painting came to be held at Rome, was principally due, in my opinion, to M. Valerius Maximus Messala, who, in the year of the city 490, was the first to exhibit a painting to the public; a picture, namely, of the battle in which he had defeated the Carthaginians and Hiero in Sicily, upon one side of the Curia Hostilia^u.”

“The late Emperor Augustus did more than all the others; for he placed in the most conspicuous part of his Forum, two pictures, representing War and Triumph. He also placed in the temple of his father, Cæsar, a picture of the Castors, and one of Victory, in addition to those which we shall mention in our account of the works of the different artists. He also inserted two pictures in the wall of the Curia, which he consecrated in the Comitium; one of which was a Nemea seated upon a lion, and bearing a palm in her hand. Close to her is an old man, standing with a staff, and above his head hangs the picture of a chariot with two horses. Nicias has written upon this picture that he ‘inburned’ it, such being the word he has employed^x.”

“Zeuxis executed some figures also in clay, the only works of art that were left

^t Dionis. Cass., lib. xlv. 5; xlv. 17; xlvii. 19. ^u Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxv. 7.

^x Ibid., xxxv. 10.

behind at Ambracia, when Fulvius Nobilior transported the Muses from that city to Rome. There is at Rome a Helena by Zeuxis, in the porticus of Philippus, and a Marsyas bound, in the Temple of Concord there.”

“How many times he [Apelles] painted Alexander and Philip, it would be quite superfluous to attempt to enumerate. At Samos, there is a Habron by him, that is greatly admired; at Rhodes, a Menander, king of Caria, and an Ancæus; at Alexandria, a Gorgosthenes, the Tragedian; and at Rome a Castor and Pollux, with figures of Victory and Alexander the Great, and an emblematical figure of War, with her hands tied behind her, and Alexander seated in a triumphal car; both of which pictures the late Emperor Augustus, with a great degree of moderation and good taste, consecrated in the most frequented parts of his Forum. The Emperor Claudius, however, thought it advisable to efface the head of Alexander in both pictures, and substitute likenesses of his predecessor, Augustus^γ.”

“Ludius, too, who lived in the time of the late Emperor Augustus, must not be allowed to pass without some notice; for he was the first to introduce the fashion of covering the walls of our houses with most pleasing landscapes, representing villas, porticos, ornamental gardening, woods, groves, hills, fish-ponds, canals, rivers, sea-shores, and anything else one could desire; varied with figures of persons walking, sailing, or proceeding to their villas on asses, or in carriages. Then, too, there are others to be seen fishing, fowling, or gathering in the vintage. In some of his decorations there are fine villas to be seen, and roads to them across the marshes, with women making bargains to be carried across on men’s shoulders, who move along, slipping at every step, and tottering beneath their load; with numberless other subjects of a similar nature, redolent of mirth, and of the most amusing ingenuity. It was this artist, too, who first decorated our uncovered edifices with representations of maritime cities, a subject which produces a most pleasing effect, and at a very trifling expense^z.”

“Statues of this nature are still in existence at various places. At Rome, in fact, and in our municipal towns, we still see many such pediments of temples; wonderful, too, for their workmanship, and, from their artistic merit and long duration, more deserving of our respects than gold, and certainly far less baneful.”

“Muræna and Varro, in their ædileship, had a fine fresco-painting on the plaster of a wall at Lacedæmon, cut away from the bricks, and transported in wooden frames to Rome, for the purpose of adorning the Comitium. Admirable as the work was of itself, it was still more admired after being thus transferred^a.”

It is obvious that in all these cases walls, to place the pictures or the statues upon, are implied, and as these were much esteemed, they were placed in buildings of some importance, which had roofs to them. The buildings were all public places, that everybody knew, and therefore are not described, and they were all in this part of the Forum, which was also called *Comitium*; the buildings themselves were called indifferently *basilica* or *curia*, according to the purpose to which they were applied. Probably a special part of the great hall and basilica was set apart for the law-court to be held there, and therefore called the *curia*. One of these courts was that of the *centum viri*, which was divided into four parts, called

^γ Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxv. c. 36.

^z Ibid., c. 37.

^a Ibid., c. 46.

tribunalia, mentioned by Quintilian^b. The audience to hear the trials were placed in the galleries; Pliny the younger was a pleader at this court, and has left an account of it in his Letters^c. Martial^d notices the noise and clamour that the common people made in the galleries on this occasion.

Very near to the column of Phocas, in the north-east corner of the recent excavations, are remains of two marble partition walls in the Comitium, covered with fine sculpture on both sides^e. These two walls have on the inner side of each, the three animals prepared for sacrifice,—the bull, the ram, and the boar, hung with garlands as usual, called the *suovetaurilia*. On the outer side of each wall are groups of figures; one on the southern side is a procession of persons carrying books or tablets, which they are throwing into a heap to be burnt, and a man with a torch stands by ready to set them on fire. They have been usually supposed to represent the books of the taxes which the Emperor Hadrian had cancelled, as is recorded by Spartianus in his life of that emperor^f. Beyond the figure, quite at the east end of this southern wall, is the lower end of a rostrum, represented by the beaks of ships. At the east end of the other wall is the upper part of the same rostrum; an orator is standing on the rostrum and addressing the emperor, who is seated in state on a throne, surrounded by his officers, according to some. According to others, this group of the emperor seated is a distinct subject, some say that it is a group of sculpture on a separate base. Behind him is the sculpture of the celebrated fig-tree and the image of Marsyas^g, or, as some say, Silvanus^h, which are also

^b Quintil. Inst. Or. xii. 5.

^c Plinii Epist., vi. 33; ii. 14; v. 21.

^d “Jam clamor, centumque viri, densumque coronæ

Vulgus, et infanti Julia tecta placent.”
(Martial. Ep. vi. 38, 5.)

^e These walls were found in fragments in 1872, buried twenty feet deep, and were cleverly put together by Signor Rosa, under a shed prepared for the purpose, which is shewn in the photograph of the Column of Phocas. See Nos. 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 3160, and Plates XV., XVI., XVII.

^f Spartianus in Hadriano, c. 8. Hist. Aug. Script.

^g “Marsyas in Concordiæ delubro religatus. Verum de quo delubro intelligit, incertum est; at propter commentatorem, qui ait Marsyam fuisse pro rostris, est vero consonum hoc delubrum fuisse ad Comitium quo coibant

litium causa (teste Varrone), puta ad Curiam Hostiliam, antequam rostra ex hostibus capta fixa fuerunt in Græcostasi, sub dextra Comitii supra quam Senatum, quod ibi seniores consisterent, ubi ædes Concordiæ (ut habet Varro) quæ in Græcostasi sita fuit (ut scribit Plinius).” (Scholia Ant. in Horatii Sat., lib. iv. sat. 6, edit. Lugd. Bat. 1596, p. 382.)

“Comitium ab eo quod coibant eo Comitiiis curiatis et litium causa. Curie duorum generum, nam et ubi curarent sacerdotes res divinas, et Curie Veteres, et ubi senatus humanas ut Curia Hostilia, quod primus ædificavit Hostilius Rex. Ante hanc Rostra quoque ad vocabulum, quod ex hostibus capta fixa sunt rostra. Sub dextra hujus a Comitio locus substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi. Is Græcostasis ap-

repeated at the end of the other wall. In the background is seen (as it seems to me) in the sculpture, the upper part of the Tabularium, with one of the temples, and an arch or gateway at the north end of the Forum, as it then appeared from that spot. This interpretation is much disputed, several different explanations are given, according to the point of view at which the spectator is supposed to be looking. These two marble walls stand upon a basement of stone of the time of the Republic, and the partitions are believed to have been originally of wood and covered with a roof, until they were rebuilt of marble. The great donation of the Emperor Hadrian to the Roman people, and the burning of the deeds in order to cancel their debt—are represented on four of the coins of that Emperor, with slight variations¹.

The account here given is that usually received, but it seems probable that they may represent the donations of the same kind made by Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, recorded by Dion Cassius^k as having been made in A.U.C. 929 (A.D. 176), which fits quite as well with the scenes represented in these sculptures.

“When he returned to Rome, and addressed the people, telling them, among other things, how many years he had been absent from them on his foreign expedition, the multitude cried out loudly, ‘eight’ (*octo*), and held up their hands that each should receive so many gold pieces for supper; he laughed, and then he also said, ‘eight’ (*octo*), and afterwards gave them each eight gold pieces, a larger sum than had ever been given before. After this was done, he also remitted to them all the whole of their debt to the Public Treasury for forty-six years (without the sixteen years of Hadrian), and ordered the written contracts to be burnt in the Forum.”

pellatus a parte ut multa.” (Varro, de Ling. Lat., c. xxxvii. p. 155.)

Cf. Horatii Satiræ, lib. i. sat. 6; Martialis Epig., lib. ii. ep. 54.

^h “Ruminalem arborem in Comitio.” (Taciti Annal., xiii. 58.)

“Colitur ficus arbor in foro ipso ac Comitio Romæ nata, sacro fulguribus ibi conditis. . . . Fuit et ante Saturni ædem . . . sacro a Vestalibus facta, cum Silvani simulacrum subverteret. Eadem fortuito satu vivit in medio foro, qua sidentia imperii fundamenta ostento fatali Curtius . . . expleverat.” (Plinii Nat. Hist., xv. 20.)

ⁱ These are described in the excellent work of Cohen on the Roman Numismatics; the first is No. 1046, with this legend—

RELIQVAE VETERA H. S. NOVIES MILL.
ABVLITA S. C.

The obverse is a head of Hadrian. The reverse has on the left a lictor setting

fire to a heap of documents, and holding in his hand a fuscæ and a hatchet.

No. 1047 has on the obverse the same head, with a different legend, RELIQUIA VETEREM RISTINTOVIQ. NOVIES. MILLIES ABOLITVR. Reverse, the same figure of a lictor burning documents, and two citizens standing in front of him.

No. 1048, Obverse, the same head and inscription. Reverse, the same figure also, with *two* figures as in 1047.

No. 1049, Obverse, as before. Reverse, same lictor, but *three* figures of citizens lifting up their hands in acclamation.

This is the only one of this subject that is engraved in Cohen, but he enumerates and describes eleven hundred and sixty-nine (!) coins of the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrien, as the French call him.

^k Dion. Hist. Rom., lib. lxxi. c. 52.

The sculpture agrees in style remarkably with that of Marcus Aurelius on horseback, taken from his arch (now on the wall of the staircase of the palace of the Conservatori on the Capitoline Hill). Each of the two figures standing nearest to the emperor has one hand held up, one with the five fingers, the other three, to make the number *eight*; and what appears to be a coin of some size, is dropping into his hand from that of the emperor. This is distinctly visible in the photograph itself, and in the photo-engraving reduced from it, in the Plates¹.

That the great act of Hadrian was recorded on sculpture at the time, we have a notice, but it was placed in the Forum of Trajan. In the present instance the orator before mentioned, must be Marcus Aurelius himself, who stands on a rostrum, and addresses the people. The same buildings in the background are represented here as on the one from the Arch of Constantine. The scene represented on the marble walls is evidently intended as the view from the Comitium itself, just where the walls stand in the Forum, looking north, with the Tabularium in the background.

The arch there represented would be that of Tiberius on the site of that of Septimius Severus, whether the sculpture be of the time of Hadrian, or, as now appears, of Marcus Antoninus; the arch then standing on this site would be that of Tiberius, destroyed, or so much damaged as to require rebuilding, by the great fire in the Forum, just before the time of Septimius Severus.

The account given by Pliny of the celebrated fig-tree in the Comitium and in the middle of the Forum, confirms distinctly the view that these marble walls are in the Comitium; they are said to have been for the purpose of keeping off the pressure of the mob from the persons going up to vote for the consuls. The basement is high enough from the pavement to have served for seats, when the partition was of wood only. The excavations on the eastern side of the Forum itself have not yet been made (in 1878); the great bank of earth on which a modern road is carried, and which is from fifteen to twenty feet deep, conceals everything; some years must probably pass before this can be removed, as it involves great changes in all that part of the city. Pliny says^m that the fig-tree in the Forum and in the Comitium was sacred, owing to lightning

¹ See Plate XVI. These Marble Walls and Panels of Sculpture on them form Plates XIV., XV., XVI.

Mr. Russell Forbes was the first person to call my attention to this passage in Dion Cassius. It is singular that,

although the coins of Marcus Aurelius are very numerous, this event is not recorded upon any of them; but the evidence of Dion Cassius is distinct and clear.

^m Plinii Nat. Hist., xv. 21.

having struck the spot, and was before the Temple of Saturn—that it sprang up of its own accord, on land that had been part of the Curtian lake, and the Vestals celebrated some sacred rites there, and the roots were found to be undermining an image of Silvanus. At the end of each part of the procession on the sculpture, is the fig-tree, with the image of Silvanus, evidently to identify the spot. The base of a gigantic column of the time of Constantius, A.D. 353, which has the same three *suovetaurilia* carved upon it, was found in the Forum, and is now placed at the entrance to the palaces of the Cæsars ⁿ.

In the sculpture on the Arch of Constantine (mentioned at p. 17) is another representation of a rostrum in the Forum Romanum near this site, with the buildings in the background as they appeared in his time, differing somewhat from what it was in the time of Hadrian, but still sufficiently like to be recognised as the same place, and the comparison of the two is interesting^o. In this is represented a row of tall columns, with an image on each of them; these are of the end of the third century, and therefore could not be represented in the time of Hadrian, or of Marcus Aurelius. Down the middle of the Forum is a row of square brick buildings, called by the Roman antiquaries the bases of these columns; but they are hollow, and could not have supported the weight of these massive columns—they appear to have been wine-shops. The tall and massive columns, with images on the top of them, are more likely to have been at the north end, where the modern road up to the Capitol is carried on a bank of earth, with a passage under it, in which one of these large columns is lying. The building in the background is more likely to have been the Tabularium than the Basilica Julia, which is the modern Roman theory.

A Temple of Mars Ultor is also mentioned in the inscription of Augustus sometimes called his will, but now generally called the Monumentum Ancyranum ^p. There were two temples of Mars Ultor, one in the Forum of Augustus, a large oblong temple, of which there are considerable remains; the other small and round, known from the coin ^q only; but an inscription ^r which was over the door

ⁿ See Photos., No. 2971.

^o See Plate XV., and the description of it also, and Photos., No. 3168.

^p Plates XXIX., XXX. EA. AVTEM. SIGNA. IN. PENETRALI. QVOD. EST.

IN. TEMPLO. MARTIS. VLTORIS. RE- POSVI. There is nothing to shew which of the two temples is here intended, but it must be the round one.

^q See Photos., No. 491 c.

^r MARTYRII GESTANS VIRGO MARTINA CORONAM, EIECTO HINC MARTIS NVMINE, TEMPLA TENES.

of the old church of S. Martina, at the north-east corner of the Forum, and which is printed by Nibby, seems to shew that this was the site. It appears to have been originally in the Atrium Caci, which is supposed to have been the same with the Atrium Libertatis, mentioned by Cicero in his letters to Atticus, and by Servius^s, then an open space on which now stand the two churches of S. Martina and S. Hadrianus. Inscriptions mentioning it have been found in both these churches^t. The latter seems to shew that it was rebuilt by Valentinian towards the end of the fourth century.

On the eastern side of the Forum, at this end, was the Basilica Æmilia, which probably was partly on the site of the church of S. Hadrian. Some slight remains, supposed to have belonged to it, were found in making a drain in front of this church in the year 1869^u. Farther to the south, also, on the eastern side of the Forum, is the basement or *podium* of a gigantic equestrian statue, commonly said to be that of Domitian; but that had probably been replaced several times, and the present remains are more likely to have been that of the Horse of Constantine, which is given in the Regionary Catalogue as in Regio VIII.; that of Domitian is not there mentioned. The brickwork of the base is of the fourth century, and the very thick casing of yellow marble, called *giallo antico*^x, lying near to it, is not likely to have been of an early period. Marble was scarce in Rome in the first century, but was superabundant in the third, as was seen by the great number of large blocks of valuable marble left on the landing-place and buried in the mud of the Tiber for sixteen hundred years, until they were discovered in 1867-68.

On the opposite side of the Forum, in the north-west corner of the excavations, are remains of the Walls of the original BASILICA JULIA, built of travertine^y in the time of Julius Cæsar, crossing the Forum from east to west. This building was damaged by fire before it was completed; it was then taken up and finished by Augustus, who enlarged it so much that what had been the length

^s "Alii atria magnas ædes et capacissimas dictas tradunt; unde Atria Licinia et Atrium Libertatis." (Servius in Æneid. i. 726.)

^t In S. Martina:—

SENATVS . POPVLVSQVE . ROMANVS—
LIBERTATI. (Ap. Gruter, xcix. n. 11.)

In S. Hadrian:—

SALVIS . DOMINO . NOSTRO . ZENONE .
AVGVSTO . GLORIOSISSIMO . REGE .

THEODORICO . VALENTINIANO V.C. ET
INL. EX. COM. DOMESTICO . SACRI .
PALATII . IN . ATRIO . LIBERTATIS . . .
QVÆ VETVSTATE . . . VE . CONFECIT.
(Ap. Maii, Script. Vet., v. 327.)

^u This is shewn in another photograph, No. 190.

^x See Photos., No. 3169.

^y See Photos., Nos. 2731, 3163, and Plate XVIII.

became the breadth^z. We now see the raised platform of this great basilica, as rebuilt by Augustus, extending from north to south the whole length of the Forum, with steps up to it from the paved street, which went down the middle^a. It should be mentioned that the brick bases now seen on the platform of the Basilica Julia are entirely modern, built by Signor Rosa in imitation of what he believed to have been the *original plan*, but he had in several places to cut through the marble pavement of the third century to insert them^b.

THE BASILICA JULIA^c OF AUGUSTUS^d. This great building, and the Basilica Æmilia, before mentioned, not yet excavated, were only a carrying out of the plan, and rebuilding on the same sites, as in the time of the Kings, according to the legends given by Livy^e that Tarquinius Priscus built arcades (*porticus*), probably double arcades, one over the other, (as in the Forum of Trajan,) and shops, and separated the private dwellings from the public offices. That king also administered justice in the Forum, and spake to the people there, and ornamented the shops of the merchants and the smiths, as we are also told by Dionysius:—

“[Romulus] erecting a tribunal, where he sat in judgment, in the most conspicuous part of the Forum, with the most formidable appearance from the soldiers who attended him, *being three hundred in number*, and the rods and axes borne by twelve lictors, who whipped those *in the Forum* whose offences deserved it^f,” &c.

At a later period, Plutarch mentions in the life of the emperor Galba that the people rushed to the Forum, not in flight, but to occupy the arcades (*porticus*) and the eating-houses as a theatre. Dion Cassius also says that the senators and their wives assembled in the Forum in funeral attire, and seated themselves in the arcades (*in porticibus*), perhaps in the upper storey^g. There were at one period seven of these shops, which, after a fire, were reduced to five, as is recorded by Livy^h. He also mentions some of these shops as schools, in speaking of Virginiaⁱ. Some games

^z FORVM IVLIVM ET BASILICAM QVÆ FVIT INTER ÆDEM CASTORIS ET ÆDEM SATVRNI CËPTA PROFLIGATAQVE OPERA A PATRE MEO PERFECI ET EANDEM BASILICAM CONSVMP TAM INCENDIO AMPLIATO EIVS SOLO SVB TITVLO NOMINIS FILIORVM MEORVM INCHOAVI ET SI VIVVS NON PERFECISSEM PERFICI AB HÆREDIBVS MEIS IVSSI.

^a See Photos., No. 3229.

^b See Photos., Nos. 2726, 3229. This pavement may possibly be later, but

in any case it should have been let alone.

^c Sueton. Octavianus, c. 29, et in Caligula, c. 37; Plinii Epist., lib. v. Epist. 21, lib. vi. Epist. 23.

^d See Plate XX.

^e “Ibi . . . rex Romanus vicit.” (Livii Hist., i. 15.)

^f Dionysius Hal., Ant., b. ii. c. 29.

^g Dio. Cassius, lib. 74.

^h Livii Hist., xxvii. 14.

ⁱ Ibid., iii. 44.

were played in the Forum at night with lamps. Julius Cæsar and Octavia, a sister of Augustus, assisted at these games, as we are told by Pliny^k, and Suetonius^l. An enormous number of statues were placed in the Forum, as is mentioned by Pliny and various other authors; the emperor Constantius, on his celebrated visit to Rome, is said by Ammianus Marcellinus^m to have been quite amazed and stupified by the number.

The Cloaca Maxima passes under the south end of the platform of the Basilica Julia, and the construction of it is of the character called Etruscan, the vault of it being semi-hexagonal instead of the usual semicircular formⁿ. This agrees in construction exactly with the subterranean passage connected with the great Prison of the Kings, which was discovered a few years since, and both are attributed to the same period by Livy, that is, the second period of the Kings, the time of Ancus Martius.

Continuing on the western side of the Forum. It has been mentioned that the Basilica Julia extended along the whole of this side of the Forum, from the Temple of Saturn at one end, to that of Castor and Pollux at the other; this we are distinctly told in the inscription of Augustus^o. This therefore identifies the celebrated three columns, respecting the name of which volumes of conjectures have been written.

The old part of this Basilica that remains is of travertine, and extremely plain; very much of the same character as the Arch of Dolabella on the Cœlian, which is dated by an inscription, A.D. 10. These arches are part of a great market-hall, or Basilica, and therefore are probably of the time of the founder, Julius Cæsar. These are all towards the northern end; large additions have been made to them in brick, of a debased period, not earlier than the fourth century, and perhaps later. In addition to the arches that remain, there is one original base, rather further to the south; this is of travertine, and to this Signor Rosa has added forty-seven others, of bad brickwork, in imitation of the same debased character as the additions before mentioned. The Arch of Fabius is also distinctly said to have been in the Via Sacra^p, near to this and

^k Plinii Nat. Hist., xix. 6.

^l Suetonius, Julius Cæsar, 39.

^m Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xvi. c. 10, s. 13.

ⁿ See No. 3164, and Plate XXI.

^o See Plates XXII., XXIII.

^p "Fornix Fabianus arcus juxta Regiam in Sacra Via a Fabio Consule

constructus, qui devictis Allobrogibus Allobrox cognominatus est, ibique statua ejus posita propterea est." (Asconius in Ciceronis Orat. ad Verrem, art. i. c. 7.)

And again, Trebellius Pollio, in his life of Saloninus Gallienus.

"Fuit denique hactenus statua in pede montis Romulei, hoc est ante Sa-

the Temple of Faustina. This great Basilica is stated to have been built in the area of the Comitium, which was the lowest ground in the Forum, below the level of the Græcostadium. It is also said that the whole area of the Comitium was then covered over.

This Basilica was burnt at the end of the third century, with other public buildings, under Carinus and Numerianus, and rebuilt under Diocletian and Maximianus^q. This is further confirmed by an inscription given by Gruter^r, and said to have been found on the spot. It had been on the base of a statue, which was placed as an ornament in the Basilica Julia, then newly repaired. On the side of this base was another inscription, damaged, but giving the names of the Consuls under Septimius Severus (A.D. 199). Other inscriptions shew that there were shops in or round the Basilica; one of a money-changer^s was found in a tomb in the Via Labicana, near the Tor Pignatara, or Mausoleum of S. Helena.

The Vicus Tuscus passes at the south end of the platform of this great Basilica, the pavement of which remains between this and the Temple of Castor and Pollux. The *Lacus Servitius*^t seems to have been only the basin of a fountain, a sense in which the word *lacus* is often used in Rome, as in Frontinus, *de Aquæductibus*, and in the Regionary Catalogue. This was probably the same, or on the same site, as the fountain of Juturna, the place where the miraculous horsemen watered their horses according to the legend^u.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus (vi. 13) relates a legend of the apparition of the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, to Postumius, in the attack on the army of the Latins. They appeared on horseback, and

“charged at the head of the Roman horse, wounding with their spears all they encountered, and driving the Latins before them. After the battle was over, they appeared in the Roman Forum, at the beginning of night . . . they then dis-

cram Viam inter templum Faustinae ac Vestæ ad arcum Fabianum, quæ haberet inscriptum ‘Gallieno juniore,’ ‘Salonino’ additum, ex quo nomen ejus intellegi poterit.” (Scriptores historiae Augustæ.)

“SENATORES ad Puteal Scribonis Licinii, quod est in porticu Juliae, ad Fabianum arcum consistere solebant.” (Scholiast. Persii, sat. iv. 49.)

^q “... Operæ publicæ fabricatæ sunt, Senatum, Forum Cæsaris, Basilica Julia,” &c. (Catalog. Imp. Eccardi.)

^r GABINIVS VETITIVS

PROBIANVS. V. C. PRAEF. VRB

STATVAM QVAE BASILICAE
JVLIAE A SE NOVITER
REPARATAE ORNAMENTO
ESSET ADIECIT.

^s L. MARCI FORTVNATI NVMMVLARI
DE BASILICA JULIA.

^t “Servilius lacus appellabatur eo, qui eum faciendum curaverat in principio vici Jugari, *continens* [adjacent to] *Basilicæ Juliae*, in quo loco fuit effigies hydræ posita a M. Agrippa.” (Festus, p. 290, ed. Mueller.)

^u See Hist. Photos., No. 3158, and the Plan of the Forum.

mounted, and washed themselves in the stream, which rises near to the Temple of Vesta^v. . . . Of this extraordinary and wonderful apparition there are many memorials in Rome, as the Temple of Castor and Pollux, which the Roman people erected in the Forum, where they appeared, and the stream near it, said to be dedicated to them," &c. [The fountain, of which there are remains, was built on this spot in the time of Augustus.]

THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX^x.

The first distinct notice we have of a TEMPLE OF CASTOR in Rome is in the year of Rome 256 (B.C. 487), when the Dictator Postumius, in the war with the Latins and family of the Tarquins, vowed to build one^y. This vow was fulfilled by his son, and the temple was dedicated in A.U.C. 274 (B.C. 479), but no exact site is mentioned for this^z. The next notice of it is, that a bronze plate was fixed there in A.U.C. 415 (B.C. 337), to commemorate the conquest of the Latins^a. The next and the last notice of it in Livy, is that an equestrian statue of Marcius was ordered to be placed in the Forum, in front of the Temple of Castor^b, to commemorate his triumph over the Hernicians. This is also mentioned by Cicero^c as a statue in the Forum before Castor. Aurelius Victor mentions the Temple of Castor at the lake of Juturna, which agrees with this site. This temple was rebuilt by Augustus, and dedicated by Tiberius^d, in A.U.C. 759 (A.D. 6), on the 27th of January, as mentioned by Ovid^e, as near the lake of Juturna^f.

The celebrated three columns belong to the temple dedicated by Tiberius^g; but although the temple was then rebuilt *from the foundations*, the foundations themselves were not rebuilt, and the solid basement or *podium* of it is of the time of the Kings, of the second period, built of the large blocks of tufa, each of a ton weight, which made as good a foundation as any architect could require^h.

In the Regionary Catalogue the dedication is given as to Castor and Minerva, *Templum Castoris et Minervæ*. This is a singular

^v This description agrees with the site of this ruin. The temple of Vesta was in front of the church of S. Maria Liberatrice, close to this spot.

^x See Photos., Nos. 911, 2289.

^y Livii Hist., lib. ii. c. 20.

^e "Fratribus illa deis fratres de gente deorum
Circa Juturnæ composuere lacus."

^z Ibid., lib. ii. c. 42.

^a Ibid., lib. viii. c. 11.

^b Ibid., lib. ix. c. 43.

^c Cicero Philipp., vi. c. 5.

^d Suetonius in Tiberio, c. 20; Dio Cass., lib. lv. c. 27.

(Ovid. Fast., lib. i. 707.)

^f The English word *lake* does not convey the true meaning of the Latin word *lacus*, which certainly means sometimes the lock of a canal, and also the

basin of a fountain.

^g Dio Cass. Hist., lib. lv. c. 27.

^h See Photos., No. 3157, and Plate XI.

deviation from the usual account of the dedication of the temple to Castor and *Pollux*, for which it is not easy to account, but it can hardly mean two temples.

The Temple of Castor and Pollux being thus ascertained, we are thereby enabled to fix another point hitherto doubtful. Suetonius mentions that Caligula used this temple as a vestibule to his palace. The great brick building of the time of Caligula which stands close to it, on the same level, and is only separated from it by the modern road or street, must therefore be the Palace of Caligula, which has hitherto been placed on the Palatine Hill, fifty feet above it. The remains of this palace are much concealed by modern houses built up against it, but at the west end of it remains of the bridge can be made out; two of the tall brick piers of which remain visible above the houses, and in the outer one the springing of an arch for a continuation of the bridge can be distinctly seenⁱ.

The chambers at the north-east corner of the Palatine, usually called of Caligula, are really of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, as is shewn by a comparison of the construction with that of the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli^k. The tall brick piers which carry a lofty vault over the paved sloping road in that part, are also of the time of Hadrian, built against the wall of the chambers of Trajan; the straight vertical joint between them is distinctly visible, and is in places a couple of inches wide^l. But a narrow passage corbelled out upon the wall of another palace behind these, faced with a piece of pierced marble parapet (called *Transenna* or *Cancelli*), and resting upon a rich stucco vault supported by the corbels, leads straight to the bridge of Caligula, and may be of his time^m.

There are very abundant natural springs gushing out under the tufa rock at the north-west corner of the Palatine, in the Lupercal, which is entered in the Catalogue as in Regio X., having been within the line of the outer wall of the Palatine fortress. But another abundant spring coming from the Quirinal, can now be seen under a shop behind the church of S. Hadrian. This may have been called in the Velabrum, and so far agrees with the inscriptionⁿ; it must

ⁱ See Photos., Nos. 1447, 1451, 1757, 3170, and Plate XXII. of Forum.

^k See Nos. 899, 2973.

^l See Nos. 2253, 2972.

^m See No. 2255, and Plate XVI. of Supplement to vol. i.

ⁿ C. CLODIVS C. L. EVPHERVS
NEGOTIATOR PENORIS
ET VINORVM

DE VELABRO A. IIII SCARIS
ARAM POSVIT SIBI
CONSECRAVIT
DEDICAVITQVE
LIBERISQVE SVIS
POSTERISQVE EORVM.

The corrections indicated in the text are those of Dr. Henzen, and are obviously true.

have been under some temple or building in the time of the Early Empire, at the date of the Regionary Catalogue. It was in Regio VIII., and although it was a short stream, and soon carried into the Cloaca Maxima, a portion of it may have been left open expressly to serve as a fish-pond for the delicate fish called Scarus. The stream now runs in a drain on the eastern side of the Forum Romanum, at a higher level than the Cloaca Maxima, into which it is afterwards conveyed. In the year 1873 both streams were brought to light by the excavations, one running from east to west, near the middle of the Forum, the other running in the same direction but further to the south, under the south end of the platform of the Basilica Julia, at a considerable depth; the vault of the first is mediæval, that of the second very early, of the date of the original Cloaca Maxima. Scarus is the name of a fish of a particular kind, some say what we call a *breem*, considered a great delicacy by the ancient Romans, and of which four are supposed to have been carved on the wall of the cave in which this water came out. Clodius Eupherus, who had placed an altar here, was a wine-merchant, and he is supposed to have been also the keeper of an eating-house (a dealer in victuals and drink).

Returning to the south end of the Forum, there are two steps up from it to another platform on a higher level, which proves that this was the end. Here are the slight remains of the Fountain of Juturna, before mentioned (p. 33), which had an oval basin with a shallow channel for the water to run round, and of this some portions remain visible. This fountain stood half-way between the Temple of Castor and Pollux and the Rostrum and Temple of Julius Cæsar, which was also excavated in 1873. The curved wall of the rostrum, with the base of the temple behind it, and a paved platform for an audience are visible^o.

The commencement of a set of Fasti Consulares^p was found on the twentieth of April, 1872, in the Forum Romanum, close to the Rostrum of Julius Cæsar, and was placed by Signor Rosa for some time near the spot where it was found. It is believed to belong to the same set of Fasti of which other fragments are preserved in the Palace of the Conservator, on the Capitoline Hill, and has now been carried to that Museum.

^o See No. 3159, and Plate XXII.

^p ROMVLVS . MARTIS . F. REX . ANN
DE . CAENINENSIBVS . K. MAI
. MARTIS . F. REX . II.

Having arrived at the south end of the Forum, and ascertained beyond all question the real history of several buildings which have for centuries been subjects of controversy from conjectures only, probable restorations have been made upon paper, of some of the most important of them, which will make the existing remains better understood^q. So much of the basement of the great Temple of Castor and Pollux remains in its place, that there can be no doubt that the celebrated three columns were part of a portico of ten columns, which have accordingly been placed as a probable restoration, in a drawing by Professor Cicconetti^r. In the same manner, enough remains of the palace and bridge of Caligula to shew what it must have been. It is probable that the bridge served more than one purpose; it carried the *specus* of an aqueduct from the Palatine to the Capitol, with a road for horses by the side of it, as was usual in the aqueduct-bridges, as at Spoleto, and the Ponte Lupo near Poli, which crosses a narrow gorge, and is of great height, quite as high as this bridge of Caligula. It may also have served to connect the principal part of the palace on the level of the Forum with another part of it on the hill above, at the back of the chambers of Trajan and Hadrian before mentioned, which must have been built up against it. Those emperors had each their private residence in other parts of Rome, that of Trajan on the Aventine connected with the Thermæ of Sura^s, who was his cousin, and it is probable that all that part of the Aventine was the residence of the family to which Trajan belonged. The private house of Hadrian was near the Thermæ of Caracalla; there are considerable remains of it, (miscalled the Villa of Asinius Pollio^t). The great public buildings called the Palaces of the Cæsars seem to have become in the second or third century merely public offices, (much in the same manner as Somerset House in the Strand,—originally a great palace, is now entirely devoted to public offices, and St. James's Palace kept for public ceremonies). On the Palatine, the different parts of these great buildings were named after the emperors in whose time each part was built, but there are no divisions between them.

The usually received history of the Palatine and of the Forum, as of other parts of Rome, is based entirely on the works of the great scholars of the seventeenth century, chiefly Panvinus and his school, some of the most learned men of their day. They had collected all

^q See Plates XXIII., XXIV.

^r See Photos., 3195, and Photo-engravings of them, Plates XXV., XXVI.

^s See Photos., 789, 833, 1747.

^t See Photos., 630, 631.

the passages of the classical authors—called in Rome *texts*—relating to the City of Rome, and explained them to the best of their ability, and they were clever men, and well read; but when the greater part of the buildings of the City were buried from fifteen to twenty feet deep, it was impossible for any one to decide with any certainty the exact site of each building. For instance, the extent of the Forum Romanum has long been a matter of discussion: some made it extend to the west as far as the Arcus Quadrifrons, or Arch of Janus, which was thought by them to be the connection between the Forum Romanum and the Forum Boarium; others made it extend to the south as far as the Summa Sacra Via, and almost to the Colosseum. The exact length of it has now been ascertained, and it is found to be much smaller than was expected. The Temples of Concord and of Saturn under the Tabularium and Ærarium, are at the north end of it; the exact north point is the Church of S. Giuseppe, over the Prison of S. Peter, just to the east of the Arch of Septimius Severus. The church of S. Hadrian is frequently called the north point, this is considerably to the east of north, as may be seen on the Plan of Rome. The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina is on the east side of the south end; this temple was in the Via Sacra, not in the Forum. The Temple of Castor and Pollux is at the south-west corner, and formed the vestibule to the palace of Caligula, which was not in the Forum. There is reason to believe that part of that palace was on the Palatine Hill above, as in the case of the Venetian Palace and the Capitolium, built long afterwards, but the remains of this upper part are difficult to trace, and to separate from the other palaces. The Basilica Julia extends down the whole length on the western side; the width of this Forum has not yet been ascertained, as the eastern side has not yet been excavated, but it is believed that the part now excavated is about two-thirds of the whole width.

THE TEMPLE OF VESTA.

A little to the south of this, and on the western side of the Via Sacra, just at the south of the fountain, is the circular basement or *podium* of the Temple of Vesta (in Regio VIII.), which is also of the time of the Kings, of the second period^u. The temples of Castor and of Vesta are mentioned by Dionysius^x as having been built “when the two hills were united in one city and inclosed in one wall.”

In 1875, the basement of that of Vesta, of the time of the Kings, was cleared out, and a passage made round it on the level of the original pavement. It stands just in front of the modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice^y, which is recorded to have been on the site of the Regia, or royal palace of the Kings.

The first mention of this temple is by Dionysius^z, as belonging to the earliest period of Roman history; and the construction of the wall of the basement, or *podium*, of it, excavated in 1874-75, is as rude and early-looking as it well could be^a.

“Numa, after his accession to the government, did not remove the particular temples belonging to the curiæ, but erected one temple common to them all between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. For both these hills had already been encompassed with one wall; the Forum, in which this temple was built, lying between them. He also enacted that the keeping of the holy things, according to the custom established among the Latins, should be committed to virgins.”

Cicero^b also mentions a mysterious voice being heard from this temple, warning the people of the approaching capture of the city by the Gauls, and says it was at the foot of the Palatine, and on the slope towards the Nova Via; from this it appears that “the New Street” was parallel to the Via Sacra, on the opposite side of the valley, and on the Palatine.

Horace^c, in a well-known passage, speaks of a great flood of the Tiber extending to the Regia and the Temple of Vesta, as something marvellous. In the great flood of 1870 the water again rose as high

^u See Photos., No. 3149.

^x Dionys., Ant., ii. 50.

^y Photos., No. 3195*.

^z Book ii. c. 66.

^a See the plan of the Via Sacra for the exact site, and Photos., No. 3249, for the aspect of the podium.

^b “Nam non multo ante Urbem captam exaudita vox est a luco Vestæ, qui

a Palatii radice in Novam Viam devexus est.” (Cicero de Divinatione, lib. i. c. 45.)

^c “Vidimus flavum Tiberim, retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis, Ire dejectum monumenta regis Templaque Vestæ.” (Horat. Carm., lib. i. ode 2.)

as that point, but such instances are very rare; it must be a very extraordinary flood to reach so high.

Livy^d relates the legend of the mysterious voice of warning of the capture of the city by the Gauls. In all these passages he also speaks of this temple as being in the Nova Via; the words of Augustus place it in front of the Regia, the site of which is identified (as we have shewn), and it follows that the Nova Via, or new road, in this part of Rome, was on the western side of this valley of the Palatine, and close under the north-east corner of that hill. Yet the modern Romans now place the legend of the mysterious warning voice at the altar at the north-west corner, close to the church of S. Anastasia on the Germalus, near the Velabrum.

THE REGIA.—This well-known historical building is on the Palatine: that is, it was within the line of the outer wall of the ancient fortress; but again, it is so close to the Forum, and so nearly connected with it, that it seems more natural and more convenient to give some account of it here.

This, during the whole period of the Republic, was the residence of the Pontifex Maximus, as the real head of the State as well as the Church. When Augustus was made Pontifex Maximus, he refused to leave the house of Hortensius, which he had previously bought, and where he then resided, and gave the Regia to the Vestal Virgins as their residence, because it was close to their temple. The piece of sculpture of the time of the Republic, representing Mettius Curtius^e on horseback, leaping into the gulf near the spot, was also found here; it is now preserved by being built into the wall on the staircase of the Palazzo del Conservatore in the Piazza del Campidoglio. The site has been identified by the inscriptions found there, with the names of Vestal Virgins upon them, on what had evidently been the bases of statues, when the church of S. Maria Liberatrice was built, A.D. 1556, and agrees with all the passages relating to it in the classical authors.

Solinus^f says that—

“Numa resided first on the Quirinal Hill (doubtless in the Capitolium Vetus of the Regionaries), then near the temple of Vesta in the Regia, as it is still called.”

^d Livii Hist., lib. v. c. 32—50, and 52.

^e Photos., No. 1658. The witness of this finding is Flaminius Vacca, in his *Memorie*, or Memoranda of what he

had seen; printed by Fea in his *Miscellanea*, No. III.

^f Solin. Polyhistor., c. 1.

Virgil alludes to it in his account of the settlement of Evander, and Servius ^g, in his commentary on the passage, exclaims:—

“Who is ignorant that Numa dwelt in the Regia at the foot of the Palatine, near the Forum Romanum?”

Ovid ^h speaks of

“the narrow space that held the courts of Vesta, where had been the great Regia of the bearded Numa.”

Aulus Gellius ⁱ mentions

“Vestal virgins having been taken to the courts of Vesta, and given up to the pontiff.”

In another passage Servius ^j repeats that

“The court of Vesta was in the Regia of Numa Pompilius, and near this temple, and that this was not consecrated to the augurs, nor yet a place of assembly for the senate, but the virgins were there.”

THE SMALLER BASILICÆ, &c.

There appear to have been several smaller Basilicæ on the eastern side of the Forum, corresponding to the long one of Julia on the western side, which seems to have been also called sometimes after Lucius and Caius, the grandsons, and adopted sons, of Augustus. The most northerly of those on the eastern side seems to have been the Basilica Argentaria, mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue and in the Mirabilia ^k.

The Basilica Opimia is mentioned by Plutarch along with the Temple of Concord, when it was built by L. Opimius, consul B.C. 121, and seems to have adjoined this temple; it is also mentioned by Varro ^l. There is no trace of it visible, but it may have been in

^g Serv. in Æneid., lib. viii. l. 363.

^h Ovidii Fasti, lib. vi. c. 263.

ⁱ “Virgo autem Vestalis simul est capta atque in atrium Vestæ deducta et pontificibus tradita [est]; eo statim tempore sine emancipatione ac sine capitis minutione e patris potestate exit et jus testamenti faciundi adipiscitur. De more autem rituque capiundæ virginis literæ quidem antiquiores non exstant, nisi, quæ capta prima est, a Numæ rege esse captam.” (Aulus Gellius, lib. i. c. 12.)

^j “Unde templum Vestæ non fuit augurio consecratum, ne illuc conveniret senatus: ubi erant virgines. Nam hæc fuerat regia Numæ Pompilii. Ad atrium autem Vestæ conveniebat (al. sane Vestæ conveniebatur), quod a templo remotum fuerat.” (Servii in Æneid., lib. vii. c. 153.)

^k “In clivo argentarii templum Concordiæ et Saturni, in insula templum Bachi, in fine hujus insulæ [argentariæ] templum Vespasiani.

“... Ante privatam Mamertini templum Martis, ubi nunc jacet simulacrum ejus, juxta eum templum fatale id est sancta Martina [juxta quod est templum refugii id est sanctus Adrianus, prope aliud templum fatale, juxta privatam publicam]... templum Fabiorum.

“Post sanctum Sergium templum Concordiæ ante quod arcus triumphalis, unde erat ascensus in Capitolium juxta ærarium publicum, quod erat templum Saturni.” (Mirabilia Urbis Romæ, sæc. xii., apud Urlichs, p. 109.)

^l “Senaculum supra Græcostasin, ubi ædis Concordiæ et basilica Opimia.” (T. Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. p. 155.)

that eastern part of the Forum not yet excavated, where (as we have said) there appear to have been several of the smaller Basilicas. That of Paullus was one of them. Some good scholars consider this as distinct from the Basilica Æmilia, but there is great probability that they were the same. L. Æmilius Paullus was one of the triumvirs B.C. 194, and another of the same name was consul at an earlier period. Dio says^m that the *porticus* called Paulli was *completed* by Æmilius Lepidus Paulus, in the time of Augustus. The *porticus* was probably the *portico*, or the arcade of the Basilica.

The Basilica Porcia must have been quite at the north-east corner, not yet excavated; it is said to have been the earliest(?) of them, and built by the elder Cato, B.C. 84ⁿ. Two halls^o (*atria*), and four shops in the Lautumiæ, were purchased for the site, and as the great prison was also made in the Lautumiæ (or old stone-quarries), this Basilica must have been near to the prison. The fish-market (*Forum Piscatorium*) is supposed by some scholars to have been in this direction, but there hardly seems room for it, as the Forums of Julius Cæsar, of Augustus, of Trajan, and of Nerva, joined on to one another on the eastern side. It was near the Argentariæ Novæ^p, and was surrounded with shops. The well-known inscription on the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, near the arch of Janus, stating that it was built by the silversmiths (*argentarii*) in his honour, shews that this Forum, with the shops, were near that spot, and the Aqua Argentina, which there falls into the stream of the Cloaca Maxima, indicates the same. The fish-market was therefore likely to be near the same place. This locality, in the Velabrum, would have been accessible to fishing-boats at the time the fish-market was originally placed there, which would be in the time of the Kings.

In the *Ordo Romanus* of A.D. 1143, a Clivus Argentarius is mentioned in the same locality. There is no doubt that this means the lower part of the Clivus Capitolinus, passing under the arch of Septimius Severus to the place where the money was kept, or the Ærarium.

The Curia Hostilia are stated to have been so called after the

^m Dio Cass., Hist. Rom., xlix. 42.

ⁿ "Cato atria duo, Mænium et Titium in Lautumiis, et quatuor tabernas, in publicum emit; basilicamque ibi fecit, quæ Porcia adpellata est." (Liv., lib. xxxix. c. 44.)

^o There was an Atrium Eulorium, or 'Shoemaker's Hall,' in Rome.

^p "Basilicam post Argentarias Novas et Forum Piscatorium, circumdatis tabernis, quas vendidit in privatum (M. Fulvius)." (Liv., xl. 51.)

king, Tullus Hostilius, and to have been burnt with the body of Clodius, and rebuilt by Sylla.

“[Tullius] going to the Forum, stood before the Senate-house, and ordered the herald to assemble the Senators ^q.”

“As a consecrated place of meeting for the order augmented by him, he built a Senate-house, which was called Hostilia, even down to the time of our fathers ^r.”

“Statues were erected in the corner of the Comitium . . . and there they remained until Sylla the Dictator rebuilt the Senate-house on the site ^s.”

All the passages in the classical authorities agree with the account given in this work. From the examination of the localities, the hall in the upper part of the great public building, at the north end of the Forum, must have been on the site of the Curia Hostilia, where the body of Clodius was burnt, by whatever name this building, now called Municipio, may then have been called: the east end of it, where this hall is situated, is of the time of Sylla; the substructures and part of the west end are earlier, and of the time of the Kings, as has been shewn in our account of that building ^t.

A temple of Felicitas is mentioned as built in the Forum by Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Julius Cæsar. The site is not known, but a small temple is shewn in the same fragment of the Marble Plan as the Basilica Æmilia, and this must be very near the south end of the Forum of Julius Cæsar, and the prison was at the north end of it, in the wall of which is an arcade, that must have opened into that Forum; and it will be seen in our plan of the Forum Romanum that there is barely room for the length of it between these two points. This temple may be that of Venus Genetrix, built by Julius Cæsar, of which also the site is not known.

The temple of Victory, or Vica Pota, is supposed by some to be the same as that of which seven columns remain at the north end of the Forum, and to have been rebuilt by the Emperor Vespasian, and called after his name; others place the temple on the Sub-Velia, and this seems to agree with Livy's ^u account of it.

The extracts in the note on p. 40 give some valuable information as to this locality, although somewhat disguised by the general ignorance at the period when they were written. It is clearly stated that the temples of Concord and Saturn were close together, and on

^q Dionys. Hal., iv. 38.

^r Livii Hist., i. 30.

^s Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxiv. 12. See also Dio Cass., xl. 50, and Cicero pro Milone, 5, with the Commentary of

Asconius.

^t See Part I. of this work for an account of the Capitolium and of the Mamertine Prison.

^u Livii Hist., ii. 7.

the slope, which is also identified as that of the Clivus Capitolinus, because it leads to the Ærarium. What is meant by the *insulæ argentariæ* is not so clear, but it probably means the block of buildings on the western side of the Arch of Septimius Severus, in which were included the church and small monastery of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, which would be standing in the twelfth century, the date of this manuscript, insulated by four streets, which met at that point, Clivus—Sacra—Nova, and the continuation of the Jugarius passing along the same line as the modern road. *At the end* of this *insula* was the Temple of Vespasian, which can be no other than the temple of which *seven columns* remain standing.

There are few words that have so many meanings, or on the true meaning of which scholars disagree so much, as *insula*. It is commonly understood to mean an insulated *block of houses*, with streets on all sides, and this is *one* meaning of the word, but *not the only one*. It appears to mean anything *insulated* from what adjoins it, as a piece of land insulated by water from any adjoining land, either by the sea or by a river, as the island in the Tiber, and the original city of Syracuse, afterwards a part of the greater city. But in Rome it must also mean *an insulated dwelling*, separated from the rest of the houses by *parietes*, or partition-walls only, as the *parietes insularum*, in Seneca (de Ira, iii. 35)—*insulas ac domos*, in Suetonius (Nero, 16)—*domuum et insularum pretiis*, in Tacitus (Annales, vi. 45)—*ex insulis, fundisque triciis soldum*, in Martial (ep. iv. 37).

There were 44,971 *insulæ*^x in the city of Rome in the fourth century, according to the authentic Regionary Catalogue; it would have been *impossible* to place that number of *blocks of houses* on the ground, besides which the number of houses (*domus*) was not nearly so large—1782 in the fourteen *Regiones*. This word in ancient Rome must have been equivalent to what a London lawyer calls his

^x Insulæ in Regionibus.

<i>Regio.</i>	<i>Domus.</i>	<i>Regio.</i>	<i>Domus.</i>
I. 3250	120	IX. 2877	140
II. 3600	127	X. 2763	89
III. 2757	160	XI. 2650	89
IV. 2757	88	XII. 2487	113
V. 3850	180	XIII. 2487	130
VI. 3403	146	XIV. 4405	150
VII. 3805	120		
VIII. 3880	130		
		44,971	1782

The following inscription can hardly be reconciled with the *insulæ* being blocks of buildings.

INSVLAS AD PRISTINVM STATVM SVVM SECVNDVM LEGES PRINCIPVM

PRIORVM IMPP. L. SEPTIMI SEVERI ET AVR. ANTONINI RESTAVRARI ATQVE ADORNARI . . . PROVIDIT. (Gruter, Inscript., 1090. 19.)

chambers, which in Paris is called an *appartement*, and in modern Rome *casa*, which there means either an entire house, or a flat, or a set of apartments let to one family; sometimes these sets of rooms are three, or in the old palaces many more than three, on each floor. The shops by the side of the streets, shewn in the Marble Plan, were *insulae*; each shop usually had a room behind it or above it, for the shop-keeper to sleep in; such shops remain also in the eastern apse of the Forum of Trajan.

We are then taken back by our guide to the temple (?) of Mars, said to have stood on the site of the house against the wall of which an inscription is placed, to say that the *figure of Mars in foro* (or Marforio) stood there until the sixteenth century. This is exactly opposite to the entrance of the church of S. Salvatore and S. Giuseppe, or Joseph; there is an upper and a lower church, with altars to these two dedications; and below them, on the third floor from the surface, is what is now called *the prison of S. Peter*, here called *Privatam Mamertini*, a clear instance of the use of the word *privatam* for 'prison,' a *camera privata*. We have no other account of a temple of Mars in this situation, but there were *two* temples of Mars Ultor built by Augustus, one in his own Forum, which is *oblong* in plan; the other, represented on one of his coins, is *circular*, and the site of this is not known, but has long been *conjectured* to have been in the Forum Romanum, and if so, this north-east corner is the only site for it. The Via di Marforio would then have been named from the temple of Mars in foro, and not from the statue only. The church of S. Hadrian is here stated to have been on the site of the Templum Refugii, and S. Martina on that of the Templum Fatale. Of neither of these temples is any other record known. Near the public prison, called *privatam publicam*, is here said to have been the Templum Fabii, of which also we have no other notice; it must have been close to that of Mars.

Another important indication of sites follows here. Behind S. Sergius^v was "*the Temple of Concord*, and in front of this was *the Triumphal Arch*, and the ascent to the *Capitolium* near the *Ærarium*, which was *the Temple of Saturn*." This document of the twelfth century, therefore, confirms in every respect the view taken in the present work.

^v This was a mediæval church, and small monastery for the priests to it, built in the eighth century against the arch of Septimius Severus, and destroyed when the Emperor Charles the

Fifth was expected in Rome, about 1550, and the Pope ordered all the rubbishing old buildings to be destroyed, and the Campo vaccino to be formed.

STREETS FROM THE FORUM.

Four streets went out of the Forum; the most important of these was the Via Sacra, of which a separate account is given in the following Part of this work. It seems to have continued in a direct line from the front of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina to the Porta Saturni (the entrance to the Forum from the Capitol); and the triumphal-arch of the Emperors was built over it—first of Tiberius, and after the great fire in the Forum—of Septimius Severus.

The second was the Via Nova, one of the oldest streets in Rome, as we are told by Varro^z, but some recent change had then just taken place in his time, as will be seen by the extract in the note below, and this is mentioned also by Ovid as new in his time^a, which makes it evident that the change consisted in making a connection from the Via Nova to the Forum, and by these steps a matron could descend with bare feet to the abode of the Vestal Virgins.

“It chanced that as I was returning from the festival of Vesta by that way by which the new street is now joined to the Roman Forum, I saw a matron coming along down it with bare feet; I was surprised, and in silence I made a pause.”

As we know that in the time of Ovid their abode was in the Regia, at the north-east corner of the Palatine Hill, just at the foot, and at the junction with the Via Sacra and the Forum, it follows that such a connection could only be by a flight of steps from just outside of the Porta Romana, which is mentioned as being on the Via Nova. Remains of such a flight of steps of the time of Sylla were destroyed by Signor Rosa in 1871, in the expectation of finding something more important under them, which did not prove to be the case: other remains were also found of the steps at the foot, just behind the Temple of Vesta, in 1874-5, during some other excavations, and were also either destroyed or buried again.

The Via Nova was of considerable extent, and had several branches, one of which was evidently on the higher level, the same as the Germalus on the side of the hill, and passed through the

^z “Sic ab eadem Novitas et Novicius et Novalis in agro et Sub Novis dicta pars in foro ædificiorum, quod vocabulum ei pervetustum ut Novæ Viæ, quæ via jam diu vetus. Ab eo quoque potest dictum Nominare, quod res novæ in usum quomodo additæ erant, quibus ea novissent, nomina ponebant.” (Varro, de Ling. Lat., lib. vi. 7.)

^a “Forte revertēbar festis Vestalibus illac,
Qua Nova Romano nunc Via juncta Foro est.
Huc pede matronam vidi descendere nudo:
Obstupui, tacitus, sustinuique gradum.”
(Ovid. Fast., vi. 395.)

Porta Romana at that level. From this it went on, with a steep incline upwards, to the Porta Mugionis, close to the Arch of Titus. Its course must have been parallel to the Via Sacra, but at a considerably higher level. Near where Signor Rosa's house now is, appears to have been a temple of Victory, and this steep incline is called the *Clivus Victoriæ*, with the Porta Romana at the bottom of it. One branch of the Via Nova continued on the level of the Germalus along the north end of the Palatine. There was also a zigzag road from the Porta Romana to the Arch of Janus, and so to the Forum, which could also be reached on foot (by the steps, avoiding the zigzag road which was necessary for horses or chariots). Another branch went from the Janus, on the lowest level, along the *Infima Nova Via*, a part of which has been preserved under the present church of S. Anastasia, with the original pavement and the shops, on the side of the Circus Maximus, at the north-west corner of the hill, at the low level; it was very near to the Lupercal (which was re-opened in 1877 in making the new drain from the Colosseum). This cave is mentioned by Ovid as being at the corner of the valley between the two hills, at the opposite end of which was the Forum Romanum, and by the side of it the Tarpeian rock.

This short cut to the Forum, by means of a flight of stone steps across the base of one of the zigzags of the road, appears to have been made in the time of Sylla, and at the same time that part of the street which went from the Temple of Vesta, at the foot of the steps, along the middle of the Forum, up to the gate of Saturn (the original northern entrance into the Forum from the Capitol), appears to have been renewed, as the pavement of that part is of the flat stones used in the time of Sylla, and distinguished from the stones of which each was rounded at the top for the hoofs of horses, and for chariot-wheels, the flat stones being better for foot-passengers, and so far agreeing with Ovid's anecdote of the old matron. This distinction between the pavement of the time of the Republic, and that of the time of the Early Empire, has long been known to Roman antiquaries. The Via Sacra, which goes along the eastern side of the Forum, from the Temple of Antoninus to the Arch of Septimius Severus, and through that to the gate of Saturn, is paved with the rounded stones, arriving on the other side of the strip of old wall which divided the gateway into two parts. The Via Sacra was the thoroughfare for horses and chariots, and for the State processions.

The north end of the Via Nova must be the paved street down

the middle of the Forum, with the three steps of the platform of the Basilica Julia on the western side of it, or more exactly that part of it which went from the steps behind the temple of Vesta and the Regia, down the middle of the Forum, to the Porta Saturni, which was a double gate (as has been shewn), and there met the Via Sacra at the entrance into the old Capitoline fortress from the Forum. This was at the foot of the Clivus Capitolinus. The idea entertained by some people that the Via di Marforio was the Clivus Capitolinus, is quite a delusion. The ridge across that street, towards the north end of it, is part of the SECOND WALL OF ROME, which was of course in some places an earthwork or *agger*, and had the gate into the city on the ridge, where some excavations were made in 1874, in which the remains of the old tufa wall were seen. In that part the cliff of the Capitoline Hill, at its eastern end, is higher than the houses built in front of it, which conceal it from casual observers. This cliff cannot be less than fifty feet high, and it continues all along the east end of the hill. The Clivus Capitolinus was on the north side of the road from the Forum, and this was the only road for horses or chariots into the fortress.

The continuation of the Via Sacra must have been parallel to this part of the Via Nova, and nearly on the line of the present road, on the eastern side of the Forum, but twenty feet below the level of it, and passing under the Arch of Septimius Severus into the Capitol, on the eastern side of the Porta Saturni of Varro, while the Via Nova entered the old Capitoline fortress on the western side of the wall of partition between the double gate; the lower part of this ancient wall remains *in situ*. It has been observed that the pavement on that side was of the time of the Republic^b, while that on the other side is of the time of the Early Empire. So that the Via Nova, or the continuation of it, had been re-paved at that time, and the Via Sacra subsequently.

This Via Nova, near the Forum Romanum, is frequently mentioned by the classical writers, and it had long been doubtful which was the direct line of it; this seems now to be settled, as so many other long-disputed questions have been by the recent excavations: the remains of the Temple of Vesta brought to light in 1874 being in the Via Nova. It will be remembered that this was the temple erected between the two hills, when they were first united in one city, and enclosed in one wall, as we are told by Dionysius^c.

There has been a great deal of discussion about *the* Via Nova

^b See Plate III.

^c Dionys. Halic., Rom. Ant., lib. ii. c. 66.

in Rome, and it is one of the questions considered as still undecided; but may not the better translation be *a* Via Nova? and may there not have been *many* new ways or new streets in Rome? In fact, it is well known that there was another street called also by this name, near the Thermæ of Caracalla, where a deviation was made in the line of the old Via Appia in that part; and it is evident from the treatise on the Aqueducts by Frontinus, that he uses the name *Via Nova* for what is now called the Via Appia Nova. At two miles from Rome he mentions a *Castellum Aquæ* of the Anio Vetus, as on the Via Nova; and this ancient reservoir of the first century, or earlier, has been found (by some excavations made for the Archæologists in 1870) at exactly two miles from the Porta Maggiore and from the Porta Latina: it happens to be exactly the same distance from each of these gates, because the first Regio, in which the Porta Latina is situated, projects so much from the direct line of the wall, that this Castellum, or reservoir, makes exactly the point of a triangle, as may be seen by measuring it on the map. There must have been many other new streets in Rome at many different periods^d.

The third was the Vicus Tuscus, which went out at the south-west corner of the Forum, between the end of the Basilica Julia and the temple of Castor and Pollux, passing close under that part of the Palatine, and leading to the Vallis Murcia, afterwards the Circus Maximus. In this street, on the southern side, stood the round temple, now the church of S. Theodore (of which an account is given in a subsequent page). That part of the Via Nova, which was for horses and carts, or chariots, went out of this road near the site where the church of S. Anastasia now stands, and led by a zigzag road to the Porta Romana and the Germalus.

On the right-hand, or northern side of this street, was the Velabrum, in which the church of S. Giorgio in Velabro now stands. The level of the road has been raised about fifteen feet, as is seen by the tops of the arches that support the bank under the Palatine, and by the present steep descent to the Arch of Janus, which is on the old level. It leads also to the Forum Boarium, or cattle-market; and there was a market for wool, or, according to other

^d The name might also be retained for a long period, like many other places everywhere, such as New College in Oxford, which still retains that name, though it was built in the fourteenth century. In recent times in Rome also, the Via Nuova, near the fountain of

Trevi, retained the name for three centuries from the time of Sixtus V., the founder of the modern Rome of the Popes, from 1574 until 1874, when the municipality thought proper to change the name to Via del Panetteria, or street to the Royal bake-house.

readings, of silk, in this street^e. *Lanula*, wool, seems the more probable article to have been sold there. The Basilica Sempronia, mentioned by Livy^f, is supposed to have stood in this street, and to have been specially for the wool-market. This building was erected at the sign or statue of the god Vortumnus or Vertumnus, an Etruscan god of merchants. This figure must have been near the Janus, and a place where books were also sold, as Horace begins his epistle to his book by saying that it will see Vertumnus and Janus^g.

The Temple of Vesta was formerly considered by some good scholars to have been in this street, on the site of the circular church of S. Theodore, and the Regia of King Numa was also placed near to it. In support of this view Professor Fabio Gori relates a legend in his 'Guide to the Palatine,' published in 1860, but this was before the remains of the real temple of Vesta were excavated in 1874; and this also identifies the Regia as having been on the site of the church of S. M. Liberatrice, as has been already shewn^h.

According to Dionysiusⁱ, this street is named from a settlement of Tuscans, Etruscans, or Tyrrhenians, after the war with Aruns:—

“The Senate gave them a place in the city to build houses, being in the valley between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, about five stadia in length, which even to this day is called by the Romans *Vicus Tuscus*, the habitation of the Etruscans, and through this there is a passage from the Forum to the great circus^j.”

The fourth was the Vicus Jugarius. This was the street that led from the Forum Romanum, at the north-west corner, to the Porta Carmentalis, under the Capitoline Hill. It is mentioned by Livy in describing the entry of two white cows into THE CITY from the Temple of Apollo in the suburbs; they came through that gate along the Vicus Jugarius to the Forum^k. This Temple of Apollo was in the Flaminian meadow^l. Also, on the occasion of the great fire, which lasted two days and nights (B.C. 213), it burnt everything between the *Salinæ*, or salt-wharf, in the Port of Rome, and the Porta Carmentalis, with Mælius' level and the Jugarius street. It

^e “Nec nisi prima velit de tusco *serica* vico.” (Martial. Epigr., lib. xi. 27.)

Some manuscripts read *vellera* for *serica*, but *serica* is the reading of the best MSS.

^f “Ti. Sempronius ex ea pecunia, quæ ipsi attributa erat, ædes P. Africani pone Veteres ad Vortumni signum, lanienasque et tabernas conjunctas in publicum emit, basilicamque faciendam curavit, quæ postea Sempronia adpelata est.” (Livii Hist., xliv. 16.)

^g “Vertumnum, Janumque, liber, spectare videris.”

(Horatii Epist., lib. i. ep. 20.)

^h See p. 86, Church of S. Theodore.

ⁱ Dion. Hal., Antiq., v. 36.

^j Livy also mentions the same, ii. 14.

^k “A porta, Jugario vico, in forum venere.” (Livii Hist., xxvii. 37.)

^l “Solo æquata omnia inter Salinas ac portam Carmentalem, cum Æquimælio Jugarioque vico.” (Ibid., xxiv. 47.)

is for a short distance parallel to the Vicus Tuscus, but close under the Capitoline Hill, and Livy relates that a great mass of stone fell from the cliff into this street in an earthquake. The altar and temple of Opis were in this street, and were turned into the church of S. Salvator in *ærario* (as previously described). It has been shewn that this temple was connected with the *Ærarium* or public treasury, and was used as a sort of bank by the citizens. The *Æquimælium* was an open place near this, but further to the west, and near the *Porta Carmentalis*; there is still a considerable open space or area near that site. The *Æquimælium* is said by Livy to have been a substructure of the Capitol, in the *Vicus Jugarius*. It was so called after Spurius Mælius, and is connected with the history of his period, as the following extracts from Livy will shew:—

“Then Spurius Mælius, of the equestrian order, extremely rich . . . had, with the assistance of his friends and clients, bought up corn from Etruria at his private expense . . . and set about giving largesses of corn, to win over the commons. By this munificence, he drew them with him wherever he went; he was conspicuous and consequential beyond the rank of a private citizen. . . . Lucius Minucius, as president of the markets, also informed the Senate that arms were collecting in the house of Mælius, that he held assemblies in his house, and that his designs were unquestionably bent on regal dominion. . . . Servilius was sent by the Dictator to seize Mælius, who resisted and escaped, and appealed to the people for help; but Servilius overtook him and slew him on the spot, for which he was thanked by the Dictator: ‘Thou hast acted nobly, Caius Servilius, in having saved the Republic.’ . . . That Spurius Mælius, a wealthy corn-merchant, . . . had supposed that a people victorious over all their neighbours could be cajoled *into servitude* by throwing them a morsel of food. . . . This was to be considered more criminal than it was monstrous; nor was it sufficiently expiated by his blood, unless the roof and walls within which so mad a project had been conceived, should be levelled to the ground, &c. . . . He then ordered his house to be immediately razed, that the vacant ground might serve as a monument of nefarious hopes destroyed. This space was called *Æquimælium* ^m.”

This open space or *area* is just at the foot of the old flight of steps, supposed to be those called *the hundred steps*, that go up from the site of the *Porta Carmentalis* to the summit of the Tarpeian rock, from the west, with a branch to the Palazzo Caffarelli on the north, and to the German Archæological Institute.

^m “Domum deinde, ut monumento area esset oppressæ nefariæ spei, dirui extemplo jussit: id *Æquimælium* ap-
pellatum est.” (Livi Hist., lib. iv. c. 15, 16.)

The ARCUS QUADRIFRONS, commonly called the ARCH OF JANUSⁿ, still stands at the junction of the Aqua Argentina, from the Lupercal on the south, and another stream from the north, which passes under it, and falls into the main stream in the Cloaca Maxima. At this site there would necessarily be in the time of the Kings a draw-bridge between the two fortresses, one on the Palatine, the other on the hill of Saturn; and hence the custom of closing it in time of peace, or leaving it open in time of war. This was, originally, that in the City on the two hills the soldiers on the Capitol might readily go to the assistance of those on the Palatine if attacked.

There is a legend of a stream of hot water having burst out on the site of the Forum, between the Romans and the Sabines; it is mentioned by Ovid in the *Metamorphoses*^o, and in the *Fasti*^p, and by Virgil in the *Æneid*^q, with the commentary of Servius upon it. The site attributed to this is near a Temple of Janus, between the Forum Romanum and the Forum of Nerva. Macrobius, in the *Saturnalia*^r, relates the same legend. As Servius (or the gram-

ⁿ See Photos., No. 197.

^o “. . . Jano loca juncta tenebant
Naides Ausoniæ, gelido rorantia fonte :
has rogat auxilium,” &c.

(Ovidii *Metamorph.*, lib. xiv. 785.)

^p “Quum tot sint Jani, cur stas sacratus in uno,
hic ubi juncta foris templa duobus habes?
Ille manu mulcens propexam ad pectora barbam,
protinus Œbalii retulit arma Tibi :
utque levis custos, armillis capta Sabinis,
ad summæ Tatium duxerit arcis iter.
Inde, velut nunc est, per quem descenditis, inquit,
arduus in valles et Fora clivus erat.
Et jam contigerat portam : Saturnia cujus
demserat appositas invidiosa seras.
Cum tanto veritus committere numine pugnam,
ipse meæ movi callidus artis opus.
Oraque, qua pollens ope sum, fontana reclusi ;
sumque repentinas ejaculatus aquas.
Ante tamen calidis subjeci sulphura venis :
clauderet ut Tatio fervidus humor iter.
Cujus ut utilitas pulsus percepta Sabinis ;
quæque fuit, tuto reddita forma loco est.
Ara mihi posita est, parvo conjuncta sacello :
hæc adolet flammis cum strue farra suis.”

(Ovidii *Fasti*, lib. i. 257—277.)

^q “Romanoque Foro et Lautis mugire Carinis.” (Virgilii *Æneid.*, lib. viii. 361.)

“. . . Quod Romani Sabinis instantibus fugientes, eruptione aquæ ferventis et ipsi liberati, et hostes ab insequendo repressi . . . quia calida aqua lavandis vulneribus apta fuit, locus

Lautulus appellatus est.” (Servius, in *Virg. comment.*)

^r “Cumque Sabini per portam patientem irrupturi essent, fertur ex æde Jani per hanc portam magnam vim torrentium, undis scatentibus, erupisse ; multasque perduellium catervas aut exustas ferventi aqua, aut devoratas ra-

marian who writes in his name) says that this water was called *Lautulus*, perhaps Varro^a throws some light upon the subject. He says that Lautolæ was so called from *lavanda*, 'washing,' and that this was at the Janus in the Velabrum. There were two Jani, or temples (?) of Janus, one at the east end, the other at the west end of the Capitoline Hill, and Servius appears to have confused one with the other; but then the legend does not apply to the battle between the Romans and the Sabines. One Janus was called *Janus Quirinus*^t, and as this structure was sometimes called a temple, it probably had an altar under it. The original Janus of the legendary history was built by Quirinus, or Romulus, according to the legends quoted by Macrobius. Suetonius mentions that the Janus Quirinus was closed for the third time by Augustus, having been previously closed by Numa and by T. Manlius Torquatus^u.

This marble arch stood in the Argiletum, a bed of clay which had been also the Velabrum, and which extended as far as the Forum Olitorium. This is stated by Livy^x, who says that the Janus in the lowest part of the Argiletum indicated the time of peace or of war. Servius^y attributes it to the time of Numa Pompilius, and calls it a *sacrarium*, or holy place, at the bottom of the Argiletum, and near the theatre of Marcellus. The shops of the booksellers seem to have been especially in this district, which Martial^z mentions in speaking of his own book. Livy^a also mentions the Porta Carmentalis as near to it, and a small stream which he calls *Cremera* (the name of another stream at Veii), which here runs into the other larger stream, in the Cloaca Maxima, coming from the north, near the Pantheon (as before mentioned).

vida voragine deperiisse. Ea re placitum, ut belli tempore, velut ad urbis auxilium profecto deo, fores reserarentur. Hæc de Jano." (Macrobius, Saturnalia, lib. i. c. 9.)

^b "Lautolæ a lavando quod ibi ad Janum Geminum aquæ caldæ fuerunt. Ab his palus fuit in minore Velabro, a quo quod ibi vehebantur lintribus, Velabrum, ut illud majus de quo supra dictum est." (Varro, de Ling. Lat., lib. v. p. 156.)

^t Macrobius, Saturnalia, lib. i. c. 9.

^u Suetonius Oct., c. xxii.; Horatii

Carmina, lib. iv. ode 15; Virgilio Æneid., vii. 607; Donaldson's Arch. Num., No. 12; Photos., No. 490 A.

^x "Janum ad infimum Argiletum, indicem pacis bellique, fecit." (Livii Hist., i. 19.) "Sunt geminæ belli portæ." (Serv. ad Æneid., lib. vii. l. 608.)

^y "Sacrum hoc Numa Pompilius fecerat circa imum Argiletum, juxta theatrum Marcelli; quod fuit in duobus brevissimis templis. *Duobus* autem propter Janum bifrontem." (Ibid., 607, edit. H. A. Lion, Gottengæ, 1827.)

^z "Argiletanas mavis habitare tabernas,
Cum tibi parve liber scrinia nostra vacant."

(Martialis, lib. i. epig. 4.)

^a "Infelici via dextro Jano portæ flumen perveniunt." (Livii Hist., Carmentalis profecti, ad Cremeram ii. 49.)

Servius^b goes on to shew that a change took place in the form of the Janus; which had originally two faces only, but was afterwards altered to four, after the conquest of the Etruscan city of Faliscus. On this occasion the Sacrarium, or holy place, in which the gate was closed in the time of peace, was transferred to the Forum Transitorium, probably because the chief traffic of the city, which had been originally from the Palatine to the Capitol, passing under that Janus, had been transferred to the thoroughfare from the city of the two hills on the west, to the eastern side of Rome. This new Janus was of bronze. Of what material the original one was we have no evidence; but a wall of the Kings has been found leading from the present marble arch to the Palatine, so that it was one of the gates of THE CITY of the two hills. It is of the third century, and there is no appearance of any earlier stone or marble building.

Another kind of Janus was much smaller, and made of bronze, not of stone or marble; and it must have been one of the latter kind that was placed at this meeting-point of the four Forums. One of these is clearly described by Procopius^c:—

“There was a Janus in the Forum in front of the Curia, a little above the figure of the three Fates, or Parcæ (sometimes called also Sybils). This temple was made entirely of bronze, and of a square form; it was hardly large enough to hold the figure of Janus. The bronze image was four cubits long (6 feet), in other respects like a man, but that it had two faces, one looking towards the sun, or the east, the other towards the west. There were bronze doors in each face.”

It had one face to each forum. A Janus is represented on a coin of Nero, in perspective, shewing one side and one end of a cella, square or oblong, with pilasters at the angles, on either side of a large door which occupies the whole end. In the time of Domitian, a Janus was erected in each of the fourteen Regiones of Rome; but they were probably all of bronze, excepting the one at the entrance to the Forum Boarium. Suetonius^d records

^b “Postea captis Phaleris (Faliscis) civitate Tusciæ inventum est simulacrum Jani cum frontibus quattuor. Propter quod in foro transitorio constitutum est illi sacrarium aliud, quod novimus hodieque quattuor portas habere (al. Unde quod Numa instituerat, translatum est ad Forum transitorium, et quattuor portarum unum templum est institutum). Janum sane apud aliquos bifrontem, apud aliquos quadrifrontem esse non mirum est. Nam alii eum diei dominum [vel auctorem] volunt, in quo ortus est et occasus. Horatius (Scrm. 2, 6,

20): *Matutine pater, seu JANE libentius audis.* Alii anni totius, quem in quattuor tempora constat esse divisum. Anni autem esse deum illa res probat, quod ab eo prima pars anni nominatur. [Nam ab Jano *Januarius* dictus est.]” (Servii in Virgillii *Æneid.* comm., lib. vii. 607.)

^c Procopius de Bello Gothico, c. 25.

^d “Janos arcusque cum quadrigis et insignibus triumphorum per Regiones tantos ac tot extruxit, ut quidem Græcis inscriptum sit ἀρκει.” (Suetonii Domitianus, c. 13.)

them among the works of Domitian, and says there was upon each a *quadriga*, and the Trophies of his Triumphs. A bronze Janus is represented on a coin of Commodus, A.D. 187. The Scholiast on Horace says there were three of these in the Forum Romanum: one at each end, and one in the middle, near the Basilica of Paulus Æmilius and the Rostra, which was the resort of the usurers, or money-lenders, to whom Horace alludes when he makes Damasippus, the Stoic philosopher, say that he had taken to philosophy after he had lost his money on the exchange (*ad medium Janum*).

Two of these bronze Jani^e stood near the north-east corner of the Forum Romanum, in front of the Basilica Pauli Æmilii, and are probably those intended by Ovid in the *Fasti*, when he speaks of the number of Jani, and especially of two at the junction of two Fora^f. Martial, in his *Epigrams*, speaks of the junction of four Fora^g: and two at the Arch of Fabius, one above, the other below. These seem to be referred to by Horace: "This upper Janus leads from below^h," &c. Cicero mentions the middle Janus sometimes as the place of meeting of debtors and creditors, and for collecting moneyⁱ.

Nibby conjectures that the one at the entrance, near the Arch of Fabius, was called *summus Janus*, because it was on rather higher ground than the one on the level of the Comitium; and that the one at the exit, near the Forum of Julius Cæsar, was called *infimus Janus*, because it was on the lowest ground in the Forum. He also says that the other street coming from the Carinæ entered the Forum Romanum on the eastern side, and crossed the Via Sacra to the south of the Græcostasis; and this seems probable. The Puteal, or well-head, in the Forum was near the middle Janus, and was also a place of resort for the usurers. It was made on the site that had been struck by lightning, and where a thunderbolt had fallen, and it was doubtless into this well that the offerings (before mentioned) were thrown.

Horace^k mentions *the middle Janus*, at which he was ruined.

^e Photos., No. 490 A, from a coin.

^f "Quum tot sint Jani, cur stas sacratus in uno
Hic ubi juncta foris templa duobus habes."
(Ovidii *Fast.*, lib. i. 257.)

^g "Sed nec Marcelli, Pompeianumque, nec illic
Sunt triplices thermæ; nec fora juncta quater."
(Martialis *Epigr.*, lib. x. epigr. 51.)

^h ". . . Hæc Janus summus ab imo Producet," &c.
(Horatii *Epist.*, lib. i. ep. i. 54.)

ⁱ Cicero de *Officiis*, lib. ii. c. 25; and *Philippica*, c. 51.

^k "Postquam omnis res mea Janum
Ad Medium fracta est, aliena negotia curo,
Excussus propriis." (Horatii *Sat.*, lib. ii. sat. iii. 18.)

Ovid mentions the Puteal in connection with the Janus¹. This Puteal, or well-head, was erected by Scribonius^m, as is stated by Festus; it was also called *Puteal Libonis*ⁿ. Lucius Scribonius Libo was made prætor^o in the year 559 of Rome, and it may have been erected by this man's son^p. The name of *Puteal* was used as synonymous with Tribunal; Persius uses Puteal in that sense^q. The Puteal in the Forum is said to have been used as an altar for taking oaths in the tribunal. There is a representation of it on a coin or medal of the time of the Republic, believed to have been struck by the Gens Scribonia, a plebeian family (B.C. 720), to commemorate the restoration of it by their ancestor, L. Scribonius Libo. It is said to have been erected on the spot where the hone and the knife of the augur Accus Navius were dug up, which is mentioned by Cicero^r. The coin is engraved in Donaldson's *Architectura Numismatica*, 45, and reproduced in the Historical Photographs^s. It has the inscription PVTEAL SCRIBON. The sculpture on the front represents a lyre on each side, and a hammer at the bottom. There are several puteals at Pompeii, and one that was found at Veii is preserved in the Lateran Museum at Rome. The fashion was continued in the Middle Ages; there is a very good one, with shallow sculpture of the eighth century, at the church of S. John at the Porta Latina.

¹ "Qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Kalendas,
Torqueat hunc æris mutua summa sui."
(Ovidii remedia Amoris., 561.)

^m "Scribonium appellatur antea atria puteal, quod fecit Scribonius, cui negotium datum a Senato fuerat, ut conquireret sacella attacta isque illud procuravit, quia in eo loco attactum fulmine sacellum fuit." (Festus in voce.)

"Duo Jani ante basilicam Pauli steterunt ubi locus erat fœneratorum, Janus dicebatur locus." (Scholiast. in Horatii Epist., lib. ii. ep. I, v. 255.)

ⁿ "Forum Putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis."
(Horatii Epist., lib. i. ep. xix. 8.)

"Hoc juvat et melli est; non mentiar. At simul atras
Ventum est Exquilias, aliena negotia centum
Per caput et circa saliunt latus. Ante secundam
Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras."
(Horatii Sat., lib. ii. sat. vi. 32.)

^o "Postero die prætores creati L. Scribonius Libo, &c. . . . Ædilitas insignis eo anno fuit M. Æmilii Lepidi et M. Æmilii Paulli." (Livii Hist., xxxv. 10.)

^p Smith's Dict. Biog., v. Libo, ii. 779.

^q "Si facis in penem quicquid tibi venit amarum,
Si *puteal* multa cautus vibice flagellas," &c.
(Persii, Sat. iv. l. 48, 49.)

^r Cicero de Divinatione, lib. i.

^s Hist. Photos., No. 492 c.

CAPITOLIUM (Regio VIII.)—TEMPLE OF JUPITER CAPITOLINUS.

An account of the original temple on the top of the Tarpeian rock has been given in the first part of this work, and the Supplement to it. This appears evidently to have been the one excavated by the Chevalier Bunsen, when he was ambassador in Rome for the Prussian Government, and long left open for view, but now buried again in the garden of the Caffarelli Palace, the residence of the ambassador of the German Empire. Ammianus Marcellinus mentions this temple by the name of JOVIS TARPEI, and as preceding all others ^t.

This had long been treated as a foundation only for the great temple of the Empire on the same site; but we still have considerable remains of the outer wall of the sacred enclosure of the original temple, and the fact of so large a space having been given up to it within the *arx*, or *pretorium*, the keep of the castle, and residence of the chief officer, shews that great importance was attached to it. Early temples were usually small, but stood in an open space considered as sacred, enclosed by a wall, with a *porticus*, or arcade, on the inner side, which was of wood or bronze, stone arches not having come into use until a later period ^u. The measurements given by Dionysius of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus must belong to this outer wall, and are mentioned in the legends from which he takes them; but he has mixed up this early building with the much later triple temple of the time of the Empire. The measurements agree almost exactly with those of this wall of *enceinte*, which is of the time of the Kings, now that of the garden of the Caffarelli Palace. The palace itself is built upon the eastern wall of the quadrangle. The great temple of the Empire, which had been rebuilt in the most sumptuous manner in the time of Vespasian and Domitian, seems to have been on this site, and *entirely* destroyed. Half of the roof was carried away by the Goths under Genseric, as Procopius relates:—

“Genseric, for no other reason than because he hoped for treasure, sailed with a large fleet to Italy; and ascending (the Tiber) to Rome, as no one offered any resistance, he became master of the palaces. . . . But Genseric carried away captive Eudoxia, along with the young Eudocia, and Placidia, children of Valen-

^t “Jovis Tarpei delubra quantum, terrenis divina præcellunt.” (Ammianus Marcellinus, xvi. 10, 13.)

^u There are considerable remains of

such an early temple, with the wall of *enceinte* round the sacred space, on the bank of the lake of Nemi.

tinian ; and loading the ships with a great amount of gold and silver, and other property of the Emperor, he sailed to Carthage, having spared neither brass (or bronze), nor anything else in the palaces. For he stripped the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and carried away half of the roof. This roof was formed of the best bronze, and overlaid with gold in abundance, so that it appeared splendid in the highest degree, and worthy of much admiration ^x.”

So valuable a material as gilt bronze was not likely to be suffered to remain, when for centuries all these fine ruins were looked upon only as quarries of building material. The representation of the temple on a coin gives the best idea of what it was ; but all this rich ornament, being portable, was sure to disappear. It is represented on the coin ^y as a Corinthian temple on three steps, with six columns and figures between them, a tympanum enriched with sculpture, and figures standing on the roof of two chariots and horses, and two eagles.

That there was a quadriga (or chariot on four wheels) made of terra cotta, on the summit of this temple, is mentioned by Festus incidentally under the word *Ratumena*. He also says that it was made by an Etruscan potter from Veii by contract, as he was celebrated for his great skill in that kind of manufacture. His account of it shews that it was a conspicuous object to any one coming towards the Capitoline Hill from the north, as it was the first thing seen by the charioteer whose horses had run away with him from Veii ^z. This also shews the use of terra cotta ornaments on the buildings of Rome at that period.

The marble walls were used in the Middle Ages, to make the great flight of steps up to the church of Ara Cœli, as recorded on an inscription ; and the marble columns not being useful for that purpose, were thrown over the rock by the workmen, and the remains of broken columns were found buried at the foot of it by Vacca, about A.D. 1600. This was nearly the same spot where Livy relates that a great mass of the rock fell over in B.C. 192 ^a. A number of other columns in fragments were found buried behind the Palazzo del Conservatore ^b, and under the Caffarelli Palace,

^x Procopius de Bell. Vand., lib. i. c. 5. This roof is said to have cost a sum equivalent to two millions sterling.

^y Plate XXVIII.

^z “Ratumenna porta a nomine ejus appellata est, qui ludicro certamine quadrigis victor, Etrusci generis juvenis Veis, consternatis equis excussus Romæ perit, qui equi feruntur non ante constitisse, quam pervenirent in Capitolium, conspectumque fictilium quadrigarum, quæ

erant in fastigio Jovis templi, quas faciendas locaverant Romani Veienti cuidam artis figulinæ prudenti, quæ bello sunt reciperatæ : quia in fornace adeo creverant, ut eximi nequirent : idque prodigium portendere videbatur, in qua civitate eæ fuissent, omnium eam futuram potentissimam.” (Festus de verb. Sign., lib. xvii. p. 274, ed. Mueller.)

^a Livii Hist., xxxv. 21.

^b Vacca, Memorie, M. 64.

which had not been thrown over the rock, but put aside as useless, and used probably for foundations to the mediæval palace.

The accounts of the different witnesses as to what each has seen, collected in Fea's *Miscellanea*, are, however, contradictory on some points, and difficult to explain. In another place, Vacca^c states that—

“I remember that under the Tarpeian rock, on the side near the Church della Consolazione, when Muzio de Leis and Agrippa Mace were building, many fragments were found on the slope of the hill, all square work fallen from that height.”

“Near the arch above-mentioned was the statue of Marforio; and the Romans, wishing to decorate the fountain in the Piazza Navona, had the statue taken as far as S. Mark's; but repenting, had it taken back to the Capitol, where it now serves as a river for the fountain in that Piazza^d. In moving the statue from its place, they found that large basin of granite which is now^e a horse-trough in the middle of the Forum Romanum, where the market is^f.”

This temple is still considered by many scholars to have been on the site of the church of Ara Cœli, notwithstanding the strong case that has been made out on the other side. The great public building which is nearly due north of the Forum must always have been of the same height that it is now, although the upper part was of wood until the time of Michael Angelo, who rebuilt it in stone, but did not make it any higher than it had been originally. This stands directly between this church and the Forum, and almost entirely blocks out the view of the one from the other; it is also nearly due north of the Forum, and westward of Ara Cœli, whereas Cicero^g appeals to the statue in front of it as then turned to look east, and overlook the Forum. This building, which I have shewn to be the CAPITOLIUM of the Regionary Catalogue, and to contain the Senaculum, is due east of the Caffarelli Palace^h. The bridge of Caligula was made to connect his palace on the Palatine

^c Vacca, ap. Fea, *Miscellanea*, pp. lxxx. and lxxxii.

^d It is now in the courtyard of the Capitoline Museum; it was engraved by Bottari, tom. iii. of that museum, tav. i., where he relates the opinions of the other antiquaries as to the subject represented; he believes it to be Oceanus. But Mamertus was another name for Mars; that name occurs in the fragments of the early part of Dion Cassius, xi. edit. Reimar, vol. i. p. 6.

^e That is, in the time of Vacca. *Marforio* is a mediæval corruption of *Mars in foro*.

^f F. Vacca, *Memorie*, lxxxiii. 69.

^g “. . . iidemque jusserunt simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in excelso collocare et contra, atque ante fuerat, *ad orientem convertere*: ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret,” &c. (Ciceronis Orat. in Catilinam, c. ix. § 20.)

“Illud vero nonne ita præsens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, quum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in ædem concordix ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur?” (Ibid., ix. § 21.)

^h See Plan of Capitoline Hill.

with this temple; and there are remains of this bridge pointing directly to the temple on the Caffarelli heightⁱ. When Cicero says that the statue of Jupiter overlooked the Curia and the Forum, he must mean that part of the Forum where the temple of Concord was situated, and the great public building behind it, which contains the *curia* or *senaculum*, the highest law-court. Dion Cassius^k also quotes the passage from Cicero, and confirms that the statue was made to turn towards the east, to overlook the Forum and detect the conspiracy.

From the observations of Vacca^l, and his record of what he remembers to have seen in a deep pit, which he calls a gulf, dug in the Piazza del Campidoglio, it appears that this fine square of Michael Angelo is built partly upon vaults over substructures, but the Wall of the Kings and the clay soil were found at that level in the excavations of 1876. Vacca says (No. 19) that his master, Vincenzo de Rossi, descended into this abyss, and there saw a fine sculpture of a woman seated on a bull; that is to say, the mythological legend of Jupiter and Europa, in bas-relief on a wall.

The fine bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius on horseback, which now stands in the centre of the Piazza del Campidoglio, was found in the time of Sixtus IV.^m, *c.* A.D. 1480, in a vineyard belonging to the Lateran convent, near the Scala Santa. It is said by the Roman antiquaries to have stood originally in the Forum Romanum, and to have been removed to the Lateran by Clement III., *c.* A.D. 1190, and to have been left there, neglected, for about 300 years, until Sixtus IV. removed it. It was long supposed to be the horse of Constantine, and was placed in the Piazza del Laterano. It was removed to its present situation by Paul III., *c.* A.D. 1540. The marble base for it was made by Michael Angelo; and as it was difficult to find a piece of marble sufficiently large for the purpose ready cut, the Pope gave him a piece of the frieze, or cornice, of the Temple of Trajan. The likeness of the head of the statue to that of Marcus Aurelius, as shewn on his coins, cannot be mistaken.

ⁱ See Plate XXIV., and the Plan of the Forum.

^k Dio Cass., Hist., xxxvii. 34.

^l F. Vacca, *Memorie*, 19, ap. Fea, *Miscellanea*, p. lxix.

^m *Ibid.*, M. 18, ap. Fea, *Misc.*, p. lxii.

THE AQUEDUCTS IN THIS REGIO.

The eighth Regio was supplied with water, according to Frontinus, by the Aqua Appia, the Anio Vetus, the Marcia, and the Julia; the Claudia and the Anio Novus, united, being afterwards added on the upper level as usualⁿ. The Aqua Argentina, or di S. Giorgio, also rises in or near this Regio, and its course is through a part of it. The number of open places for public meetings and markets, must have been very abundantly supplied with water. The lines by which these different streams were conveyed to this Regio from their entrances into Rome remain to be traced. The Appia probably came along under the Cœlian on the same line as the arches of Nero, but at a much lower level, to the great subterranean reservoir under the garden of SS. John and Paul, near the Arch of Dolabella, long mistaken for a Vivarium, and thence along the branch to the Colosseum, then under the Via Sacra to the Forum. A branch of the Anio Vetus was probably brought from the Porta Maggiore, along the valley between the Cœlian and the Esquiline, to a great reservoir near the Colosseum, and thence also under the Via Sacra.

The Marcia and the Julia were probably brought over the Esquiline and the Quirinal, as those Regiones were also supplied with the same water. The Claudia and the Anio Novus, being distributed in all the Regiones, were conveyed in the *specus* that was carried on the arches of Nero at the highest level of any in Rome, continued by Domitian and Trajan from the central reservoir over the Arch of Dolabella^o, down the side of the Clivus Scauri, and on the arches from the Cœlian to the Palatine, the lower parts of which remain. There was a tunnel cut through the rock of the Palatine, and this remains visible at the north end, behind the church of S. Theodore, where the rock has been cut away, and it there makes another angle^p, turning towards the east in the direction of the bridge of Caligula. The later aqueducts always followed nearly the same line as the earlier ones; and there are remains of a reservoir and *specus*, both cut out of the rock at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, nearly in a line with the north end of the bridge of Caligula. It is a little to the west of the steps that lead up to the municipal offices, and now under a wine-shop in the cellars at the back below the level of the street. This could only have belonged

ⁿ See the Volume on the Aqueducts, and the Photographs of them, and the Plates to that volume.

^o See Photos., Nos. 72, 305.

^p Photos., No. 3182.

to the Anio Vetus ; but the Anio Novus would be carried nearly on the same line, as a general rule, but with some deviation. They enter Rome in parallel lines, but the Anio Vetus on the northern side of the Porta Maggiore, and the great reservoir for it is on the line of the cliffs of the Esquiline Hill, not of the Cœlian ; it is in that part nearly under the arches of the Marcia, not of the Anio Novus and Claudia. The great porticus of Nero, a mile long, against the cliff of the Esquiline, probably had the *specus* of the Marcia upon it, and that of the Anio Vetus under it. The Marcia supplied the thermæ of Titus, and with a branch to the Colosseum. The Anio Vetus was at too low a level for the reservoir in the gallery there, and went straight on under the Via Sacra to the Forum, and supplied the reservoir now under the wine-shop before mentioned, where the *specus* also remains in a tunnel. The western part of the Ærarium, under the Tabularium, was turned into a reservoir for the water from an aqueduct in the third century, the time of Alexander Severus, when the temples in the Forum were rebuilt, and great changes were made. The public treasury had been transferred to some other place before that time.

The water of the Anio Novus could only have been brought on the high level, in the usual manner, into this Regio, by means of a lofty bridge from the Palatine Hill, and the bridge of the time of Caligula⁹ seems to have been really built for this purpose ; but as it passed close to the Basilica Julia on the western side of the Forum Romanum, this offended the people, and to pacify them the story of the Emperor going to consult Jupiter Capitolinus was invented ; but the people were not satisfied, and the bridge was soon destroyed, excepting that part of it which forms the western part of the palace of Caligula, remains of which are still standing.

This completes the Forum Romanum properly so-called, as far as yet excavated ; the eastern side is still buried (1878) under the modern road, and the houses, including the churches of S. Hadrian and S. Martina ; the paved street turns right and left. There are two steps up to the Via Sacra (as has been said).

⁹ See Plate XXIV. of Forum.

THE OTHER FORUMS.

It will be convenient under this head to enumerate all the other Forums, or market-places, of which we have any notice. In the Regionary Catalogue^r eleven only are given, of these the six most important are the Forum Romanum, those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Nerva, Trajan, and Boarium. The remaining five are of secondary importance, and some of them are scarcely known by any other notice of them. On the other hand, some are omitted which are well known in other ways. The Forum Olitorium, or vegetable-market, was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, towards the north-west, and there are remains of it near the theatre of Marcellus. The Forum Piscatorium, or fish-market, is now held in the colonnade of the Porticus of Philippus, just outside of the Porta Triumphalis, the state entrance into THE CITY, which also separates the colonnade of Philippus, outside the City, from that of Octavia within it. The Forum Pacis of Vespasian, with the Temples of Peace and Rome facing to it, must have been of some importance. Yet of these only the Forum Boarium is mentioned, and others are introduced of which little is recorded, such as Forum Athenobarbi, which is supposed to have been on the Pincian Hill; Forum Suarium, or pig-market, is known by an inscription found by Panvinius in the seventeenth century, and by the Church of S. Nicolas in Porcibus, now of the Lucchesi, in the Via Lata; the Forum Pistorium, or of the Bakers, believed to have been on the Aventine. Those of the Gauls, Forum Gallorum, and of the country people, Forum Rusticorum, are only guessed at. The Forum of Cupid (supposed to be so called from an image of that god) is mentioned by Varro near the Macellum, or meat-market, on the upper Via Sacra, and it is also mentioned by Terence; it was a market for country produce, such as apples and honey, perhaps the same as the Forum Rusticorum.

The Forum Sallustii was near his house, and garden, and Circus, between the Porta Collina and Porta Salaria, outside of THE CITY, but within the outer wall of Rome, in the part frequently called the Pomerium. The Forum Archemorium is said to have been under the Quirinal: the Forum Diocletiani—near his Thermæ. The Forum Exquilinum seems to have been the same as the Macellum Livianum, or meat-market, of Livia, near the Arch of Gallienus.

^r That is, in the *Curiosum Urbis* and the *Notitia de Regionibus*; the Catalogue is in fact one, with slight variations.

THE FORUM OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

We are told by Dion Cassius that—

“the Forum of Julius Cæsar was built by that emperor. The Forum and the Temple of Venus, which he also founded, he consecrated in the year of Rome 708 (B.C. 45), with much splendour and many shows. On that occasion he built a wooden theatre called an amphitheatre, fit for the wild-beast shows and the gladiators who were exhibited. On that occasion the animal called a camel-leopard was first exhibited in Rome, having been brought to Rome by Cæsar for that purpose. Other games and races, both horse and foot, were exhibited in the circus on that occasion. According to the custom of the Romans, forty elephants with men on them also fought.”

The Forum of Julius Cæsar was the one next adjoining to the Forum Romanum to the north-east^s, and therefore on the eastern side of the great Prison of the Kings, popularly called the Mamertine Prison; a massive building, which is mentioned by Vitruvius as forming an ornament to the north end of the Forum, along with the Capitolium and the Tabularium, of which it must have formed a sort of continuation. The prison was rebuilt in the time of Tiberius, as recorded on an inscription on the front, still *in situ*; but the subterranean chambers being very massively built, were not rebuilt, but treated as foundations only^t. On the eastern side of the prison are remains of an arcade, or porticus, rebuilt of the old materials, the large blocks of tufa of the time of Servius Tullius, but each arch rests upon a block of travertine inserted in the time of the Early Empire. This porticus probably formed the western side of the Forum of Julius Cæsar. It is now in a small court called the Vicolo del Ghettarello, and the whole space of this Forum is covered with modern houses and streets. It had the Forum of Augustus on the east, that of Trajan to the north, and that of Nerva to the south, but the only part now remaining visible is the building just before mentioned. The place called by Winckelmann *Spolia Christi*, from a church of that name, at the beginning of the Via Alessandrina, is believed to have been in this Forum, and on this spot the statue of Julius Cæsar, now in the Capitoline Museum, was found^u. He also says that the tomb of a woman called Rufina, and the inscription upon it, was found there^x; but there seems to be some mistake

^s The land in this part of Rome was so valuable at that period, that Julius Cæsar is recorded to have paid an enormous sum for the site of his Forum, equal to upwards of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. This is related by Suetonius, Julius Cæsar, c. 26.

^t See Part I. of this work, Mamertine Prison, pp. 161—170; also Photos., Nos. 777, 778, 848, 849, and Plates XXXVII. to XLI.

^u Winckelmann, ap. Fea, Miscellanea, No. 18.

^x Ibid., No. 23.

about this, unless this space was not included in the City of the two hills, which is possible. In that case, the tomb must be a very early one, and an inscription of this period is not probable, unless it was Etruscan. Remains of the Arch of Trajan, at the entrance of his Forum from the south, are also said to have been found on this site, with a number of marble tablets in bas-relief, one representing Trajan on horseback crossing a river, and figures of horsemen, similar to those on the Arch of Constantine^v.

An equestrian statue of Julius Cæsar stood in his Forum ; it was of bronze gilt, and the horse was a remarkable work of art, said to have been the work of the celebrated Greek sculptor, Lysippus, and brought to Rome from Alexandria by Cæsar. Statius^z sings the praises of this horse, and describes it as standing in the Forum of Cæsar. Donatus considers it to have been the horse of Domitian that was intended. The Temple of Venus, in the Forum of Julius Cæsar, is also mentioned by Vitruvius as of the species called *Pycnostylos*^a. Suetonius records the ceremonies at the dedication of the Forum^b. Pliny says^c that the roots of a lotus-tree, which grew in the area of Vulcan, extended into the Forum of Cæsar, passing by the Municipium.

FORUM OF AUGUSTUS.

Of this once richly-decorated Forum the eastern wall remains ; it is a very fine and lofty wall, built of old materials, taken from the great wall of the time of the early Kings, which formed the second wall of Rome, and enclosed the two hills in one City ; but it has been partially rebuilt with a cornice or corbel-table added. An arch has been made in it of the stone from Gabii, called *Sperone*, which was generally used in the time of the Republic. At the south end of this lofty wall, part of one of the old round towers of the time of

^v Winckelmann ap. Fea, *Miscellanea*, No. 4.

^z “Cedat equus, Latiae qui contra templa Diones,
Cæsarei stat sede Fori. Quem tradere es ausus
Pellæo Lisyppe duci, mox Cæsaris ora
Aurata cervice tulit . . .” (Statius, *Silvæ*, lib. i. 84.)

^a Vitruvius de *Architectura*, v. 2. Remains of a temple found by Palladio on this spot are believed to have belonged to the Temple of Venus. Palladio says that these remains were found in his time opposite to the church of S. Martina (which he thought was the site of the Temple of Mars Ultor). He calls the district after the statue of Marforio, and a particular part of it by the

name of Pantano. He mentions also that the foundations of a temple remained, with a quantity of marble finely carved, with dolphins on a cornice, and a trident, which made him call it a temple of Neptune ; but the same attributes belong to Venus also.

^b Suetonius, *Julius Cæsar*, c. 26.

^c *Plinii Nat. Hist.*, xvi. 86.

the Kings has escaped by accident, by not falling in with the plan of the Forum, or because it had become private property, and has not been rebuilt. Suetonius tells us that the Forum was made *narrower* than it would have been, on that account; and there are slight remains of another similar tower at the north-east corner of his Forum, the more perfect one being south-east; these two would make the space *narrower*. On the inner side of the wall of the Forum of Augustus are niches for statues^d, but these terminate with the wall that was rebuilt, and are not continued in the part which belonged to the old tower, that has not been altered. This wall, with the niches in it, is now in the workshop of a marble-mason on the southern side of the arch. The other side of the old tower, with the travertine wall inserted into it, is also visible behind the houses, at the corner of the next street, in which the image of Pallas stands, but at the opposite end, and on the opposite side of the street^e. Pliny mentions the Forum of Augustus among the great works of his time, along with the Basilica of Paulus Æmilius on the eastern side of the Forum Romanum^f.

The Temple of Mars Ultor is mentioned in the *Monumentum Ancyranum* as being in this Forum, and there are considerable remains of it against the east wall, which evidently stood there when the temple was built, for the cornice at that end rests upon the wall. The fine columns, of which the upper part is visible, are only a small portion of it; that portico had eight columns, of which only four are now above ground. The substructures and bases remain in the cellars, and are shewn in my plan of this Forum^g. A flat pilaster is used instead of a round column at the end, where it stands against the lofty wall, evidently shewing that the wall stood there when the temple was built.

On one side of this temple of Mars Ultor was the triumphal arch ordered by the Senate in honour of Germanicus and Drusus, with their effigies, as mentioned by Tacitus in his Annals^h, which must

^d These niches were obviously for the statues, mentioned by Suetonius (in Octavian,, c. 31), by Tacitus (Annal. ii. 67), and by Augustus himself in the *Monumentum Ancyranum*—

ET . IN . FORO . AVGVSTO . SVB .
QVADRIGIS . QVAE . MIHI . EX . S . C .
POSITAE . SVNT.

^e The best way to see it is to pass through the “Caffè del Palladio,” or from a balcony at the back of a house on the Via dell Grillo. See the “Second Wall of Rome,” in Plates L., LI., LII., in the Supplement to Part I., and

Photos. Nos. 853, 881, 3153, 3154.

^f “Nonne inter magna basilicam Pauli columnis e Phrygibus mirabilem, forumque Divi Augusti, et templum Pacis Vespasiani Imperatoris Augusti, pulcherrima operum, quæ unquam Pantheon Jovi Ultori ab Agrippa factum, cum theatrum ante texerit Romæ Valerius, Ostiensis architectus, ludis Libonis.” (Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxvi. c. 24.)

^g See Plate VIII. of Supplement to Part I.

^h Taciti Annales, lib. ii. c. 64.

have been in the part now destroyed. This Forum was joined on one side to that of Julius Cæsar in such a manner as to make almost one Forum, and these are mentioned by Ovid as the *Fora Cæsaris*ⁱ.

FORUM OF NERVA.

This FORUM TRANSITORIUM was also called Palladium, from the figure of Pallas, or Minerva, which still stands in the cornice over the site of a wayside altar dedicated to that goddess, which was at the entrance from this Forum to an open area between that and the Forum Romanum, called the Atrium Minervæ. Martial^k calls this Forum by the name of Palladium, and at the same time mentions the Forum Pacis in such a manner as to shew they were close together. This Forum was ornamented with colossal statues of the Emperors in marble, and columns of bronze by Alexander Severus, in imitation of Augustus, who had placed similar ornaments in his Forum; of this we are told by Lampridius^l. This Forum was begun by Domitian, and finished by Nerva, as we are told by Suetonius^m. It was also called Pervium, as Aurelius Victor mentions in his “Lives of the Cæsarsⁿ,” and Martial in his Epigrams^o. In the time of Pope Paul V., A.D. 1610, a temple was destroyed which had stood here till that time; the marble was wanted for the great fountain that he made in the Janiculum, above the church of S. Pietro in Montorio^p.

The architect of the Forum of Nerva is said to have been Apollo-

ⁱ “Paruit; et ducens, Hæc sunt Fora Cæsaris, inquit:

Hæc est a sacris quæ via nomen habet.

Hic locus est Vestæ, qui Pallada servat et ignem:

Hic fuit antiqui regia Parva Numæ.

Inde petens dextram, Pórta est, ait, ista Palatî:

Hic Stator: hoc primum condita Roma loco est.”

(Ovidii Trist., lib. iii. eleg. i. 26, &c.)

It will be observed that in this passage Ovid mentions the temple of Jupiter Stator as before the gate of the Palatine, from which it is supposed to

have been on the Palatine Hill, where remains of an ancient Doric temple have been found near the Arch of Titus.

^k “Libertum docti Lucensis quære Secundum,
Limina post Pacis Palladiumque Forum.”

(Martialis Epigr., i. 3.)

^l “Statuas colossas vel pedestres nudas vel equestres divis imperatoribus in Foro divi Nervæ quod Transitorium dicitur locavit, omnibus cum titulis et columnis æreis quæ gestorum ordinem continerent, exemplo Augusti, qui summorum virorum statuas in foro suo e marmore collocavit additis gestis.” (Script. Hist. Aug. Lampridius, Alexander Severus, c. 28.)

^m Suetonius in Domitiano, c. 5.

ⁿ Aurel. Victor de Cæsar., c. 12.

^o Martialis Epigr., x. 28.

^p This inscription, then removed, was long visible on the wall of the fountain:—

IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. PONT. MAX.

TRIB. POT. II. IMP. II. PROCOS.

Palladio has preserved drawings of it, which are engraved in his works.

dorus, who directed most of the works of Trajan, and was considered the first architect of his day, and that Forum is stated to have been built with great regularity and symmetry, and richly ornamented—so much so as to excite the warmest admiration from Constantius, as we are told by Ammianus Marcellinus ¹.

An inscription of the time of the Emperor Nerva was on the marble casing under the figure of Pallas. It was carried to the fountain on the Janiculum, which was made by Palladio for the Pope, who gave him the marble of this temple, or altar, as building material. The old tufa wall was covered with marble, and had marble columns in front of it, three of which remain still, with the fine cornice and the figure of Pallas, or Minerva. Palladio had some respect for antiquities, which his employers had not; and he preserved as much as he could of the old buildings given to him for materials, and made careful drawings of them, which are published in the fourth book of his work on architecture. The old tufa wall has the arch of a gate in it, filled up with old materials, but distinctly visible; and it is easy to see that the old tufa wall stood there before, and was merely made use of, and cased with marble,—not erected for this temple, or altar. This was more probably one of the wayside altars which were numerous in Rome, than a temple. There was a temple opposite to it, on the other side of the street ².

THE FORUM OF VESPASIAN.

This is called also Forum Pacis; it is not mentioned in the Regiary Catalogue, but must have been in the fourth Regio, which is named after the Templum Pacis, and joined on to the other market-places. It is mentioned by Symmachus by the name of Forum Vespasiani ³, and it is placed by Nardini in the third Regio, the Esquiline. The boundaries of the Regiones III. and IV. are very uncertain, the plans of these and others being entirely conjectural; and though generally correct, they cannot be depended on, upon doubtful points, on the boundary lines.

The architect of the Forum Pacis is also said to have been

¹ “Verum cum ad Trajani Forum venisset, singularem sub omni cælo structuram, ut opinamur, etiam numinum adsensione mirabilem, hærebat adtonitus per gigantes contextus circumferens mentem, nec relatu effabiles, nec rursus mortalibus adpetendos.” (Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xvi. c. 10, § 15.)

² See Photos., No. 271.

³ “. . . et quum ad Forum Vespasiani tam ego, quam vir spectabilis vicarius perurgente populo fuisset ingressi ut quietem utriusque partis multitudini suaderemus,” &c. (Symmachi Epist., lib. x. ep. 78, ed. 1617.)

Apollodorus; it is also mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus[†]. It has been entirely built over with modern houses, and the exact site was not known until the beginning of the present century, when it was ascertained by excavations, and its principal direction traced, but many parts are still concealed by modern buildings.

This was a large Forum, and appears to have been made in part of the great foss of the Second Wall of Rome, with the cliff of the Velia at the south end, and that part of the old wall which still exists at the north end, though concealed by the houses built upon it, with the ancient tower on which the Tor de Conti is built at the north-east corner, and the gate against which the marble columns and cornice, with the figure of Pallas or Minerva are placed, but on the opposite side, at the north-west; that wall separated the Forum of Vespasian from that of Nerva. It had the great Temple of Rome on the western side, and the back of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, the cell of which is built of the large tufa blocks taken from part of the Second Wall of Rome, which passed near them. These great blocks, of a ton weight, were not often carried far.

A certain portion of the ground occupied in the Forum was called the Argiletum; whether this was towards the north-east, where the Forum of Nerva and the Temple of Peace were afterwards made, or more to the west, where the Arch of Janus now stands, is not quite a settled question; that it was a deep bed of clay there is little doubt, but this would apply to either site. The most probable site is that afterwards made into the Forum of Nerva, as we read of booksellers' shops being there situated^u.

Procopius, writing in the sixth century, and describing what he saw, says that—

“a drove of oxen, driven from the fields round Rome, passed through the market-place, which the Romans call the Forum Pacis, because the Temple of Peace is in it. In front of the Forum is a certain old fountain, consisting of an ox of bronze, which I believe to be the work of Phidias, or of Lysippus the Athenian^x.”

[†] “et Urbis templum, Forumque Pacis.” (Ammianus Marcellinus, xvi. 10—14.)

^u “Quod quæris, propius petas licebit.
Argi nempe soles subire letum.
Contra Cæsaris est forum taberna,
Scriptis postibus hinc et inde totis,
Omnes ut cito perlegas poetas.
Illinc me pete; ne roges Atrectum:
Hoc nomen dominus gerit tabernæ.”

Mart. Epigr., i. 118, 8.

^x Procopius de bello Gothico, lib. iv. c. 21.

THE FORUM BOARIUM.

This large space was the cattle-market or Smithfield of ancient Rome, and was connected with the Forum Romanum by the arch erected in honour of Septimius Severus by the silversmiths, who resided in that quarter, and are believed to have had their own market-place, called the Forum Argentarium. This is supposed to be implied by the inscription on the arch, which was erected at the expense of the merchants in the Forum Boarium and Argentarium. The Aqua Argentina runs into the Cloaca Maxima close to that arch; this was at the north-east corner of the Forum Boarium. The river Tiber formed the western side; its south end extended nearly to the cliff of the Aventine. Several temples stood in this Forum: the one best known is that usually called the Temple of Vesta, but was really that of Hercules, as stated by Livy^v. The principal temple of the Vestal Virgins was on the other side of the Palatine Hill, at the entrance to the Via Sacra, as before mentioned; one is mentioned to have been liable to be flooded by a high inundation of the Tiber, but such a high flood may have reached the Forum Romanum. The church of S. Maria in Cosmedin is made out of two temples, one of which was probably that of Mater Matuta. The celebrated Bocca della Verità stands in the porch of this church. That mask of white marble with the mouth in it is of great antiquity, and the upper lip is cut in such a manner that it would slip up and down, so that a priest behind with a winch could fix the hand of any one whom he suspected of taking a false oath.

THE FORUM OF TRAJAN.

This great Forum is so closely connected with his other magnificent buildings, that it is impossible to separate them. They were all made in what had been originally the great foss of the Capitoline fortress, on the eastern side, in which was the road as usual; but this being too narrow for the purpose the great emperor had in view, he enlarged it on its eastern side by cutting away as much as was necessary of the tufa rock of that part of the Quirinal Hill. This is recorded on the base of the column, in an inscription which says that the rock cut away was of the same height as the top of the column, and we see the Tor delle Milizie now standing on the rock at that level. Under this, at the corner, is the apse or

^v "Forum Boarium, or cattle-market, . . . the chapel of patrician chastity, which stands in the cattle-market, near the Round Temple of Hercules." (Livy, book x. c. 23.)

semicircular ending at the east side of the Forum, with a triple row of shops, one on the level of the market-place, of which the old pavement remains in front of them, the other on a ledge of the rock behind and above them, and the upper row at the top of the cliff. This peculiar arrangement of rows of shops round the market-place at different levels was followed by the Romans in the city of Chester in England on the border of Wales^z. The triumphal Arch of Trajan was at the entrance to his Forum from the south, that is, from the Forum of Augustus^a. Beyond the Forum northwards are the remains of the Basilica Ulpia, of which we see the bases of the columns, and part of the columns themselves, magnificent masses of granite, some of which, lying flat, were used as foundations for the Palazzo Valentini, which is on the site of the Temple of Trajan. On the northern side is the celebrated column, on which is carved, in a beautiful winding series of bassi-relievi, the whole history of his Dacian war^b. On the western side of his Forum, against the foot of the Palatine, the curve of the apse is visible in the line of houses, but the only remains are in the cellars.

The Temple of Trajan was built by his adopted son Hadrian^c, in his honour, with the same magnificence as the other buildings of that era, but we have scarcely any remains of it. Some portions of this magnificent temple were excavated, in March, 1866, in the courtyard of the Palazzo Valentini, between the Column of Trajan and the Piazza dei SS. Apostoli (now occupied by the Prefect of Rome). A capital and frieze on a gigantic scale, and beautifully executed, were then brought to light^d. The portions of marble columns still lying about in the excavated part of the Forum appear to have belonged to this temple. The Column stood in front of it, probably in the atrium, and on either side were two libraries, one Greek the other Latin, with the Column between them; it was called the Bibliotheca Ulpia^e,

^z The remains of these ancient shops are now, in part, public property, and the key of the yard in which they stand is kept near the spot, by the man who shews also the Column of Trajan. Another part of the second series of these shops is in the garden of a palace, and not open to the public, but can be clearly seen from the garret-windows at the back of the houses in the Via del Grillo. The third series of shops, at a still higher level, can be traced on the summit of the rock, and at the foot of the Torre delle Milizie, now in a barrack-yard, to which access is easily obtained. The stairs from the second storey to

the upper one are destroyed, but distinct marks of them remain in the walls on each side of the staircase.

^a This was destroyed in the time of Constantine, and the sculptures were used to decorate his arch.

^b Photos., Nos. 810, 811, 812.

^c "Quum opera undique infinita fecisset, nunquam ipse, nisi in Trajani patris templo, nomen suum scripsit." (Spartianus Adriano, c. 19.)

^d Photos., Nos. 813, 814, 815.

^e "Edicta veterum prætorum sedentibus forte nobis in Bibliotheca templi Trajani," &c. (Aulus Gellius, lib. xi. c. 17.)

from one of the names of Trajan, "Marcus Ulpius Trajanus." The whole is said to have been enclosed within the colonnades of the enormous Basilica Ulpia; but as that is recorded to have been covered with a bronze roof^f, it seems more probable that it was entirely to the south of the Column, with the temple to the north and the libraries on either side. These libraries were on tongues of the Quirinal and of the Capitol, and the Column in the gorge between them, on the highway from the Forum to the Campus Martius. The Basilica Ulpia^g is represented on a coin of the period, with the Column and the statue upon it, and the plan on the fragment of the ancient marble map.

The *Temple of Trajan* is represented on a coin of Hadrian^h, (117—138,) as a Corinthian temple of eight columns, standing on three steps, with projecting wings, or side porticos, of two columns each; the altar stands in the open space in front. It was built by the Senate and the people, commenced in this emperor's lifetime and finished under his successor Hadrian. Canina mentions that fragments of it, consisting of shafts of columns of red granite, and a magnificent cornice, were carried to the Villa Albani. Its date may be considered as A.D. 117.

Trajan's Column. This celebrated column is perfect, except the bronze statue on the top; it is accurately described in the *Notitia* and *Curiosum* as being 127½ ft. high, with a winding staircase in it consisting of 185 steps, and lighted by forty-five windows. All the steps exist, and the base has been dug out to the foundations. The surface is covered with the wonderful series of sculptures representing the victories of Trajan over the Dacians and the Germans, containing most valuable memorials of the houses, fortifications, dresses, and armour of the period. There is an excellent series of engravings of these published in the last century by Santi-Bartoli, under the title of *Colonna Trajana*, in an oblong folio form; and casts in bronze have been taken and are now to be found in the Louvre in Paris, and the South Kensington Museum in London. The inscription upon it records that it was erected by the Senate and the people of Rome in honour of the Emperor Cæsar Nerva Trajan, son of the divine Nerva, with his titles of Augustus, Germanicus, Dacicus,

^f Pausanias, lib. v. c. 12, and lib. x. c. 5.

^g "Nam modo nos jam festa vocant et ad Ulpia poscunt
Te fora, donabis quos Libertate Quirites
Quorum gaudentes exceptant verbera malæ.
Perge, Pater patriæ felix, atque omine fausto
Captivos vinciture novos absolve vetustos."

(Apollinaris Sidonius, Epig. ii., quoted by Canina, *Indicazione topografica di Roma antica*, p. 261.)

^h Donaldson's *Archit. Numism.*, and Photos. 491 A B, and Plate XXVIII.

Pontifex Maximus, when holding the *Potestas tribunitia* for the seventeenth time, and for the sixth time proclaimed Imperator, to declare what a height of the hill had been removed by such great works. It was originally surmounted by the statueⁱ of Trajan in bronze-gilt, and his bones were deposited under it in an urn of gold, so that it is his funeral monument as well as column of triumph.

The inscription is on the panel over the door of entrance to the staircase ;—

SENATVS . POPVLVSQVE . ROMANVS
 IMP. CÆSARI . DIVI . NERVÆ . F. NERVÆ
 TRAIANO . AVG. GERM. DACICO . PONTIF.
 MAXIMO . TRIB. POT. XVII. IMP. VI. COS. VI. P. P.
 AD . DECLARANDVM . QVANTÆ . ALTITVDINIS
 MONS . ET . LOCVS . TANTIS . OPERIBVS . SIT . EGESTVS.

The construction of the Column is of the most perfect description ; it is faced with very large blocks of stone, the sculptures are admirably executed, and the windows are almost concealed behind them. There was a bronze railing round the figure for the protection of visitors. The Column of Antoninus, though inferior to this, is very similar to it ; the figures of the Emperors have been removed by the Popes, and others, of S. Peter and S. Paul, substituted. An accurate representation of the Column in its original state is given on a large bronze medal^j. The Column was erected by the Senate in honour of the Emperor at the time of the Parthian war ; but he never saw it, as he died on his return from Persia. His body was brought to Rome and interred under the Column, the only instance of an emperor being buried within the city. The Column is called by M. Quatremère de Quincy, in his *Dictionnaire d' Architecture*, “the finest, the most entire, and the most remarkable monument of Roman magnificence,” and few will be disposed to dispute the truth of these forcible words. The inscription round the margin of the medal is S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

Perhaps the best concise description of the series of sculptures round the celebrated Column is that given by Professor Donaldson.

“The architectural objects of the spiral sculptures of this column, as engraved by Bartoli in his ‘Colonna Trajana,’ have never obtained that attention which their importance deserves, as illustrations of various classes of buildings, both

ⁱ “Cum meis poni statuam perennem
 Nerva Trajanus tituli videret,
 Inter auctores utriusque fixam
 Bibliothecæ.”

(Apollinaris Sidonius, lib. ix. epist. xvi.)

“Hujus exusti corporis cineres relati
 Romam humatique Trajani foro sub

ejus columna et imago superposita.”
 (Aurelius Victor, Epitome, cap. xiii.)

“Ossa ejus in urnam auream collata
 in foro sub ejus columna posita.” (Hieronymus, p. 450.)

^j Donaldson, Archit. Numism., 51,
 Photos. 492 A.

of the Germans and Romans. The lowest spandril of the series consists of a group of two military granaries surrounded by stockades ; two huts, and a two-storied watch-tower within a stockade, having an outside gallery with a doorway, from which is protruded a lighted torch, and the roof is hipped, rising up to a central flos. Next come two other towers exactly similar. To these immediately succeeds a kind of village on the banks of a river, partly surrounded by a stockade. The houses are two storeys high, the central one with a lean-to roof over the door, and there is a columnar building with a door at the side and the roof hipped. The army is seen issuing from the other end of the village through an arched gateway, crossing the river over a bridge of boats, and landing on an ingeniously-framed jetty of carpentry. Various camps are shewn, surrounded by walls of regular masonry. The tents for the emperor and other superior officers are apparently of wooden huts temple-shaped ; the front closed with curtains. The soldiers and workmen, masons, carpenters and labourers are seen carrying on their various constructive operations, directed by their architects or overseers. In several instances there are representations of amphitheatres with steps, seats, &c. In plates 45 and 54 we see a camp with the gates flanked by posts and surmounted by an open-work, which forms a part of the door, as appears in plate 43, where it is thrown back. This probably served as a gangway to enable the soldiers to pass over without interruption along the upper circuit or gallery of the walls. In plate 59, shewing the commencement of the second Dacian war, there are several important public buildings. A tetrastyle pseudo-peripteral temple in perspective with the statue in the doorway, as occurs generally on the coins. It stands in a court, and there is also an archway surmounted by statues. The emperor and his army are represented crossing a river in superb triremes, and approaching a city with numerous porticos of the Corinthian order.

“At plate 64 the emperor lands on a quay, which consists of a series of open archways, and there is a considerable display of magnificent architecture : a very fine theatre occupying the central space, richly adorned with columns, and the postscenium grandly composed. On plate 74 is a very graphic elevation of the celebrated bridge erected by Trajan over the Danube. It consisted (according to Dion) of 20 piers of squared marble, 150 ft. high, 60 ft. wide, and 170 apart. The piers were surmounted by wooden-framed arches. Open parapets appear on both sides of the bridge, the roadway of which is shewn in perspective. Plates 87 and 88 display a long line of city walling, consisting of rough rubble-work with tiers of regular bond, in that respect differing from the regular masonry of the other city walls. In plate 92 is a city with houses of various forms, square, oblong, and circular, with panelled doors and windows. In this, as in many other instances, the embrasures on the city walls are distinctly marked. This rapid review of these structural illustrations will serve to shew how useful the study of these sculptures may prove to the architect, as well as to the antiquarian, the sculptor, and military engineer.” (Donaldson’s *Architectura Numismatica*, pp. 195—197.)

The *Arch of Trajan* is represented on a brass medal of Hadrian, A.D. 117—138^k. This arch stood at the entrance of his Forum, from that of Augustus. Some writers say that the arch was never finished ; it was certainly destroyed in the time of Constantine, and

^k Donaldson, *Archit. Numism.*, No. 58, and Photos. 493 A.

the beautiful circular panels of sculpture of the time of Trajan were used to decorate that of Constantine¹.

The *Forum of Trajan* was designed and executed, according to Dion Cassius, by Apollodorus of Damascus, the architect to the Emperor, and covered an enormous space between the Capitol and Quirinal Hills; it being necessary to remove a considerable portion of the Quirinal, which stretched out towards the Capitol, in order to render it level^m. The entrance faced the south from the Forum of Augustus; this led into the Forum proper of Trajan, a noble quadrangular or rather oblong area, in the direction from east to west, with an apse of three storeys, and three tiers of shops at each end. The eastern apse is sufficiently perfect to shew the remains of the shops, and the stairs from one storey to another. Of the western apse there are slight remains only in the cellars of the houses, which are built on the curve. In the centre of the fine court of this Basilica was the equestrian statue of the Emperor. A number of statues of the illustrious men of Rome surrounded the court in front of the columns, as in the Forum of Pompeii.

Excavations have brought to light a considerable portion of the area of the Basilica; fragments of columns, steps, pavements, and other decorative parts, bear witness to the sumptuousness of its embellishments. The fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome afford the authority for the plan, and the name *Basilica Ulpia* is incised upon it. The representation on the medals also agrees perfectly with the description of it.

This column stands to the north of the Basilica, in an open space, on each side of which were the Greek and Latin libraries. The temple was beyond this, and the principal front of it was to the north, facing the city, and not the Basilica.

The Basilica Ulpia and Forum Trajani are represented on bronze medals of Trajan, A.D. 98—117ⁿ. This façade of the Basilica Ulpia is shewn as solid, with a row of columns supporting a massive entablature covered with sculptures of horsemen, &c. The entrance to Trajan's Forum is a large triumphal archway with a small arch in the centre, solid sides, with three columns on each side, and figures in niches between, surmounted by a figure of the Emperor on a chariot, or *quadriga*, drawn by six horses abreast, with attendants and trophies. It was the principal entrance at the south end of the Forum.

Photos., Nos. 808, 809, 823.

^m See the plan of the Forum of Trajan in Donaldson's *Architect. Numism.*, p. 255; and the section of it, p. 257.

ⁿ Donaldson, 66, 67.

The Arch of Nero is said to have stood in the middle of the Capitoline Hill. It is mentioned by Tacitus, who states that statues of Victory and an arch were decreed to Nero for the victories of Corbulo in Armenia^o, and that the Senate decreed that a trophy should be put up in Rome, and an arch to the Emperor in the middle of the Capitoline Hill for the victories over the Parthians^p.

The *Arch of Nero* is represented on a bronze medal of this emperor, A.D. 60, now in the British Museum. It is ornamented with Corinthian columns standing on a stylo-base with panels of sculpture. On one side is a gigantic figure of Nero, standing with helmet, spear, and shield; and on the summit is a chariot, or *quadriga*, drawn by four spirited horses, supposed to be the same as those once over the porch of S. Mark's at Venice, having been carried first to Byzantium and then to Venice.

^o Tacit. Annales, xiii. 8.

^p "At Romæ tropæa de Parthis ar-
cusque medio Capitolini montis siste-

bantur, decreta ab senatu . . ." (Ibid.,
xv. 18.)

REGIONARY CATALOGUE.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

THE plan on which this work was commenced in 1865, was to divide Rome into the fourteen *Regiones* of the time of Augustus and of the fourth century, and endeavour to give some account of all the objects mentioned in the *Regionary Catalogue*, and of the churches and other buildings now on the sites; at the same time to investigate the line of the aqueducts, with Frontinus for a guide, and to trace their course through the city and the suburbs, which we saw would throw light on many other objects of interest; and to examine the Catacombs so closely connected with the history of the churches, that one would not be complete without the other.

After a considerable part of the work had been prepared in this manner, the great excavations that were going on began to upset so many of the ideas originally entertained, that it was necessary to wait and watch them. The number of pits that we had dug in various parts of Rome in searching for the Walls of the Kings, and the line of the subterranean and other aqueducts, especially about the Porta Capena, excited a good deal of attention, and led Napoleon III. to carry on his great excavation in the Farnese gardens, on the Palatine, for *historical objects*, and not only in search of statues for the Paris Museums, as he had begun. Then came the enormous excavations for THE NEW CITY on the hills, on the site of the city of the Kings and of the Empire, which are hardly yet terminated, and the Italian Government is still (in 1878) going on with their great work in the Via Sacra, the Colosseum, and the Palatine Hill. All this has compelled us to change our plan, and make use of the materials we had collected, in another form, as here presented to our readers.

But the *Regionary Catalogue* can still be used as an index to this portion of the work. By this name is understood that of the *Notitia de Regionibus* and the *Curiosum Urbis* combined; they are the same, with slight variations. Nearly all the objects mentioned in them for the eighth *Regio* are described in the previous part of the present chapter. In most instances a reference to the page where it is described is sufficient; but in few instances, where no remains have been found, notes are here added, following the *Catalogue*.

REGIO VIII.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

Continet :

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Rostra tria	17 and 35	Templum—Castoris	33
Genium Populi Romani aureum	20	——— Minervæ	66
Equum Constantini ^a	29	——— Vestæ	38
Senatum	7 and 10	Horrea Germaniciana et Agrip-	
Atrium Minervæ	66	piana	78
Forum—Cæsaris	63	Aquam cernentem, Quatuor Scau-	
——— Augusti	64	ros (or Scaros), Sub æde (ædem)	,,
——— Nervæ	66	Atrium Caci	,,
——— Trajani	69	Vicum Jugarium ^c	49
Templum Divi Trajani	70	Porticum Margaritarium	79
Columnam cochlidem altam pedes		Elefantum Herbarium	,,
cxxviii semis, gradus intus habet		Vici xxxiv.	,,
clxxxv, Fenestras xlv.	71	Ædiculæ xxxiv.	,,
Cohortem sextam Vigilum	78	Vicomagistri xlvi.	,,
Basilicam Argentariam	,,	Curatores ii.	,,
Templum Concordiæ	5	Insulæ iiiicccclxxx.	43
——— Saturni	11	Domus cxxx.	80
——— Vespasiani	16	Horrea xviii.	,,
——— et Titi ^b	,,	Balnea lxxxvi.	,,
Umbilicum Romæ	20	Lacos cxx.	,,
Capitolium	4 and 56	Pistrina xx.	,,
Milliarium aureum	20	Pedes <u>xiiii.</u> lxvii.—Curiosum	
Græcostadium	9	—tredecim milia lxvii.—Notitia	,,
Basilicam Juliam	30		

^a Equum Constantini is in the *Notitia* only.

^b et Titi occurs in the *Notitia* only, not in the *Curiosum Urbis*.

^c Vicum Jugarii also occurs in the *Curiosum* only.

To the notice of the Genius Populi Romani, the second object mentioned in the catalogue after the Rostra, and which stood in the centre of Rome, near the Arch of Septimius Severus (which is mentioned on page 13), it should be added that an inscription was found on that site, on what had probably been the base of the statue^d.

Cohors VI. Vigilum. Where this great barrack of the sixth corps of the *Vigile*, or night-guards, was situated, has not yet been discovered; a probable place for it seems to be in the valley between the Palatine and the Capitol, nearly opposite to the church of S. Theodore, where Pius IX. built a large sort of barrack for the reception of the numerous foreign missionary bishops who were brought back to Rome from South America and other parts, to vote for the doctrine of the Infallibility in 1872.

The Basilica Argentaria is supposed to have stood near the smaller Arch of Septimius Severus, erected by the *Argentarii*, or silversmiths, to the honour of that emperor.

The Temple of Vesta was not actually in the Forum, but so close to it that it is often so mentioned, and is included in this Regio. The remains of it were found in 1874, and an account of it is given at pages 38 and 39. It is in a line with the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, which is in the Via Sacra, but on the opposite side of the valley, and close under the Palatine.

Horrea, &c. Where these great barns, or warehouses, were situated has not yet been ascertained.

Aquam Cernentem quattuor scaros sub ædem. It has been conjectured that a fish-pond for this rare fish was made from the subterranean stream that still rises behind the church of S. Hadrian, and which now falls into the Cloaca Maxima in the Forum. It may have been under a temple, if *ædem* is the correct reading of the word.

Atrium Caci. Of this no account is given, and no remains found; it may be conjectured to have been a small court, with an image of that mythical personage. Some have proposed to read *antrum*, and

^d GENIO . EXERCITVS
QVI . EXTINGVENDIS . SAEVISSIMIS . LATRONIB
FIDE . ET . DEVOTIONE . ROM . EXPECTAT
VOTIS . OMNIVM . SATISFECIT.

This is given by Gruter, p. cix. num. 3, and copied by Nardini.

make this the Cave of Cacus ; but the legend certainly places that cave on the Aventine, where a cave exists, which fits the legend, and is described in the account of the Aqueducts (Part VIII.). There is no such cave in this Regio.

Porticus Margaritarius. This has been conjectured by Nibby to be a portico or colonnade in the small court where the statue of Mars or Marforius was placed, in front of the great prison, but no authority for this conjecture has been found.

Elefantus Herbarius. According to some authors this was a statue of an elephant, erected by Augustus ; according to others it was a yew-tree, or perhaps a box-tree, or a cedar, cut into that form, which seems more probable from the name. The situation of it is shewn by the Ordo Romanus, or bull of Anacletus II., to have been in the street under the Capitoline Hill, on its northern side, made in the old foss, called in its eastern part Via della Pedacchia, and in the western Via di Tor de' Specchi^e.

Vici xxxiv.

Ædiculæ xxxiv. It will be observed that the number of *Ædiculæ* is always the same as the number of streets in each Regio. These are believed to have been *way-side altars* at the corners of the streets, and that the one remaining of Pallas or Minerva, at the corner of the Forum Transitorium, is an example ; but it is probable that they were generally small structures of bronze, of the same kind as the Jani. The level of the streets of Rome has been raised at least fifteen feet in many parts, and more in some, and it is certain that the same line was not *always* followed for the streets, though it often was ; it seems, therefore, useless to trace the thirty-four streets in this Regio, which include those on the Capitoline Hill, and on the slopes, and at the foot, and on all sides of it. The number may be traced on the map without much difficulty, but there can be no certainty that the lines are the same : there are usually two streets meeting at each gate, and forking off from it on each side, and there were several gates in this Regio.

The *Vico-Magistri*, *Curatores*, and *Denuntiatores* are official persons, not places.

^e "Ab alio latere via publica, quæ ducit sub Capitolium . . . usque in templum majus, quod respicit super Elephantum. A tertio latere," &c. (Ordo Romanus.)

Domus, 130. These are what are now called in Rome "palaces," the residence of some great family.

Horrea, 18. Large barns, or public warehouses.

Balnea, 86. Bath chambers.

Lacos, 120. Cisterns, or reservoirs of water, of any size, called also *Castella Aquæ*.

Pistrina, 20. Bake-houses.

Continet pedes, 14067. This probably means the number of superficial feet in the *Regio*, although Publius Victor reads it *in ambitu*, or in circuit; the number of feet will not agree on the latter plan.

Publius Victor is no authority, he is one of the learned writers of the seventeenth century on the antiquities of Rome who wrote under assumed names, and who came to be reckoned as authorities in the eighteenth century, and the first half of the nineteenth^f. Nibby and Canina refer to him and others as of the conjectures of learned men, some of equal authority to contemporary writers. The *Notitia* and the *Curiosum Urbis* are both of the fourth century, one about fifty years after the other, as we see by some buildings of the time of Constantine being inserted in the later, which are not found in the earlier one. But it is *one catalogue*, with these slight variations only, and in this work it is always treated as one. The catalogues of each *Regio* by Sextus Rufus, Publius Victor, Panvinius, and Nardini, stand on quite different ground; they are very much more copious, and the objects enumerated are always mentioned by some authority of the ancient classics, but the locality is often a mere conjecture, good or bad as the case may be, sometimes evidently the true one, in other instances very doubtful. They require to be sifted and examined by reference to the original authors who mention them. The insertion of the words *in ambitu*, is an erroneous conjecture; there is little doubt that the number of feet in each *Regio* in the authentic catalogue means the number of square feet superficial measure, and are therefore a guide to the size of the *Regio*, when the circuit would not be irregularity in the outline, and would often make the space enclosed appear much larger than it really is.

^f This work was reprinted in London in 1849.

To these, which are considered as the authentic catalogue, the one said to be by Sextus Rufus, now considered as a modern compilation only, and not authentic, but compiled by good scholars, has these additions :—

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| 1. Fides Candida. | 23. *Templum Jani. |
| 2. Ædes Victoriæ. | 24. Forum Piscarium. |
| 3. Ædícula Victoriæ. | 25. ——— Boarium. |
| 4. Templum Romuli. | 26. *Carcer. |
| 5. *———— Julii Cæsaris. | 27. *Curia Calabria. |
| 6. ——— Augusti. | 28. Templum Jovis Capitolini. |
| 7. ——— Junonis Martialis. | 29. *Asylum. |
| 8. *Puteal Libonis. | 30. Templum Veneris Calvæ. |
| 9. Comitium. | 31. *Curia Hostilia. |
| 10. Liviæ Porticus. | 32. Delubrum Larum. |
| 11. *Arcus Fabianus. | 33. Ædes Junonis. |
| 12. Lacus Curtius. | 34. Ædícula Matris Romæ. |
| 13. *Regia Numæ. | 35. Columna Divi Julii. |
| 14. *Templum Deum Penatium. | 36. *Equus æneus Domitiani. |
| 15. ——— Larum. | 37. Columna Magni Ludi Sæculi. |
| 16. *Ficus Ruminalis, in Comitio. | 38. Ara Saturni. |
| 17. *Vicus Jugarius. | 39. Templum Veneris et Anchisæ. |
| 18. Via Nova. | 40. Jani Publici. |
| 19. Lucus Vestæ. | 41. Vicus Novus. |
| 20. Ajus Locutius. | 42. Ludi Litterarii. |
| 21. *Delubrum Minervæ. | 43. Vicus Unguentarius Minor. |
| 22. *Basilica Paulli, cum Phrygiis columnis. | 44. Vicus Tuscus. |

The Catalogue said to be by Publius Victor, which belongs to the same class, repeats those marked *, and further adds :—

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| 45. Victoriæ Aureæ Statua in Templo Jovis Opt. Max. | 51. Curia. |
| 46. Lupercal Virginis. | 52. Atrium Minervæ. |
| 47. Columna cum Statua M. Ludii. | 53. Ludus Æmilius. |
| 48. Ædes Opis et Saturni in Vico Jugario. | 54. Julia Porticus. |
| 49. Senaculum Aureum (?). | 55. Jani duo Celebris Mercatorum Locus. |
| 50. Pila Horatia, ubi trophæa locata dicuntur. | 56. Stationes Municipiorum. |
| | 57. Ædícula Concordiæ supra Græcostasim. |
| | 58. Lacus Curtius. |

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| 59. Basilica Argentaria. | 75. Forum Piscarium. |
| 60. Ædes Vejovis inter arcem et Capitolium prope Asylum. | 76. Ædes Matutæ. |
| 61. Vicus Ligurum. | 77. Vicus Jugarius idem et Thurrarius, ubi sunt aræ Opis et Cereris cum signo Vertumni. |
| 62. Apollo Translatus ex Apollonia. | 78. Carcer imminens Foro a Tullo Hostilio ædificatus media Urbe. |
| 63. Ædicula Juventæ. | 79. Porticus Margaritaria. |
| 64. Porta Carmentalis versus Circum Flaminium. | 80. Ludi Litterarii. |
| 65. Templum Carmentæ. | 81. Vicus Unguentarius. |
| 66. Capitolium, ubi omnium Deorum simulacra celebrantur. | 82. Ædis Vertumni in Vico Tusco. |
| 67. Curia Calabra, ubi Pontifex minor dies pronunciabat. | 83. Elephantus Herbarius. |
| 68. Templum Jovis Opt. Max. | |
| 69. Ædis Jovis Tonantis ab Augusto dedicata in Clivo Capitolino. | |
| 70. Signum Jovis Imperatoris a Præneste devectum. | |
| 71. Forum Boarium. | |
| 72. Sacellum Pudicitæ Patritiæ. | |
| 73. Ædes Herculis victoris duæ, altera ad portam Trigeminam. | |
| 74. Altera in Foro Boario cognomine rotunda, et parva. | |
| | 84. Sacellum Larum. |
| | 85. Fides Candida. (See p. 23.) |
| | 86. Basilica Trajani in foro ejusdem. |
| | 87. Ara Vetus Saturni in Lacu Curtii. |
| | 88. Templum Veneris Calvæ Vetus. |
| | 89. ————— Novum. |
| | 90. ——— Nemesis. |

Onuphrius Panvinius, historian and antiquary, A.D. 1529—68, adds also :—

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| 91. Mons Saturnius, post Tarpejus, demum Capitolinus, aliter Capitolium, ubi Deorum omnium simulacra celebrantur. | 97. Ad Junium, secundum Tiberim. |
| 92. Arx Capitolii. | 98. Luteolæ ad Jani Templum. |
| 93. Rupes Tarpeja alias Saxum Carmentæ. | 99. Marsyas. |
| 94. Clivus Capitolinus. | 100. Favissæ Capitolinæ. |
| 95. Porta Stercoraria. | 101. Lucus Vestæ Cuperius. |
| 96. Scalæ Annulariæ, sub novis. | 102. Ædes Junonis Monetæ cum officina. |
| | 103. Ædes Jovis Custodis D. D. a Domitiano. |
| | 104. Ædes Veneris Cloacinæ. |

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| 105. Ædes Veneris Erycinæ. | 136. Simulacrum Leonis pro
rostris. |
| 106. Ædes Salutis. | 137. Equus Caii Cæsaris in ejus
Foro. |
| 107. Ædes Libertatis. | 138. Equus æneus Trajani Au-
gusti. |
| 108. Ædes Jovis Sponsoris. | 139. Æreum Tauri simulacrum
in Foro Boario. |
| 109. Ædes Mentis. | 140. Signum Anseris argenteum
in Capitolio. |
| 110. Ædes Fidei in Capitolio. | 141. Forum Argentarium. |
| 111. Ædes Fortunæ Primigeniæ. | 142. Curia, oltre l' Ostilia, e la
Calabra. |
| 112. Ædes Aii Locutii. | 143. Basilica Ulpia, alias Trajani. |
| 113. Ædes Fortunæ Prosperæ. | 144. Basilica Porcia, ubi fuerat
domus Q. Menii. |
| 114. Ædes fortis Fortunæ in
Foro Boario. | 145. Basilica Sempronia. |
| 115. Ædicula Termini. | 146. Basilica Opimii. |
| 116. Ædicula Fortunæ obse-
quentis. | 147. Horti Asiniani. |
| 117. Porticus Augusti. | 148. Septem, alias quinque Ta-
bernæ argentariæ novæ. |
| 118. Porticus Minucia, alias Nu-
micia. | 149. Balineum Polycleti. |
| 119. Porticus Nasicæ. | 150. Lacus Juturnæ. |
| 120. Porticus Porphyretica. | 151. Bibliotheca Capitolina. |
| 121. Porticus Capitolinæ. | 152. Bibliotheca Templi D. Tra-
jani. |
| 122. Porticus Constantini. | 153. Arcus Tib. Cæsaris prope
ædem Saturni. |
| 123. Atrium publicum in Capi-
tolio. | 154. Arcus Trajani Cæsaris Aug. |
| 124. Area Saturni ante ærarium. | 155. Arcus Severi, et Antonini
in Foro Boario. |
| 125. Sacellum Summani. | 156. Fornix Stertini in Foro
Boario, cum signis auratis. |
| 126. Sacellum Herculis in Foro
Boario. | 157. Columna C. Duilii. |
| 127. Domus Divi Tatii. | 158. Columna Menia. |
| 128. Doliola. | 159. Columna Rostrata in Capi-
tolio. |
| 129. Sepulcrum Romuli. | 160. Columna D. Julii rostrata
pedum XX. |
| 130. Sepulcrum Accæ Laurentiæ
in via nova. | 161. Sepulcrum C. Poblificii Bibuli
Ædilis Plebis. |
| 131. Germalus. | |
| 132. Ara Junonis Jugæ in Vico
Jugario. | |
| 133. Ara Jovis Pistoris in Capi-
tolio. | |
| 134. Trophæa Marii aurea in
Capitolio. | |
| 135. Currus Sejuges a C. Cor-
nelio positi. | |

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| 162. Domus L. Tarquini Regis
cum atrio. | 167. Domus M. Valerii Amerini
Equitis Rom. |
| 163. — M. Manlii Capitolini. | Merula adds :— |
| 164. — P. Scipionis Africani. | 168. Columna in Rostris posita
D. Claudio. |
| 165. — T. Annii Milonis. | 169. Canalis in Foro. |
| 166. — P. Ovidii Nasonis. | |

Nardini, antiquary, A.D. 1666, further adds :—

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| 170. Statuæ aureæ XII. Deorum
Consentum. | 196. Porticus in Clivo Capitolino. |
| 171. Templum Felicitatis. | 197. Templum Fortunæ in Cl.
Cap. |
| 172. Curia Julia. | 198. Sellæ Patroclianæ. |
| 173. Ficus Navia. | 199. Arcus Africani in Capitolio
cum labris. |
| 174. Tabernæ Veteres. | 200. Scalæ Gemoniæ. |
| 175. Æquimelium. | 201. Latomix duæ. |
| 176. Domus Publicolæ sub Velia. | 202. Arcus Neronis. |
| 177. Lacus Servilius. | 203. Tabularium. |
| 178. Pons Caligulæ. | 204. Athenæum. |
| 179. Gradus Aurelii. | 205. Dii Nixi. |
| 180. Olea, Vitis, et Ficus ad
Lacum Curtii. | 206. Area Capitolina. |
| 181. Cloaca Maxima. | 207. Ædes Dii Fidii Sponsoris. |
| 182. Columnæ Meniæ duæ. | 208. Lucus Bellonæ. |
| 183. Columna cum solari horo-
logio. | 209. Sacellum Jovis Conserva-
toris. |
| 184. Signa Veneris Cloacinæ. | 210. Domus Thejæ. |
| 185. Templum Hadriani. | 211. Ædes Concordiæ in Arce. |
| 186. Secretarium Senatus. | 212. — Jovis Feretrii. |
| 187. Via, seu Vicus Mamertinus. | 213. — duæ Jovis in Capi-
tolio. |
| 188. Templum Veneris Geni-
tricis. | 214. — Veneris Capitolinæ. |
| 189. Vicus Sigillarius Major. | 215. — Opis Capitolinæ. |
| 190. Velabrum Minus. | 216. — Isidis, et Serapidis. |
| 191. Templum Fortunæ a Lu-
cullo factum. | 217. — Martis Bisultoris. |
| 192. Ara Carmentæ. | 218. — Jovis, et Herculis. |
| 193. Fanum seu Sacellum Car-
mentis. | 219. — Fortunæ, et Herculis. |
| 194. Arcus Severi, et M. A. in
Foro Boario. | 220. — Dianæ, et Jovis. |
| 195. Ædes Bonæ Fortunæ. | 221. Domus Calvi Oratoris. |
| | 222. — Marii. |
| | 223. Vicus Bubularius novus. |

There is no doubt that the greater part of these objects did stand in the large space included in Regio VIII., the general title of which is *FORUM ROMANUM Magnum*, but it included a great deal

more than the Roman Forum, strictly so called ; a large number of other forums or market-places are included in it, those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Trajan, Nerva (the Transitorium, or Palladium), Forum Pacis, the largest market-place in Rome, Forum Boarium, Forum Piscatorum.

Many of the objects enumerated on this site are well known to have been in the Via Sacra, and there are remains of many of them, but the writers of the eighteenth century make the Forum Romanum extend to the Arch of Titus southward, and to the Arch of Janus westward. The sites of others are well known, and some of them are not in this Regio.

1. *Fides Candida*. A Temple of Fides, on the Capitoline Hill ; this popular name is supposed to come from a misunderstanding of line 292 of the *Æneid* ^s.

2. *Ædes Victoriæ*. The Temple of Victory on the Sub-Velia, or the Palatine (?), at the top of the Clivus Victoriæ, at the bottom of which was the Porta Romana.

3. *Ædicula Victoriæ*. A small temple connected with the larger one mentioned by Livy ^h.

4. *Templum Romuli*. The Temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, added by the latter to the Temple of Venus and Rome of Hadrian, to connect that with the Via Sacra ; these three temples were made into the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian. See Part VI. page 75, and Plate VI.

5. *Templum Julii Cæsaris* (in the forum), as mentioned by Ovid ⁱ. Of this temple the remains were brought to light in 1875, just opposite to the Temple of Castor and Pollux.

6. *Templum Augusti*. The house in which Augustus was born, on the southern slope of the Palatine, and made into a temple in his honour, is believed to have been the round temple on the site of the present church of S. Theodore.

7. *Templum Junonis Martialis*. Probably the Temple of Juno Regina, in the Circus Flaminius, dedicated by M. Æmilius, A.U.C. 572 ^k.

^s “Cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus.” (Virgil, *Æneid*. I. 292.)

^h A.U.C. 559, B.C. 194. “Iisdem diebus ædiculam Victoriæ Virginis, prope ædem Victoriæ, M. Porcius Cato dedicavit biennio post quam vovit.” (Livii Hist., lib. xxxv. c. 9 ; comp. xxii. c. 37.)

ⁱ “Fratribus assimilis, quos proxima Tempa tenentes
Divus ab excelsa Julius æde videt.”

(Ovidii Elegia, lib. ii. 2, 82. De Ponto.)

“ . . . ut semper Capitolia nostra, Forumque
Divus ab excelsa prospectet Julius æde . . . ”

(Ovidii Metamorphoses, xv. 841.)

^k Livii Hist., lib. xl. c. 52.

8. *Puteal* [*Scribonii*] *Libonis*. Of this well-head in the Forum Romanum there is a representation on a medal, engraved by Donaldson in *Architectura Numismatica*, No. XLV., and reproduced in *Hist. Photos.*, No. 492 c. It is noticed in two passages by Horace¹.

9. *Comitium*. The open level part of the Forum; see pp. 22, 23.

10. *Liviæ Porticus*. A new light was thrown on this subject by finding the plan of it, with the name, on one of the fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome, excavated in 1867. This plan fits exactly with the bases of columns in a double row on the platform of the Summa Sacra Via, which is on the Sub-Velia, and where the monastery and church of S. Francesca Romana now stands, and it agrees with no other site in Rome. It was in Regio III., but so was the Colosseum, and this platform is in the same valley, and may well have also been included in that Regio. Dion Cassius^m records the dedication of it in A.U.C. 765, A.D. 12, and that it was erected by Augustus on the site of the house of Pollio. It is noticed by Ovidⁿ in the *Fasti*.

11. *Arcus Fabianus*. This celebrated arch stood between the Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra; it has been entirely destroyed.

12. *Lacus Curtius*. The swamp in the Forum, into which Curtius leapt at the risk of his life, according to the old legend. See Part V.

13. *Regia Numæ*. The royal palace of Numa stands at the foot of the north-east corner of the Palatine, and south-west of the Forum Romanum, on the site of the modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice. (See page 39.)

14. *Templum, sive Ædes, Deum Penatium*. This stood on the Sub-Velia, near the Arch of Titus and the Porta Mugionis; the *present* boundary-line of the Palatine is in reality only the wall of the Farnese gardens, and is not the same as the old boundary-line. The Sub-Velia extended further to the west of the Arch of Titus, and it is probable, almost certain, that this temple stood on the site of what is now part of these gardens. Livy^o mentions its being struck by lightning. Solinus says it was on the site of the house of Tullus Hostilius. Tacitus, in describing the great conflagration of Nero, mentions it along with the Temple of Vesta and the Regia, which shews that it was not far from them, and not much higher up the slope.

¹ “. . . Forum putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis . . .” (Horatii Epist., lib. i. ep. xix.)

“Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras.”

(Sat., lib. ii. sat. vi. 35.)

The inscription on the medal is PUTEAL SCRIBON.

^m Lib. lvii. c. 27.

ⁿ “Disce tamen veniens ætas; ubi Livia nunc est
Porticus, immensæ tecta fuere domus.” (Fasti, vi. 639.)

^o “Ædes Deum Penatium in Velia de Cœlo tacta erat.” (Lib. xlv. c. 16.)

15. *Templum Larum*. Another name for the above (14).

16. *Ficus Ruminalis*. The fig-tree in the Comitium under which, according to the legend, the infants Romulus and Remus had been suckled by the wolf, and which according to Tacitus^p had died when it was 840 years old, and then miraculously came to life again. But Servius^q says that this fig-tree was on the site of the Lupercal, near the Circus Maximus; it is more likely to have been on the hill over the cave, and near the site where the house of Romulus stood.

17. *Vicus Jugarius, alias Jugurius*. The street at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, leading from the Forum to the Porta Carmentalis, mentioned by Livy^r. See page 49.

18. *Via Nova*. See page 45.

19. *Lucus Vestæ*. A grove at the foot of the Palatine, leading from the Temple of Vesta to the Via Nova, mentioned by Cicero^s.

20. *Ajus Locutius*. An altar or a temple in the Via Nova, mentioned by Livy^t on the occasion of the siege by the Gauls, and also by Plutarch in the life of Camillus, and by Cicero^u in his treatise on Divination. See also No. 112.

21. *Delubrum Minervæ*. A small temple attached to the side of that of Jupiter, on the Capitol, mentioned by Livy^x. See also page 56.

22. *Basilica Paulli*. A Basilica on the site now occupied by the church of S. Hadrian, on the eastern side of the Forum, shewn on a fragment of the Marble Plan, and mentioned by Pliny^y as having columns of Phrygian marble; it is also mentioned by Plutarch in Galba, and by Statius^z, and by Appian.

23. *Templum Jani*. A Temple of Janus, in the Forum, is mentioned by Procopius^a, and described as of bronze, five cubits long, of square form, and high enough for an image of Janus, with two faces, to stand under it.

24. *Forum Piscarium, or Piscatorium*. This is mentioned by Varro^b as near the Tiber, and by Plautus; it was in the Velabrum.

25. *Forum Boarium*. The cattle-market of Rome, on the bank of the Tiber, between the Palatine and the river. The name of *Boarium* is given to it on the inscription^c of the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, which was the entrance to it from the north-east; it was a large space with several temples in it, three of which were made into the church of S. M. in Cosmedin.

^p Taciti Annales, l. xiii. c. 58.

^q Servius in Æneid., l. viii. 90.

^r Livii Hist., l. xxvii. 37.

^s Cicero de Divinatione, c. 45.

^t Livii Hist., l. v. c. 50.

^u Cicero de Divinatione, ii. 32.

^x Livii Hist., vi. 29; vii. 3.

^y Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxvi. 24. 1.

^z Statii Silv., l. i. c. 1, v. 29.

^a Procopius de Bello Gothico, c. 25.

^b Varro de Ling. Lat., l. v. c. 146.

^c ARGENTARII . ET . NEGOCIANTES .

BOARII . HVIVS . LOCI . QVI .

INVERENT . DEVOTI . NVMINI . EORVM .

26. *Carcer*. The great prison in the middle of the city, at the north-east corner of the Forum, and very near the Umbilicum Romæ. See Mamertine Prison, in Part I. of this work.

27. *Curia Calabra*. This is mentioned by Servius^d in connection with the Regia, and was probably a court belonging to it.

28. *Templum Jovis Capitolini*. The celebrated Temple of Jupiter, on the Capitoline Hill, called also *Templum Jovis Optimi Maximi* (see Part I. of this work). The foundations of it remain, and agree with the measurements given by Dionysius. The garden of the German Ambassador is now made within the outer wall of enclosure. The original temple itself was small, and stood in the middle of the sacred enclosure, according to the custom of that early period; it was excavated by Bunsen, and allowed to remain open for forty years, but it is now buried again. See Historical Photographs of it, Nos. 585, 586.

29. *Asylum*. The celebrated Asylum of the early Kings; it is usually said to have been on the Capitoline Hill, but the most probable place for it is in the valley between the two hills, when they were "united in one city and enclosed in one wall." This would be a perfectly secure place of refuge, at the same time it was quite under the command of the united people in the two hill-fortresses, and it is extremely improbable that they would admit strangers *within* either of these fortresses. The most probable site for it is near the foot of the Tarpeian rock, where the *Ospedale della Consolazione* now stands. See Part I. of this work.

30. *Templum Veneris Calvæ*. *Calvæ* is probably a misprint or error of the scribe for *Cloacinæ*. Panvinius says that there was such a temple (more probably an altar only) near the Regia, if so it was no doubt at the junction of three streams in the drains, where one coming from the Via Sacra, another from the prison, and a third from the east, beyond the church of S. Hadrian, met, and formed one of the branches of the Cloaca Maxima, near the part which was excavated and left open by Signor Rosa; this is under the south end of the platform of the Basilica Julia, but the altar probably stood by the side of the road, a few yards from the part left open.

31. *Curia Hostilia sub veteribus*. This is said by Varro to have been originally built by King Hostilius. One of the fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome has this name, IN CURIA HOSTILIA. It is supposed to have been near the north-east corner of the Forum, in the part not yet excavated.

^d "Horrebat regia culmo; Curiam culmis." (Servius in *Æneid*, lib. viii. Calabram dicit quam Romulus texerat 654.)

32. *Delubrum Larum*. This is supposed to be another name for the Sacellum Larum, mentioned by Varro^e as near the Porta Romana, and the Via Nova, and the lucus, in going from the Velabrum.

33. *Ædes Junonis*. The Temple of Juno, on the Porticus of Octavia, shewn on a fragment of the Marble Plan, and mentioned by Pliny^f.

34. *Ædicula Matris Romæ*. The Temple of Cybele, the *Mater Magna Romæ*, on the Palatine, mentioned by Livy^g.

35. *Columna Divi Julii*. A column in the Forum in honour of Julius Cæsar, twenty feet high, of Numidian marble, inscribed PARENTI PATRIAE, recorded by Suetonius^h.

36. *Equus Æneus Domitiani*. The bronze horse of Domitian, in the Forum. This appears to have been replaced by successive emperors on the same site where the base now stands, until the time of Constantine, when it is mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue by his name. See page 29.

37. *Columna magni ludi sæculi*. It is difficult to see what column is here intended, but probably the Columna Mænia, in the Forum.

38. *Ara Saturni*. The ancient altar of Saturn, in the Forum, near the Temple of Saturn. See page 14.

39. *Templum Veneris et Anchisæ* (?). Where this temple stood is not mentioned.

40. *Jani Publici*. See page 48.

41. *Vicus Novus*. Via Nova? See page 45.

42. *Ludi Litterarii*. See No. 80.

43. *Vicus Unguentarius minor* (?).

44. *Vicus Tuscus*. The marble base of a colossal statue of the Etruscan god Vortumnus was found in the year 1543 on the eastern side of the round church of S. Theodorus, which is supposed to be on the site of the Temple of Augustus. The inscription on the base is given by Gruterⁱ. See also page 48.

The Catalogue published under the name of Publius Victor adds many more objects, with little guide to their locality, though attributed to the Forum Romanum; this can only be in its widest sense. Some of them appear to be the same as some already given, with slight variations of the names only.

45. *Ædis Victoriæ cum alia Ædicula Victoriæ Virginis a Portio*

^e Varro, lib. iv. c. 7, apud Nardini, ed. Nibby, vol. ii. p. 251.

^f Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxvi. c. 4.

^g Livii Hist., l. xxix. c. 37.

^h Suetonius, Julius Cæsar, 85.

ⁱ VORTVMNVS
TEMPORIBVS
DIOCLESIANI
MAXIMIANI.

(Apud Gruter, p. xcvi. n. 3.)

Catone dedicata, A.U.C. 559, A.D. 193^j. These were on that part of the Palatine called the Sub-Velia. See No. 2.

46. *Lupercal Virginis*. The cave at the foot of the Palatine, almost in the Circus Maximus. See Part I. of this work, Second Edition, pages 177—185, Plates XLIII. and XLIV.

47. *Milliarium Aureum*. See page 20.

48. *Ædes Opis et Saturni in Vico Jugario*. This temple is at the foot of the Tarpeian rock. There are remains of it opposite to the Hospital of Consolation, with a subterranean passage under the street, and steps up to it; by the side of which the old wall, on the eastern side of this temple, is of the time of the Kings. It was made into a church in the Middle Ages. See page 50, and Part I. of this work, Second Edition, p. 135.

49. *Senaculum Aureum*. This appears to be a mistake for *Æneum*, and to apply to the small bronze structure erected in the Græcostasis by Flavius, mentioned by Pliny^k.

50. *Pila Horatia, ubi trophæa locata dicuntur*. This is said to have been a pilaster in the Forum, to which the trophies of the Curiatii were attached. Livy mentions it^l, and Dionysius says that in his time the pilaster remained, but not the trophies.

51. *Curia*. The law-courts in the Forum. See page 7, &c.

52. *Atrium Minervæ*. The court in front of the altar of Minerva, in the Forum Transitorium, where the image still remains.

53. *Ludus Æmilius*. Games of the Æmiliii. This family is frequently mentioned by Livy^m.

54. *Julia Porticus*. Part of the Basilica Julia, in the Forum.

55. *Jani duo celebris Mercatorum locus*. In the Forum. See p. 55.

56. *Stationes Municipiorum*. These are mentioned by Pliny as in the Forum, or close to it, as the roots of the fig-tree passed under them, and went as far as the Forum of Julius Cæsar. They must therefore have been at the north-east corner, in connection with the great building for the Municipality at the north end. See page 27.

57. *Vicus Ligurum*, an error for *Vicus Jugarius*. See page 49.

58. *Lacus Curtius*. See page 28.

60. *Ædes Ve-Jovis*. This appears to be another name for the Temple of Opis and Saturn. See page 60.

62. *Apollo translatus ex Apollonia a Lucullo xxx cubitum*. A great brass statue of Apollo, brought from Apollonia in Macedonia by Lucullusⁿ.

^j Livii Hist., l. xxxv. c. 9.

^k Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxiii. c. 6.

^l Livii Hist., l. i. c. 26.

^m Ibid., xxiii. 30.

ⁿ Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxiv. c. 18.

63. *Ædicula Juventæ Ædes Juventutis.* An altar to Juventus, behind the Temple of Minerva^o.

64. *Porta Carmentalis, versus Circum Flaminius.* The Porta Carmentalis was under the south-west corner of the Capitoline Hill, and in the direction of the Circus Flaminius. See page 49.

65. *Templum Carmentæ.* A temple to the goddess Carmenta, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, near the Porta Carmentalis^p.

66. *Capitolium ubi omnium Deorum simulacra celebrantur.* Another name for the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

67. *Curia Calabra, ubi Pontifex minor dies pronunciabat.* A law-court on the Capitoline Hill, mentioned by Servius^q and by Macrobius^r, as the place where the minor festivals were proclaimed.

68. *Templum Jovis Opt. Max.* Another name for the temple usually called Jupiter Capitolinus.

69. *Ædes Jovis Tonantis ab Augusto dedicata in Clivo Capitolino.* This was in the upper part of the zigzag road up the Capitoline Hill, to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the summit; there was a bell (?), or a gong (?), to give notice of the arrival of people coming up the hill to this slope. The foundations of it were brought to light in the excavations in 1877, in the courtyard of a house; they were buried again immediately, but not before a plan of them was taken by Signor Cicconetti, and laid down in his excellent plan of the Capitoline Hill. It is mentioned by Suetonius^s among the works of Augustus.

70. *Signum Jovis Imperatoris a Præneste devectum.* This statue, brought from Præneste, is believed to be the same that is mentioned by Cicero as standing in front of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and turned to look eastward that it might overlook the Forum. See Part I. of this work, page 125.

71. *Forum Boarium.* See page 25.

72. *Sacellum Pudicitæ Patritiæ.* A small temple mentioned by Livy^t as in the Forum Boarium, near the round temple of Hercules. It is supposed to be one of the three temples made into the church of S. M. in Cosmedin.

73. *Ædes Herculis Victoris duæ, altera ad portam Trigemina, altera in Foro Boario* (as above, 72). Nardini understands by the Porta Trigemina the Emporium, which is half-a-mile from it, on what authority does not appear. The name of Porta Trigemina did include the whole slip of land between the Aventine and the Tiber;

^o Livii Hist., l. xxxvi. c. 36.

^p Ibid., v. 47.

^q Servius in Æneid. viii. 654.

^r Macrobian Saturnalia, xv.

^s Suetonii Octavianus, 29.

^t Livii Hist., x. 23.

the mouth of the aqueducts is said to be at the Porta Trigemina, and we have traced them to a cave-reservoir near the lower end of that ground, but the Emporium seems too far off.

75. *Forum Piscarium.* See No. 24.

76. *Ædes Matutæ.* The Temple of Mater Matuta was in the Forum Boarium, and is believed to be one of the three temples that were made into the church of S. Maria in Cosmedin. According to Livy^u it was originally founded by Servius Tullius, but was rebuilt and dedicated by Camillus the Dictator (A.U.C. 359, B.C. 353). It was damaged in the great conflagration of that part of Rome, A.U.C. 539, and repaired the following year, A.U.C. 540 (B.C. 113).

77. *Vicus Jugarius, idem et Thurarius, ubi sunt aræ Opis et Cereris cum signo Vortumni* (see page 49). Thurarius is only another name for the same street. Vertumnus is an Etruscan god, whose image is said by Victor to have stood in this street, but by Festus in the Vicus Tuscus, which seems more probable. The Temple of Opis and Saturn is sometimes called of Opis and Ceres.

78. *Carcer imminens Foro a Tullo Hostilio ædificatus media Urbe.* This Prison is commonly called the Mamertine Prison. See Part I. of this work, pages 161 to 196, and Pl. XXXVII. to XLII.

79. *Porticus Margaritaria.* The site of this is not known.

80. *Ludi Litterarii.* These are mentioned by Livy^v as being carried on in wooden shops(?), or taverns(?), in the Forum (A.U.C. 305).

81. *Vicus Unguentarius* (?).

82. *Ædes Vortumni in Vico Tusco.* See Nos. 44, 77, and p. 48.

83. *Elefantus Herbarius.* See page 79.

84. *Sacellum Larum.* This was a way-side altar on the Summa Sacra Via, near the Porta Mugionis. It is mentioned by Tacitus^x as one of the limits of Roma Quadrata, and by Cicero^y as on the Palatine, which is not inconsistent with the other.

85. *Fides Candida.* See page 23.

86. *Basilica Trajani in foro ejusdem.* The same as the Basilica Ulpia, of which there are remains.

87. *Ara Saturni in Lacu Curtii.* The old altar of Saturn, in the Forum, frequently mentioned. See page 11.

88, 89, 90. *Templum Veneris Calvæ Vetus, Novum, et Nemesis.* These are in the Catalogue of Victor for Regio VIII., but no explanation of them is given.

^u Livii Hist., v. 19.

^v Ibid., l. iii. c. 44.

^x Taciti Annales, xii. 24.

^y Cicero de Natura Deorum, v. 24.

Panvinius adds:—

91. *Mons Saturnius, post Tarpejus, demum Capitolinus, aliter Capitolium, ubi Deorum omnium simulacra celebrantur.* The hill of Saturn, or Capitoline Hill, is fully described in Part I. of this work, Second Edition, with Plans and Photo-engravings.

92. *Arx Capitolii.* On this subject see also Part I.

93. *Rupes Tarpeja, alias Saxum Carmentæ.* This is the particular part of the Capitoline Hill which was the place of public execution, at the foot of which Tarpeia was *buried*. It is a lofty and steep cliff very near the Forum, between the north-west corner of it and the Porta Carmentalis. The hundred steps appear to have gone from that gate over this rock into the road up the Capitol. There are steps now in the same place. Julius Cæsar is said to have gone up these steps on his knees.

94. *Clivus Capitolinus.* The sloping zigzag road from the Forum to the top of the Capitoline Hill; originally the lower part was in the foss of the Capitoline fortress, and after the wall and gate was destroyed, this foss-way was the division between the Capitol and the Forum, (they were standing in the time of Varro). The modern road up to the Capitoline Hill from the Forum passes over it upon a bank, beyond that the line is concealed by modern houses, but it points to the Palazzo Caffarelli, parallel to the present street, with a branch to the right to the Area Capitolina, now the Piazza del Campidoglio.

95. *Porta Stercoraria.* In the Forum. The gate from the Forum to the *latrinæ* and dunghill behind the Temple of Vesta.

96. *Scalæ Annulariæ, sub novis.* The winding or corkscrew stairs from the Via Nova, near the Porta Romana, to the Forum, near the Temple of Vesta. Part of these were destroyed by Signor Rosa in 1868, both above near the gate, and below near the temple.

97. *Ad Junium, secundum Tiberim.* A place in the Velabrum, believed to be the same as the Forum Piscarium.

98. *Luteolæ ad Jani Templum.* The hot spring said to have burst out near the Temple of Janus (or the Janus?), at the time of the battle between the Romans and the Sabines.

99. *Marsyas.* A figure of Marsyas, in the Forum, supposed to have been on the same site that one now stands, at one end of the marble walls of Marcus Aurelius, engraved in this volume. It was a noted place for assignations with the ladies, and is mentioned by some of the classical authors in describing the conduct of the daughter of Augustus.

100. *Favissæ Capitolinæ*. These were subterranean receptacles for rubbish on the Capitoline Hill, probably old stone-quarries; there are several such places in that hill, which were explored by Signor Cicconetti in making his excellent plan of it for this work. Some of these have long been turned into modern wine-cellars; some of them are nearly under the Caffarelli Palace, others are still left full of dirt and rubbish, these are nearly under the north end of Ara Cœli. Aulus Gellius (ii. 10) mentions such places.

101. *Lucus Vestæ*. A small grove behind the Temple of Vesta, at the foot of the Palatine, mentioned by Cicero in his work *De Divinatione*^a. The steps from the Via Nova seem to have come down into it.

102. *Ædes Junonis Monetæ cum officina*. These are said to have been at the foot of the Tarpeian rock, if so, the site must be the same as that of the temple before mentioned, as having a cave behind it, which may have served for offices^b. This would make it the same as the Temple of Opis. The house of Manlius is also said to have been on the same site.

103. *Ædes Jovis Custodis D. D. a Domitiano*. This is described by Tacitus as a fine temple; and there is a representation of one end of it on a coin of Domitian^c, as five columns and a pediment, with a figure of Jove under it; this is of course the design only; it perhaps implies that there was a double row of columns, of which only this one is seen, or it may represent the portico in front, with rows of columns round to leave space for the figures. It is difficult to see where it could have stood.

104. *Ædes Veneris Cloacinæ*. Probably a way-side altar in the southern part of the Forum, where the Cloaca Maxima passes under it. According to Nardini, Lactantius and S. Augustine mention this as a statue found in the Cloaca Maxima, and placed in the Forum by King Tatius; but that great Cloaca was not made in his time, and Seneca says that *the drain* was dedicated to that goddess. On a medal of the family of Mussidius there is a representation of a boat, with two figures standing in it, one male, holding the rudder, the other female; on the boat is inscribed the word CLOACINA, and over it L. MVSSIDIUS LONGVS. This is engraved in Nardini, No. 18.

105. *Ædes Veneris Erycinæ*. This is said by Nardini to have been outside of the Porta Salaria, and if so had nothing to do with the Forum, or with Regio VIII.

^a Cic. de Div., l. i. c. 45.

in Camillus.

^b Livii Hist., l. vii. c. 28; Plutarch

^c Suetonius, Domitianus, v.

106. *Ædes Salutis*. This was on the Quirinal, not in the Forum.

107. *Ædes Libertatis*. On the Aventine.

108. *Ædes Jovis Sponsoris*. This is said by Nardini to have been one of the two temples to Jove on the Capitol, dedicated in the same year, as mentioned by Livy^d. On what authority the name rests does not appear.

109. *Ædes Mentis*. This is mentioned by Livy^e as dedicated by Otacilius Crassus, in the Capitolium, A.U.C. 537, B.C. 215. It is said by Cicero^f to have been built by Æmilius Scaurus.

110. *Ædes Fidei in Capitolio*. This is mentioned by Cicero^g as near to the Temple of Jovis Opt. Max., and Pliny mentions that in this temple was a statue of an old man teaching a boy the use of the lyre.

111. *Ædes Fortunæ Primigeniæ*. This is one of the temples (?), or altars (?), mentioned by Plutarch in his book on the Fortunes of the Romans; no site is mentioned for it, but this Regio is considered the most probable place.

112. *Ædes Aii Locutii*. An altar erected on the spot where the mysterious voice was heard, warning the Romans of the invasion of the Gauls. Livy^h mentions that this was on the Nova Via. This was in A.U.C. 365, B.C. 386. Among the recent excavations on the Palatine, at the north-west corner, on the level of the Germalus, an altar was found *in situ*ⁱ, with an inscription upon it dedicating it to the god or goddess (of the Voice?). Another part of the inscription says it was restored by Sextius and Calvinus, prætors, by order of the Senate. This inscription is in old Latin of the time of Sylla. There seems great probability that this is the altar Aii Locutii. Livy mentions a temple, but it is probable it may have been of wood, and only the altar of stone^j. This site may very well have been on one of the branches of the Via Nova; the Infima Nova Via is just under it, twenty feet lower down, and intercepted from it by the modern church of S. Anastasia. Livy says in chapter 50, that Camillus had ordered that all the *Fana* dedicated to the gods, that had been destroyed by the enemy, should be restored. The words *Fana* and *Ædes* are commonly translated 'temples,' but neither word necessarily has that meaning; a way-side-altar may be all that is meant in either case.

^d Livii Hist., l. v. c. 22.

^e Ibid., l. xxii. c. 10; xxiii. 31.

^f Cicero de Nat. Deor., l. ii. c. 23.

^g Ibid.

^h Livii Hist., l. v. c. 32.

ⁱ See Hist. Photos., No. 109. The

inscription is—

SEI DEO SEI DEIVAE SAC

C. SEXTIVS C. P. CALVINVS PR

DE SENATI SENTENTIA

RESTITVIT

^j Livii Hist., v. 50.

113. *Ædes Fortunæ Prosperæ.* 114. *Ædes fortis Fortunæ in Foro Boario.* These two must be taken together, since a temple is said to have been founded and dedicated by the King Servius Tullius^k in the Forum Boarium; and if so, it can be no other than the one commonly called *Fortuna Virilis*, rebuilt, or partially rebuilt, in the time of Tiberius, and well known to architects as the best example of the Roman Ionic. It was made by the Pope into the church of *S. Maria Ægyptiaca*, and is still in the hands of that Chapter, who now serve there on certain occasions. When this was done, the open portico was walled up to make more room in the church. The body of the church is of the time of Tiberius, as may be seen by looking at the cornice and other details, either on the spot or in the photograph of it¹; but the site of this temple is one of the many vexed questions in the historical topography of Rome. Some great scholars contend that this temple was in Trastevere, near the *Porta Septimiana*, and that is near the *Naumachia* of Augustus. It is expressly stated by Varro to have been on the bank of the Tiber, that would apply to either; but it is exceedingly improbable that in the time of Servius Tullius it would be the bank on the other side of the river, especially as a festive day of *Fortis Fortunæ* was established by that king. There may very well have been two temples of the same name, and the one of the time of Tiberius may have been on the same site as the old one. Ovid^m calls Fortune *doubtful*, but that applies to his character, not to the site of his temple.

115. *Ædicula Termini.* These appear to have been a sort of chapels, or altars, to the god *Terminus*, round the great *Templum Jovis Opt. Max.*, on the Capitol, called also *Jupiter Capitolinus*. We have seen in the photograph of it that the ancient temple itself was small, but was placed within a sacred wall of enclosure of considerable extent, and on the inner side of that outer wall was a porticus or arcade of wood, with which were some altars to other minor gods. Dionysius saysⁿ that *Terminus* and *Juventus* refused to be moved from their places, and were therefore included within the circuit of

^k "Dies Fortis Fortunæ appellatus ab Servio Tullio Rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunæ secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense." (T. Varro, l. vi. c. 18.)

"Æris gravis tulit in ærarium tre-

^m "Convenit et servis: serva quia Tullius ortus
Constituit dubiæ templa propinqua Deæ."

ⁿ Dionys. Hal., iii. 70.

centa octaginta millia: de reliquo ære ædem Fortis Fortunæ de manubiis faciendam locavit, prope ædem ejusdem deæ ab rege Servio Tullio dedicatam." (Livii Hist., l. x. c. 46.)

¹ Hist. Photos., Nos. 306, 3150.

(Ovidii Fasti, l. vi. line 783-84.)

the temple. This was evidently an enclosed sacred space. The principal temple is in the middle, of which the ruins were brought to light by Bunsen about 1840, but were buried again in 1876. Around this was an arcade, a sort of cloister, with a number of small altars in it, very much like the side-altars in cathedrals and churches of the Middle Ages, and of the present time in Roman Catholic countries. This was of wood, but the outer back wall of it was of stone, part of which remains; the measurements of this agree with the words of Dionysius.

116. *Ædicula Fortunæ obsequentis*. This is mentioned, with several others, by Plutarch, in his book on the Fortunes of the Romans; and the same explanation applies to this as to No. 115.

117. *Porticus Augusti*. This appears to be another name for the Porticus Liviæ, built by Augustus, and called after his wife.

118. *Porticus Minucia, alias Numicia*. This is mentioned by Velleius Paterculus^o, who calls it *celebrated*, on the occasion of the triumph over the Scordisci, a people of Illyria or Macedonia; also by Lampridius in the life of Commodus^p. Both Minucius and Numicius are family names.

119. *Porticus Nasicæ*. An arcade erected by Nasica, the Censor, on the Capitoline Hill, and sometimes called after him. It is probably the same portico so often mentioned by different names. This was Cornelius Scipio Nasica, A.U.C. 565, B.C. 188^q.

121. *Porticus Capitolina*. An arcade on the Capitoline Hill, from the Temple of Saturn to the Senate-house (*Senaculum*), and the *Curia*.

123. *Atrium publicum in Capitolio*. A hall on the Capitoline Hill, which was struck by lightning in A.U.C. 538, B.C. 215^r.

124. *Area Saturni ante ærarium*. The open space in front of the Temple of Saturn, at the entrance to the *Ærarium*.

125. *Sacellum Sumani*. This is mentioned by Cicero^s as being an altar in the roof (*in fastigio*) of the Temple of Jupiter, on the Capitol, which was of terra cotta (*fictilis*), and was struck by lightning.

126. *Sacellum Herculis in Foro Boario*. Another name for the small round temple of Hercules. This is popularly but erroneously called of Vesta.

128. *Doliola*. Places in the Cloaca Maxima so called, mentioned by Varro^t; there were shops round these places, as is shewn

^o "Per eadem tempora clarus ejus Minucii, qui porticus, quæ hodieque celebres sunt, molitus est, è Scordiscis triumphus fuit." (M. Velleii Paterculi, Hist. Rom., lib. ii. c. 8.)

^p "Herculis signum æneum sudavit

in Minucia per plures dies." (Spartiani Commodus, c. 16, ap. S. H. Aug.)

^q Livii Hist., l. xxxviii. c. 58.

^r Ibid., l. xxiv. c. 10.

^s Cicero de Divinatione, c. xi.

^t "Locus qui vocatur Doliola ad

by an inscription^u found at Ostia, and published by E. Q. Visconti in his *Opere Varie*, vol. i. p. 85, n. 11. (Milano, 1827.)

129. *Sepulcrum Romuli*. The sepulchre of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, was supposed by the Roman antiquaries of the seventeenth century to have been on the site of the present church of SS. Cosmas and Damian; but it has since been ascertained that this was a temple in his honour erected by his father, partly to connect the Temple of Rome, built by Hadrian, with the Via Sacra. His tomb was the circular building near the Circus of Maxentius, on the Via Appia, formerly called by other names; but an inscription was found by Canina on the spot, which identifies that as the real site.

130. *Sepulcrum Accæ Laurentiæ in via nova*. *Acca* is treated by Nardini and Panvinius as the same person as *Ancus*, mentioned by Macrobius^v as having a sepulchre in the Velabrum; Varro^w also mentions his sepulchre as in the Velabrum, in going to the Via Nova. This must have been near the Arch of Janus, to which the Infima Nova Via led.

131. *Germalus*. This name is usually given to the road on the side of the Palatine about half-way between the summit and the base. On part of this, at the north-west corner, over the Lupercal, was the house of Romulus and the fig-tree, according to the legend.

132. *Ara Junonis Jugæ in Vico Jugario*. An altar to Juno for matrimonial purposes, in the Vicus Jugarius, and near the altar of Opis. See page 50.

133. *Ara Jovis Pistoris in Capitolio*. An altar to Jupiter *Pistor*, or the Baker, on the Capitol, mentioned by Ovid^x as near that of Jupiter Tonans.

134. *Trophæa Marii aurea in Capitolio*. The sculpture of ancient arms, so called: now placed on the top of the sloping path up to the Piazza del Campidoglio; these were brought there in the sixteenth century, from the arches of a *castellum aquæ* in the Exquilie, near the great church of S. Maria Maggiore. The building over the

cluacam maxumam, ubi non licet despuere, a doliolis sub terra. Eorum duæ traditæ historiæ, quod alii inesse aiunt ossa cadaverum, alii Numæ Pom-

pili religiosa quædam post mortem ejus infossa." (Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. 157.)

^u M . ACILIO . M . P . CANINO . Q . VRB .
NEGOTIATORES . EX . AREA . SATVRNI

^v Macrobii Saturnalia, l. x.

^w "Hoc sacrificium fit in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, ut aiunt quidam, ad sepulcrum Accæ, ut quod ibi prope faciunt Diis Manibus Servi-

libus sacerdotes; qui uterque locus extra urbem antiquam fuit non longe a porta Romanula." (Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. vi. 24.)

^x "Nomine quam pretio celebrarior arce Tonantis.

Dicam Pistoris quid velit ara Jovis." (Ovidii Fasti, l. vi. 349.)

reservoir is well known by the name of the Trophies of Marius, which it has always retained, but it is generally now considered to have been an error originally to give them that name. From the epithet of *aurea*, they seem to have been gilt when placed there.

135. *Currus Sejuges a C. Cornelio positi.* A chariot with six horses, placed by C. Cornelius; probably on the top of a triumphal arch, or perhaps a panel of sculpture in the Forum (?).

136. *Simulacrum Leonis pro rostris.* A sculpture of a lion, for the rostra in the Forum.

137. *Equus Caii Cæsaris in ejus Foro.* A celebrated figure of a horse in bronze-gilt, said to have been the work of Lysippus, and to represent the Bucephalus of Alexander the Great, made for the Emperor Caius (or Caligula). The Forum is the same that is also called Transitorium.

138. *Equus æneus Trajani Augusti.* A colossal bronze horse of Trajan, which stood in the *atrium* (or hall) of his Basilica; this is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus^y in his account of the admiration of the Emperor Constantius for the Forum of Trajan.

139. *Æneum Tauri simulacrum in Foro Boario.* A figure of a bull, in bronze, which stood in the Forum Boarium; it was brought from the island of Egina, as we are told by Tacitus^z, and Pliny^a, and Ovid^b. This cattle-market was sometimes called Forum Tauri, from this image; it was a large space extending from the marble arch of Septimius Severus, on one side of which the campanile of the church of S. Giorgio in Velabro is built, and which was the entrance to it from the north-east, and the church of S. Anastasia, at the foot of that corner of the Palatine—and the Tiber on the west, from the bridge called Ponte Rotto to the Porta Leone, at the upper end of the Port of Rome, on the south, and several temples stood in it, Fortuna Virilis, Hercules, and Mater Matuta (now in the church of S. M. in Cosmedin). The Sacellum Pudicitiae was also in this Forum, and is believed to be now part of the same church, which is evidently made out of more than one temple, probably of three.

140. *Signum Anseris argenteum in Capitolio.* A silver goose was placed in the Capitolium in honour of the geese which gave warning of the coming of the Gauls; this is mentioned by Servius^c.

141. *Forum Argentarium.* The market of the silversmiths was

^y Amm. Marcell., l. xvi. c. x. 15.

^z "Igitur a Foro Boario, ubi æreum tauri simulacrum aspicimus, quia id genus animalium aratro subditur, sulcus designandi oppidi cœptus, ut magnam Herculis aram amplecteretur." (Taciti Annal., lib. xii. c. 24.)

^a "Bos æreus inde captus in Foro Boario est Romæ. Hoc erit exemplar Æginetici æris." (Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxiv. c. 5.)

^b "Area quæ posito de Bove nomen habet." (Ovidii Fasti, l. vi. c. 478.)

^c Servius in Æneid., viii. 655.

probably held in this Basilica, which has been already mentioned on page 78.

142. *Curia Hostilia, et Calabra.* The Curia Hostilia has been already mentioned as the original law-court of King Tullus Hostilius, on the site of the great public building at the north end of the Forum Romanum, by whatever name it may be called. Curia Calabra is mentioned by Varro^d and by Servius^e.

143. *Basilica Ulpia, alias Trajani.* See the Forum of Trajan, page 74.

144. *Basilica Porcia, ubi fuerat domus Q. Mæni.* This Basilica was situated in the Lautumia (or old quarries), on the east side of the Capitolium; it was erected by Cato for the public service in the year 568 of Rome (B.C. 185^f). Plutarch, in the life of Cato, says that it was *under* the Curia (that is, at a lower level), and so near to it, that it was burnt with it when the body of Clodius was burnt there.

145. *Basilica Sempronia.* This was in the Vicus Tuscus, and was built by Tiberius Sempronius, with the money assigned to him for his public service, on the site of the house of Publius Africanus and of some butchers' stalls and old shops, and from him it was called *Sempronia*^g. This was in the year of Rome 583 (B.C. 190). It was also a public court-house, or Curia.

146. *Basilica Opimii.* There is some confusion of ideas about this; the Basilica Opimii and the Curia Opimii are mixed up with the Temple of Concord. Plutarch, in the lives of the Gracchi, says that this temple was built by Opimius.

147. *Horti Asiniani.* These gardens would have nothing to do with the Forum; they are mentioned by Frontinus in his treatise on the Aqueducts, which pass through them, and they are near the Porta Asinaria, the entrance to the villa and garden of the Asinii.

148. *Septem, alias quinque Tabernæ argentariæ novæ.* The burning of seven (wooden?) shops of the silversmiths, and replacing them by five new ones, is recorded by Livy^h as occurring in the year 543 of Rome (B.C. 230). The silversmiths' quarter is known by the inscription on the marble arch of Septimius Severus.

149. *Balineum (Balneum) Polycleti.* Polycletus, the sculptor, is mentioned by Pliny.

150. *Lacus Juturnæ.* This has been already described as an oval basin of the fountain of that name in the Forum, near the Temple of Castor and Pollux.

^d Varro de Ling. Lat., l. vi. c. 27, p. 84.

^e "Horrebat regia culmo, curiam Calabram dicit quam Romulus texerat

culmis." (In Æneid., viii. 654.)

^f Livii Hist., xxxix. 44.

^g Ibid., xliv. 16.

^h Ibid., xxvii. 11.

151. *Bibliotheca Capitolina.* A library on the Capitol is mentioned as having been burnt when the temple caught fire by lightning: it is said to have been brought there by Sylla. It was afterwards restored by Domitianⁱ.

152. *Bibliotheca Templi D. Trajani.* The Bibliotheca Ulpia of Trajan is mentioned by several classical authors, such as Vopiscus in the lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus^j, and by Aulus Gellius^k.

153. *Arcus Tiberii Cæsaris prope adem Saturni*^l. This has been already mentioned as having been on the site of that of Septimius Severus, but destroyed in the great conflagration in the Forum, just before the time of the latter Emperor, who rebuilt another triumphal arch on the same site, and called it by his own name.

154. *Arcus Trajani Cæsaris Augusti.* This was the entrance to his Forum from that of Augustus; it was destroyed in the time of Constantine, and the beautiful sculpture upon it was used in the arch of that emperor.

155. *Arcus Severi, et Antonini in Foro Boario.* This is the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, before mentioned. On this there are sculptures of *two* Emperors, the second is supposed to be Antoninus Geta, whose name has been erased.

156. *Fornix Stertinii in Foro Boario, cum signis auratis.* Lucius Stortinius, from the further Spain . . . built two arches in the cattle-market (*Forum Boarium*), in front of the Temple of Fortune and that of Mater Matuta, and one in the Circus Maximus^m. This was in the year of Rome 556 (B.C. 197). On these arches he placed statues of silver-gilt, made from the treasure brought from Spain.

157 and 158. *Columnæ C. Duilii et Mænia.* The column of C. Duillius, in the Forum Romanum, was placed there in memory of the first naval victory over the Carthaginians, and Pliny says it was standing there in his timeⁿ. It was placed there in the year 416 of Rome (B.C. 337). About the same time, Mænius had erected a column in the Circus Maximus to commemorate his victory over the Latins.

159. *Columna Rostrata in Capitolio.* In the time of Claudius, the Roman people erected a statue on the Capitol in front of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (Jovis Opt. Max.), *of gold?* (gilt?), ten feet high; and in the Rostra a column, with palms, and with a statue upon it of silver, of the weight of fifteen hundred pounds, to him, by the judgment of the whole world^o.

ⁱ Suetonii Domitianus, 20.

^j Vopisci Probus 2, in Scr. H. Aug.

^k Aul. Gell., l. xvii. c. 11.

^l Taciti Annal., l. ii. c. 41.

^m Livii Hist., xxxiii. 27.

ⁿ Plinii Nat. Hist., xxxiv. 11.

^o "Illi quod nulli antea, populus Romanus sumptu suo in Capitolio ante Jovis Optimi Maximi templum statuam auream decem pedum conlocavit, illi

160. *Columna D. Julii rostrata pedum XX.* A column was erected in honour of Julius Cæsar in the Rostrum; it was of Numidian marble, and was twenty feet high, with this inscription upon it, PARENTI PATRIAE^p.

161. *Sepulcrum C. Publicii Bibuli Ædilis Plebis.* The well-known tomb of Bibulus, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, at the north-east corner, just outside of the gate of the city, now in the Via di Marforio, built into the front wall of a house, and the lower part hid in the cellars^q. Publicius Bibulus was *Tribunus Plebis* in the year of Rome 543 (B.C. 230).

162. *Domus L. Tarquinii Regis cum atrio.* The Regia, or Royal Palace of the Kings of Rome, was at the foot of the Palatine Hill, at the north-east corner, *almost in* the Forum Romanum, but not quite. It was close to the Temple of Vesta, and the south side of the *domus* was in the small wood or grove (*lucus*) between that and the hill. According to the custom in Rome, and in most other places at that early period, the ground-floor only would have been of stone, and the two upper storeys of wood, (this custom continued down to the time of the Cæsars). The east side was in the Via Sacra? (and the Forum if it extended so far), the north side in the Vicus Tuscus, and the stone steps that descended from that part of the Via Nova which is close to the Porta Romana, to the Temple of Vesta, would pass behind the house in the grove. The Porta Romana is not more than twenty feet above the level of the Forum, and some of the upper windows of the house would thus look out into the Via Nova, and this agrees with the legend of the queen speaking to the people from her window.

163. *Domus M. Manlii Capitolini.* This house has been mentioned as being close to the Tarpeian rock.

164. *Domus P. Scipionis Africani.* Said to have been in Via Sacra.

165. *Domus T. Annii Milonis.* Annius Milo was the tribune of the people (*tribunus plebis*) who killed Clodius, and was defended by Cicero, who implies in one of his Orations that this house was on the Clivus Capitolinus.

166. *Domus P. Ovidii Nasonis.* The poet implies in one of his Elegies^r that his house was on the Capitol.

167. *Domus M. Valerii Amerini Equitis Romani.* The site of this house is not mentioned.

totius orbis iudicio in rostris posita est
columna palmata statua superfixa li-
brarum argenti mille quingentarum.”

c. 3, in Script. Hist. Aug.)

^p Suetonii Julius Cæsar, 85.

(Trebelli Pollionis Divus Claudius,
Photos. No. 1239.

^q See the chapter on Tombs, and

^r “. . . . ab hac Capitolia cernens

Quæ nostro frustra juncta fuere Lari.”

(Ovidii Tristium, Elegia iii. 29, 30.)

168. *Columna in Rostris posita D. Claudio.* See No. 159, p. 101.

169. *Canalis in Foro.* This is mentioned by Plautus^s and Aulus Gellius^t. It seems to have been a small stream from the *lacus* or basin of the fountain of Juturna to the Cloaca Maxima.

170. *Statuæ aureæ XII. Deorum Consentum.* These statues stood *between* the columns of the small colonnade in the Forum Romanum over the Schola Xantha, and were standing when Varro wrote. They are also recorded to have been found when some excavations were made in search of works of art in the seventeenth century, when the gilt-bronze facing of the cornice was removed with the inscription.

171. *Templum Felicitatis.* This is mentioned by Dio^u apparently as in the Forum.

172. *Curia Julia.* This is also mentioned by Dio as in the Comitium. The law-court was held in the Basilica.

173. *Ficus Navius.* Festus describes it as made by Attus Navius, the Augur, in that part of the Comitium which was considered as sacred, from its having been struck by lightning. See page 27.

174. *Tabernæ Veteres.* These have been also mentioned before as having been burnt.

175. *Æquimelium.* This also has been described before, p. 50.

176. *Domus Publicolæ sub Velia.* This is mentioned by Plutarch in the life of Publicola, and is described as in the Via Sacra, where it is situated under the Clivus, and in the Sub-Velia.

177. *Lacus Servilius.* This is mentioned by Festus as at the beginning of the Vicus Jugarius.

178. *Pons Caligulæ.* The bridge of Caligula, to lead from his Palace, at the foot of the Palatine, to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Part of it formed the western wing of the palace, and of this there are remains; but all that interfered with the Forum was destroyed soon after his death. One object of it was to carry an aqueduct across the valley, and there are slight remains of that on the side of the Tarpeian rock; at that end of the arcade the *specus* cut in the rock has been commenced and carried in several feet, and then stopped. See page 36.

179. *Gradus Aurelii.* Cicero^v mentions by this name the Aurelian tribunal as being of stone, not of wood, as others were; it was probably in the upper storey of the great Basilica Julia, and had exterior steps up to it.

^s Plauti Curculio, scena i. act. 4.

^t Auli Gellii, lib. iv. c. 10.

^u Dionis. Hist., lib. xxxiv. c. 81.

^v Ciceronis Oratio pro Flacco.

180. *Olea, Vitis, et Ficus ad Lacum Curtii.* It has been already mentioned that the Lacus Curtii was drained, and Pliny mentions that an olive-tree, a vine, and a fig-tree grew on that site; these were carefully preserved by the people as sacred. See page 27.

181. *Cloaca Maxima.* One branch of this great drain passes under the south end of the Forum, and an opening into it is left open to shew it. See page 31, and Plate XXXI.

182. *Columnæ Meniæ duæ.* These also have been mentioned above. See No. 151.

183. *Columna cum solari horologio.* A column placed near the Rostrum, with a sun-dial upon it. This is mentioned by Varro and Pliny^w. It seems to have been one of the Menian columns.

184. *Signa Veneris Cloacinæ.* These statues (?) marked the point where the Cloaca Maxima passed under the Forum, as can now be seen. An altar to Venus Cloacina on that spot was connected with a legend as being the place where the Romans deposited their arms for the capture of the Sabine women, as Pliny^x narrates.

185. *Templum Hadriani.* This temple is mentioned by Julius Capitolinus^y, in the life of Antoninus Pius, as built by that Emperor in honour of his father by adoption, Hadrian. The site of it is not mentioned, but it may have been the one in the Forum of Nerva, of which Palladio has preserved drawings, published in his works.

186. *Secretarium Senatus.* An inscription found in the church of S. Martina, near the Arch of Septimius Severus, records the *restoration* of the Secretarium Senatus in the time of Honorius and Theodosius, after a fire, and ascribes its origin to *vir illustris Flavianus*. The panels of beautiful sculpture of Marcus Aurelius, now on the staircase of the Palace of the Conservatori, were found along with it by Nardini^z, and this makes it appear rather that the objects had been hastily placed in security, than that they were *in situ*. There are several dissertations on the use of the *Secretarium Senatus* by the learned antiquaries of the seventeenth century, of which a summary is given by Nardini. The inscription is in Gruter, and repeated by Nardini.

187. *Via, seu Vicus Mamertinus.* This name of a street is used by Anastasius Bibliothecarius as the site of the Basilica Crescentiana. This does not agree with its being the short street in which the statue of Mars in foro stood, opposite to what is now called the Prison of S. Peter, close to the Forum Romanum, between that and

^w Plinii Nat. Hist., vii. 60.

^x Ibid., xv. 36.

^y Jul. Cap. Antoninus Pius, c. 8, ap. Script. Hist. Aug.

^z See a note to that effect by Nibby, in his edition of the work of Nardini, Roma, 1818, vol. ii. p. 231.

the south end of the Via di Marforio, which seems the natural place for the Vicus Mamertinus.

188. *Templum Veneris Genitricis*. This was in the Forum of Julius Cæsar, and had in it a celebrated statue of Venus, given by Cleopatra, or a statue of Cleopatra herself in the character of Venus. It is mentioned by Appian^a.

189. *Vicus Sigillarius Major*. A medieval name for a street near the church of the Apostles, in the time of John III. (A.D. 559—572). It is mentioned by Martinelli as inhabited by the silversmiths.

190. *Velabrum Minus*. Varro^b says that the Velabrum was divided into *majus* and *minus*; this site is marked by the Janus, and the church of S. Giorgio in Velabro.

191. *Templum Fortunæ a Lucullo factum*. This temple was in the Velabrum, as appears from Suetonius^c and Dion Cassius^d, in describing the triumphal procession of Julius Cæsar, after the conquest of the Gauls; the axle of the wheel of the chariot was broken near this temple. Dio mentions the same omen as having occurred “near the Temple of *Felicitas*, built by Lucullus.” *Felicitas* and *Fortuna* seem to have been used as synonymous.

192. *Ara Carmentæ*, and 193. *Fanum seu Sacellum Carmentæ*. A way-side altar to the goddess Carmenta, near the Porta Carmentalis, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. It is mentioned by Dionysius^e and by Virgil^f; and Servius says it was near this gate, and adds that it was erected by Evander in honour of his mother, Carmenta, who was buried there.

194. *Arcus Severi, et Marci Antonini in Foro Boario*. This has been described before as the smaller arch of Septimius Severus, at the entrance to that Forum.

195. *Ædes Bonæ Fortunæ*. The same as that of *Felicitas*.

198. *Sellæ Patroclianæ*. This is supposed to have been one of the *Latrinæ Publicæ* (of which there was said to have been 144 in Rome) on the Capitol, and is mentioned by Martial^g. The Patroclus who is mentioned, is supposed to have been the slave who had charge of it.

199. *Arcus Africani in Capitolio cum labris*. An arch erected by

^a Appianus de Bello Civili, 2.

^b “Lautolæ a lavando, quod ibi ad Janum Geminum aquæ caldæ fuerunt; ab his palus fuit in minore Velabro, a quo, quod ibi vehebantur lutribus, Velabrum, ut illud majus de quo supra dictum est.” (T. Varro de Ling. Lat., l. v. c. 156.)

^c Suetonius Jul. Cæs., 37.

^d Dionis. Cass., l. xliii.

^e Dionysius, li.

^f Virgil, Æneid, l. viii. v. 337.

^g “Post hoc flagitium misellus Æthon,
Cum vult in Capitolium venire,
Sellas ante petit Patroclianas,
Et pedit deciesque viciesque.
Sed quamvis sibi caverit crepando,
Compressis natibus Jovem salutat.”
(Martialis Ep., l. xii. 77.)

Cornelius Scipio Africanus on the way that ascends to the Capitolium, in the year of Rome 562 (B.C. 191). The exact description of this site by Livy^h agrees strictly with that now occupied by the Arch of Septimius Severus. Several arches in succession seem to have been erected on the same site, and each damaged in the frequent conflagrations, until the last, which still stands, though much mutilated. The following is an exact translation of the words of Livy:—

“Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, before he left the city, erected an arch on the Capitol, *facing the road by which we ascend to it*, with seven gilded statues and two horses, and placed two marble cisterns in front of the arch.”

Whatever was within the outer wall of the Capitoline fortress, which there separated it from the Forum, was reckoned as *in the Capitol*.

200. *Scala Gemoniæ*. These have been already described as ascending eastward from the curia to the great prison. See page 10.

201. *Latomia duæ*. The old stone-quarries of the time of the Kings, on the eastern side of the Capitoline Hill, in which the great prison, commonly called the Mamertine Prison, was made. For an account of this, with Plans and Views, see Part I. of this work. Donatus says that *he had seen* remains of these old quarries, probably in the rebuilding of some of the cellars.

202. *Arcus Neronis*. Tacitusⁱ says that Nero erected an arch *in the middle* of the Capitoline Hill, upon which he hung his trophies of the Parthians. No remains of such an arch are visible. Nardini conjectures that it was near the Temple of Jupiter Tonans, about half-way up the west side of the hill.

203. *Tabularium*. See Part I. of this work.

204. *Athenæum*. This was an important public building for the Fine Arts, and for recitations, ceremonies, &c. It was built by Hadrian, and is supposed to have been on the Capitoline Hill, but the evidence on this point is not very clear. Aurelius Victor^j is the only authority for saying it was built by Hadrian, and he does not mention the site. Statius is supposed to refer to this when he mentions using his lyre on the Capitol, and offering himself to Jove, when he mentions the hoped-for honour on *the Tarpeian*^k.

205. *Dii Nixi*. These are said by Festus^l to have been three

^h Livii Hist., l. xxxvii. c. 3.

ⁱ Taciti Annal., l. xv. c. 18.

^j “Igitur Ælius Hadrianus, eloquio togæque studiis accommodatior, pace ad orientem composita, Romam regreditur. Ibi Græcorum more, seu Pompilii Numæ, cæremonias, leges gymnasia, doctoresque curare occœpit; adeo quidem, ut etiam ludum ingenuarum artium, quod ATHENÆUM vocant, constitueret; atque initia Cereris Liberæ-

que, quæ *Elusina* dicitur, Atheniensium modo Roma percoleret.” (Aur. Victor. de Cæsaribus, c. xiv.)

^k “Nam quod me mixta quercus non pressit oliva,
Et fugit speratus honos, cum dulce parentis

Invida Tarpei caneret te nostro magistro thebais.”

(Statii Sylv., l. v. c. 231.)

^l “Nixi Dii appellabantur, quos pu-

shining images in front of the temple or cell of Minerva, on the Capitol, in memory of the conquest of Antiochus, king of Syria, by M. Acilius; also others brought from Corinth. The portico in front of the temple had also the soffit gilt with burnished gold, and therefore shining; this is mentioned by Pliny^m.

206. *Area Capitolina*. The open place on the Capitoline Hill, now called Piazza del Campidoglio. Aulus Gelliusⁿ says that when Quintus Catulus, a curator, was restoring the Capitol, he wanted to know the level of the Area Capitolina, but was impeded by the *favissæ*, or hollow places in the rock made the receptacles for rubbish.

207. *Ædes Dii Fidei Sponsoris* (and 208. *Lucus Bellonæ*). This seems to have been one of the small chapels near the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, before mentioned. The name of it occurs in the Orations of Cicero and Cato, and in Pliny's^o Natural History, where he says there was a figure of an old man teaching a boy the use of the lyre. Dionysius says that this temple of Fides was originally in the grove of Bellona.

209. *Sacellum Jovis Conservatoris*. This was erected by Domitian, on the site of the house of Cornelius Primus, near the Velabrum, in which he had found refuge during a riot. This incident, and the construction of the chapel, are mentioned by Tacitus^p.

210. *Domus Thejæ*. This house is mentioned by Propertius^q as near the Tarpeian rock, in the groves of Teja; these are supposed to be the same as the groves of the Asylum.

211. *Ædes Concordiæ in Arce*. The Temple of Concord, in the Area [of Vulcan], mentioned by Livy^r as within the wall of the Capitoline fortress, and therefore sometimes called *in the arx*. See page 5.

212. *Ædes Jovis Feretrii*. This temple of the armour-bearing Jupiter is usually considered to have been on the Capitoline Hill, on the site of the present church of Ara Cœli; but in the First Part of this work I have given some reasons for thinking that, according to Livy's history, it must have been on the Palatine, as he says it was founded in the year four of Rome, and the Romans had not then possession of the Capitoline Hill. There are remains of a very early temple, of the same construction as the walls of Roma Quadrata, by the side of the great steps called of *Cacus*, at the north-west

tabant præsidere parientium nixibus." (Festus, p. 175, ed. Mueller.)

"... tria signa in Capitolio ante cellam Minervæ genibus nixa, velut præsidentes parientium nixibus, quæ sunt qui memoriæ prodiderint, Antiocho rege Syriæ superato M. Accillum subtracta a populo R. adpertasse, atque ubi sunt, posuisse." (Ibid., p. 177.)

^m Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxiii. c. 18.

ⁿ Auli Gellii, l. ii. c. 10.

^o Plinii Nat. Hist., l. xxxv. c. 36, s. 19.

^p Taciti Hist., l. iii. c. 74.

^q "Altera Tarpeios est inter Teia lucos, Candida, sed potæ non satis unus erit." (Propertii, lib. iv. El. 9.)

^r Livii Hist., ix. 46.

corner of the Palatine. There are no walls so early on the Capitol. See Part I.

213. *Ædes duæ Jovis in Capitolio.*

214. *Ædes Veneris Capitolinæ.* Suetonius says that Livia, in the time of Caligula, dedicated, in the temple of the Capitoline Venus, an image of one of the children of Agrippa and Julia, in the character of Cupid.

215. *Ædes Opis Capitolinæ.* This was also dedicated to Saturn and Opis; it was at the foot of the Tarpeian rock, in the Vicus Jugarius. See page 50.

216. *Ædes Isidis, et Serapidis.* This temple of the Egyptian gods Isis and Serapis is *assumed* by Nardini to be in the Vicus Jugarius, but he gives no evidence for the locality.

217. *Ædes Martis Bis-Ultoris.* This name is used by Ovid^s, in the Fasti, for the Temple of Mars Ultor, one was built by Augustus in his Forum; but there were two temples of this name, one was circular, represented on a coin, the site of which is not known; but Dio says there was one on the Capitol, and that must have been the circular one.

218. *Ædes Jovis, et Herculis.* This is also said to have been on the Capitol, but without any good authority.

219. *Ædes Fortunæ, et Herculis,* and 220. *Ædes Dianæ, et Jovis.* All these are said by the Scholiast on Juvenal to have been on the Capitol; if so, the only place for them was among the small chapels round the great temple within the sacred enclosure, before mentioned.

221. *Domus Calvi Oratoris.* This is mentioned by Suetonius^t as the house in which Augustus resided in his youth, by the side of the corridor and steps from the Forum to the Capitol.

222. *Domus Marii.* Plutarch, in his life of Marius, says that he built a house for himself *near* the Forum; the exact site is not known.

223. *Vicus Bubularius novus.* This is known only by an inscription given by Gruter, p. 261-4:—

MAG . VICI . BVBVLARI
NOVI . REGIONIS . VIII

It is supposed to have been a branch of the Via Nova, leading from the Capita Bubula to the Forum, on the slope at the north end of the Palatine.

^s Ovidii Fasti, l. v. ver. 595.

^t Suetonii Octavianus, c. 72.

MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM.

THIS document is without doubt the most important of Latin historical inscriptions, and is of great value for the topography of the city, and particularly of the Forum. It is a summary of the acts and achievements of Augustus, written by him a year and four months before his death. In his will, to which it was attached, he ordered that it should be incised on bronze plates, and set up in front of his mausoleum in the Campus Martius, on the bank of the Tiber^γ. Copies of it were also sent to the cities which he had founded, amongst others to Ancyra, the metropolis of Galatia, where it was inscribed on marble instead of bronze, and by that means has been fortunately preserved. It was accompanied by a Greek translation, of which some fragments are found at Ancyra, and others of no great magnitude at Apollonia. The text and Greek version have been carefully edited by Th. Mommsen^z, and recently by Bergk^a. The matter is divided into three parts: 1. the honours which he received on account of his services to the commonwealth; 2. the expenses which he incurred by various acts of popular liberality, including the erection and restoration of public buildings, to which the attention of the reader is specially directed; 3. a summary of his acts at home and abroad.

At Ancyra it was placed in the temple of *Divus Augustus*, in the Middle Ages turned into a Christian church; then into the Mosque of Hadj Beira in the fifteenth century: since this time it has been used by the Turks as a cemetery. Scholars had long been anxious to obtain a more accurate account of it, which has now been supplied. It was described by Tournefort in his *Voyage du Levant* (Leyden, 1717). His copy was edited, with the help of other materials, by Chishull, in 1728, but without the requisite accuracy. That of Paul Lucas, made about the same time, is of greater value. Several travellers have visited the monument during the present century, such as Texier, Kinneir, and Hamilton, but no new copy was published till that of Mordtmann, who was sent out for the purpose in 1859, by the Berlin Academy. This formed the basis of Zumpt and Franz's edition. It has now been superseded by that made in 1861, under the direction of Napoleon III., by George Perrot and Edmond Guillaume, which is extremely accurate. Reproductions of it were published in the *Bulletino dell' Istituto*, 1861, and *Correspondance de l'Academie*, 1862, from the last of which our reduction is taken^b.

^γ Suetonii Octavianus, c. 101; cp. Taciti Annales, i. 11.

^z "Res gestæ DIVI AUGUSTI ex monumentis Ancyrano et Apolloniensi, edidit Th. Mommsen, accedunt Tabulæ

tres." Berlin, 1865, 8vo.

^a "Augusti rerum a se gestarum indicem cum Græca metaphrasi, ed. Th. Bergk." Gottingen, 1872, 8vo.

^b See Plates XXX., XXXI.

CHURCHES ON THE SITE OF THE FORUM ROMANUM, AND OTHER
PARTS OF REGIO VIII.

THE Church of S. Martina^c and S. Luca, although entirely rebuilt, is on an ancient site, on which there has been a church from a very early period. It was formerly called *S. Martina in tribus Foris*^d, from its vicinity to the three Forums, Romanum, of Augustus, and of Julius Cæsar. It is at the north-east corner of the Forum Romanum, close to the Arch of Septimius Severus, and on the direct way to the other two Forums.

The earliest mention of this church that has been noticed is, that Leo III. repaired the roof of it in the beginning of the ninth century, as recorded by Anastasius. This only proves that the church was then in existence, and probably not new, or it would not have needed repairs. It was rebuilt and consecrated as a parish church by Alexander IV. in 1255, and so continued until, in 1588, Sixtus V. gave it to the Society of Artists, who established themselves there, and gave it the name of S. Luke, the care of souls being divided among other neighbouring parish churches. About 1630 Cardinal Barberini, under his uncle, Urban VIII., wished to rebuild the church according to the bad taste of his age; accordingly the body of S. Martina, who had been martyred A.D. 230, was conveniently found, and the church was entirely rebuilt, the architect being P. Berettini da Cortona, who gave part of his own house to enlarge it, and at his death left his fortune of 100,000 scudi to the academy. The plan of the church is a Greek cross, with a large dome over the centre. The altar is of bronze gilt, with a fine bas-relief, representing S. Martina at the foot of the Virgin; her relics are in a sarcophagus in the crypt. Round the sanctuary are eight columns of *pavonazetto*, and four of *cipollino*; and

^c Photos., No. 306.

^d "Publica opera plurima exstruxit; in quibus vel præcipua, Forum cum æde Martis Ultoris, templum Apollinis in Palatio, ædem Tonantis Jovis in Capitolio. Fori exstruendi causa fuit hominum et judiciorum multitudo, quæ videbatur, non sufficientibus duobus, etiam tertio indigere. Itaque festinantius, nec dum perfecta Martis æde, publica-

tum est cautumque, ut separatim in eo publico judicio, et sortitiones judicum fierent. Ædem Marti bello Philippensi, pro ultione paterna, suscepto, voverat. Sanxit ergo ut de bellis triumphisque hic consuleretur Senatus; provincias cum imperio petituri hinc deducerentur, quique victores redissent huc insignia triumphorum inferrent." (Suetonius in Augusto, c. 29.)

"Mars ædes: et satia scelerato sanguine ferrum;

Stetque favor causa pro meliore tuus.

Templa feres, et, me victore, vocaberis Ultor.

Voverat, et fuso lætus ab hoste redit.

Nec satis est meruisse semel cognomina Marti:

Persequitur Parthi signa retenta manu."

(Ovidii Fasti, lib. v. 575.)

in the apse a marble seat of the thirteenth century, with sculpture. This church contains the tomb of the learned Cardinal Baronius. The church contains several good paintings, and the tombs of celebrated painters; in the crypt is the tomb of the architect and second founder, P. da Cortona.

THE CHURCH OF S. HADRIAN or Adrian was founded by Honorius I., c. A.D. 626, and the outer walls are still of that period, of good brickwork^e, but quite plain. The interior has been altered and renewed several times. It was repaired by Hadrian I. A.D. 772, as recorded by Anastasius, who describes it, like its neighbour S. Martina, as *in tribus foris*, misprinted in one place, *in tribus fatis*. Pope Anastasius III. again repaired it in 913. In the middle ages there was a custom of washing the feet of a celebrated image of the Saviour at this church on certain occasions, when it was carried in procession. Near the door of the sacristy is an inscription of A.D. 1228, recording the finding of the bodies of S. Martha, S. Adrian, and the three Hebrew children thrown into the burning fiery furnace by order of King Nebuchadnezzar, Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego (!), whose relics (!) are said to be deposited under an altar, which is ornamented with two columns of *verd-antique*.

CHURCH OF S. GEORGE AND S. SEBASTIAN, OR S. GEORGIO
IN VELABRO^f.

The first record of this church is, that it was in existence in the time of Pope Gregory I., who instituted a Cardinal deacon, c. A.D. 600. It was rebuilt by Pope Leo II., A.D. 683, in honour of S. Sebastian and S. George, the two military martyrs. Next, that the apse was rebuilt and adorned with a mosaic picture by Pope Zacharias, A.D. 742—752. But this early apse was decayed in the time of Gregory IV., A.D. 827, and entirely rebuilt by him.

The whole church was again rebuilt by Prior Stephen in the thirteenth century. The plan of the church is that of a basilica, with aisles and an apse: the sixteen columns are antique, including the capitals; some Ionic, others Corinthian; some of granite, others of marble; some fluted, others plain;—a very clear proof of their being brought from antique buildings, as is so often the case in Rome. These columns carry small round arches, which support the wall of the clerestory, the windows of which are modern. The roof

^e Photos., No. 998.

^f RIONE X. This church is not, properly speaking, in any Forum, but in the Velabrum; that site is, however, closely connected with the Forum Bo-

rium, and this seems the most convenient place for a short account of the church. It is also called Ad Velum Aureum in an inscription, A.D. 1259.

of the church is quite plain, flat, and boarded, but not ancient; it was probably intended to have had a flat panelled ceiling as usual, the modern over-wrought ceilings being only a corruption of the mediæval flat ceilings. In front of the church is a fine PORTICO, quite of classical character, and made of antique columns, but really built by Prior Stephen in the middle of the thirteenth century, which he has taken care to record by an inscription on the entablature^g. The iron railing is modern, but the old rings, for hanging the curtains or veils, remain in their places on the soffits of the stonework under the entablature. The Ionic capitals and bases are part of the work of the thirteenth century, the columns only being antique. The doorway is also quite of classical character, both the jambs and the lintel having classical mouldings. Doorways of this character are so common in Rome, that it may well be doubted whether they are not often imitations of classical models: that the antique columns should be preserved, and used again was quite natural, but that so many classical doorways should also be preserved, taken to pieces, and put together again so cleverly, that they seem made for the place they occupy, is hardly credible. In the present instance, however, the jambs and the lintel do not fit well together, and are antique.

At first sight it appears to the eyes of an English antiquary absolutely incredible that this purely classical portico can really be the work of the middle of the thirteenth century, yet no historical fact can well be established by more clear evidence^h. The inscription is in the characters of the time: the Prior, afterwards Cardinal, is buried in the church, and the inscription on his tombstone records his benefactions to the church. The mouldings of the pediment are those used in Rome in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Those of the CAMPANILE adjoining are identical with them, and prove that also to be part of the work of Prior Stephen.

This campanile stands at the north end of the west front; the outer wall of it on the north side is built upon one side of the arch of Septimius Severus, close to the Arcus Quadrifrons or Janus, with its four arches. The south wall of the campanile forms in its lower part the side wall of the nave of the church so far as it extends;

^g *On the front of the porch:—*

STEFANUS EX STELLA CUPIENS CAPTARE SUPERNA
ELOQUIO RARUS, VIRTUTVM LUMINE CLARUS
EXPENDENS AURUM STUDVIT RENOVARE PRONAUM
SUMPTIBUS EX PROPRIIS TIBI FECIT SANCTE GEORGI
CLERICUS HIC CUJUS PRIOR ECCLESIE FUIT HUIUS
HIC LOCUS AD VELUM PRÆNOMINE DICITUR AURI.

^h It is actually engraved in some English works of good reputation as an example of the classical period. See Photos., Nos. 196, 390, 1092.

the east wall of the campanile forms the west end of the north aisle of the church: several fragments of ornamental work from the old church are built into this wall. It is a very fine campanile, and valuable for helping to date others by comparison, where the history is less clearly known. This has six storeys above the roof, with the usual open windows, with marble mediæval shafts, and each of the storeys separated by a cornice or corbel-table, as in all the other mediæval campaniles in Rome.

Fragments of the ornamentation of the old church are built into the walls of the present one. The altarⁱ, with the confessio under it and the baldachino over it, are good examples of the church furniture of the thirteenth century in Rome, with Cosmati-work. At the end of the south aisle are several Pagan inscriptions, brought from the Catacombs, and built into the wall. The inscription on the tombstone of Cardinal Capocci is on the north side of the apse^k. The walls of the church are of brickwork, of the thirteenth century, built upon old foundations, which are visible in places.

The walls of the convent are of several periods, part of the ninth, of small stones, with layers of tiles; another portion of brickwork of the twelfth century, another of the thirteenth, and the rest more modern. Part of the mosaic pavement of the thirteenth century remains on the floor of the apse. The south doorway belongs to the work of the ninth century.

From an expression in the account given by Anastasius, it appears that it was the custom in this church to separate the sexes, and that the north side was the women's side. The same custom is maintained at S. Peter's. A similar custom is common in many old-fashioned churches, both in England and France, but it does not appear to have ever been a universal practice or a rule. The custom of placing nuns in galleries behind grilles is common in Rome, though all these grilles are modern; there is one in the cathedral of Rheims, at the end of the north transept, which is mediæval, nearly as old as the cathedral itself.

ⁱ See Photos., Nos. 1254 and 1255.

^k IN NOMINE DOMINI, AMEN. DOMINUS PETRUS CAPOCCIUS HUIUS ECCLESIE SANCTI GEORGII CARDINALIS LEGAVIT HUIC ECCLESIE TERRAS SITAS JUXTA TURRIM DICTE ECCLESIE QUÆ DICITUR AD VALLARANUM EQ. DICTE TERRE ALIQUO TITULO ALIENARI NON POSSINT ET TENENTUR CLERICI HUIUS ECCLESIE ANNUATIM DICTI CARDINALIS ANNIVERSARIUM SOLLEMP-

NITER CELEBRARE ET CAPITULUM ISTIUS ECCLESIE JURAVIT OMNIA SUPRADICTA INVIOLABILITER OBSERVARE ET STATUIT DE CETERO NULLUM RECIPERE NISI PRIUS JURET SERVARE OMNIA SUPRADICTA ANNIVERSARIUM VERO PREDICTUM FIERI DEBET XIII. KL. JUNII QUICUMQUE LEGERIT ORET PRO EO ACTUM EST HOC ANNO D.M.CC.LIX. PONTIFICATUS DOMNI ALEXANDRI IV. PAPE ANNO V.

S. THEODORE¹.

The church of S. Theodore at Rome was erected by Pope Adrian I., c. A.D. 790, on the ruins of a round Temple^m. It has a mosaic on the hemispherical vault or tribune, behind the altar, which is supposed to be original; at the top is the hand of the Almighty holding a crown over the head of Christ, who is seated on a globe and holds a long cross in His left hand. To the right of the figure of Christ is S. Paul, with the book in his hand, presenting a young man who carries a crown on a rich cushion; to the left is S. Peter presenting S. Theodore. This mosaic has been much restored in the fifteenth century, the parts that are original may be of the eighth.

The exterior of this circular church is as plain as possible, a mere mass of brickwork. The interior, with the exception of the apse, has been entirely rebuilt, and deprived of all interest, by Nicholas V. in 1450; his arms are on the vault and over the doorway; and again restored by Clement XI. in 1704. There appear to be no other grounds for saying it is built on the site of the temple of Vesta, than its circular form, on the old foundations. The chief ground for thinking that the conjecture may be true is, that the matrons of Rome and the neighbourhood continue to bring their children to be blessed every Thursday morning, just as they did to the heathen temple before the Christian era. The construction of the brickwork is not of ancient character, and it has large pointed windows of single lights, badly proportioned and clumsy, such as are usually of the fifteenth century in Rome. The old apse, with the mosaics, which has been preserved, is quite of different character from the rest, being built of rough stone. The clerestory and roof of the central space are modern; the vault has a stone covering under the roof, which seems to have been originally open to the weather; but, as in other instances, was probably not found water-tight. The interior is plain, and quite modern in appearance, with the exception of the apse with the mosaic.

¹ RIONE X. REGIO X. This church is, strictly speaking, on the Palatine; that is, within the boundary of it; but the entrance is from below, in the street that leads from the Forum Romanum to the Forum Boarium. It is only open at certain hours, and persons wishing to see it should bespeak the key of the Sacristan.

^m This is generally considered to be

that of Augustus, but Dr. Fabio Gori, in his book on the Palatine, endeavours to shew that the altar (*ara*) in this church was that for the sacrifices, "*Diis manibus servilibus ad sepulcrum Accæ Laurentine.*" According to the legend, Acca was the nurse of Romulus and Remus, and for that reason children are still brought to this altar to be blessed on certain occasions.

THE CHURCH OF S. MARIA IN ARA CŒLI (on the Capitol)^a.

This church is said to owe its origin and its name to the ALTAR erected by the Emperor Augustus to the Son of the Virgin, whom the Sibylla Tiburtina shewed him in the sky in a circle of light, and whom he adored, and who engaged to make him acknowledged by the Senate, and adored as God^o.

The plan of the church is a T cross, with aisles to the nave and side-chapels added, originally terminated by an apse, which was altered in the seventeenth century into a square chapel.

The date of the earliest part of the present construction is 1252, under Innocent IV. It has twenty-two antique columns brought from different places, of granite, *cipollino*, and white marble. The third column on the left has inscribed upon it, A CUBICULO AUGUSTORUM. The windows of the clerestory have pointed arches, and originally had tracery; they are almost all now blocked up or mutilated. In the west front are two small round windows, which have preserved their tracery; and another is built up in a side wall, but these are of the fourteenth century^p.

There is an inscription recording the building, in 1348, of the grand marble staircase which leads up to the west front of the church, rebuilt at that period^q; the central doorway is later, belonging to the period of the Renaissance. The staircase is of one hundred and twenty-four steps, and was erected at the expense of the Senate and of the people, by Lorenzo Simeon Andreozzi. It was built of marble taken from the ancient temple of Quirinus (?), and was repaired by the same means in the sixteenth century. In the upper part of this west front are traces of a mosaic picture of the fourteenth century, but traces only; it has been quite destroyed.

The pavement is remarkably fine mosaic, said to be the finest in Rome; it is made of hard stone and marble, and is of the date of the church, 1252. In the richness of the work, and the variety of design, it is quite unrivalled, but it has been much mutilated in

^a RIONE X. REGIO VIII.

^o The legend of the Ara Cœli is, that the Senate wished to give to Augustus the name *Divine*. He refused this title, but went to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and asked the Cumean Sibyl whether there would come into the world a greater man than he. Whilst she prayed, a vision appeared to her of a circle around the sun, and in the middle a woman with a nude child in

her arms. *She shewed Augustus the vision*, and a voice came from heaven saying, *Hæc est Ara Cœli*.

^p The cartoon (for the use of the workmen) of one of the round windows is etched upon a marble slab, now built into the ambo for the Epistle, on the south side of the altar, which has been altered in the fourteenth century.

^q Photos., No. 583.

many parts; the most perfect portions are in the transept and the apse, which is distinctly marked out by it, the mosaic terminating in a round end, while the modern square chapel beyond has no mosaic. A very perfect portion also remains in two of the side chapels on the south side, but this part has been relaid, and somewhat mutilated in the process, the chapels being of the fifteenth century; the first and the fourth from the west end are the two chapels in which it is preserved. The south-west chapel is that of S. Bernardin, erected in 1464; it is very perfect, with a Gothic window, which retains its tracery, and has on the exterior a very good and rich cornice of trefoils with foliage round the window^r. It is vaulted and painted by Pinturicchio, who has represented on the vault the four Evangelists; on the walls, right and left, the life of S. Bernardin of Siena; and at the end, S. Louis, Bishop of Toulouse, S. Bernardin, and S. Antony of Padua. There are some fragments of painted glass. The vaults of the aisles are of the same period, built at the expense of Cardinal O. Caraffa.

This church was long a very favourite burying-place, and the pavement, especially in the aisles, is full of mediæval tombstones, many of which have the effigies in low relief, according to the Italian fashion, generally much mutilated by being long trampled upon; these are chiefly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Some are also ornamented with mosaic ribbons and crosses. Besides these, there are a number of inscriptions only^s; and some of these inscriptions are very curious, as shewing the mixture of Paganism with Christianity for which the Roman populace has always been celebrated. One of these, of 1438, contains distinct appeals to Venus and Jupiter, along with Paul^t. In the nave is also the tomb of Cardinal Le Breton. The ceiling is very rich: it was erected in 1586 by the Senate, to commemorate the battle of Lepanto, in which a great victory had been obtained over the Turks, and the ceiling was gilt with the gold brought home on that occasion. This is recorded on a large inscription over the west door.

The SOUTH PORCH on the side towards the place on the Capitol, was opened in 1564, and has a vault within in the style of the thirteenth. On the exterior is a mosaic picture of the Virgin, supported by two angels, carrying candles, of the date A.D. 1564, and built

^r Photos., Nos. 584, 591.
extending from 1028 to 1867.

^s These inscriptions are given by Forcella,

^t HUNC VENERIS NUNQUAM TETIGERUNT MUNERA PAULUM.
PAULUM CUI MUSE MUNERA SACRA DABANT.
JUPITER HUNC PRIMUS SACRIS PREFECERAT:
ILLUM NUNC SUPERI GAUDENT ASTRA TENERE POLI.

in here by A. Mattei; it has the character of Byzantine work. In the SOUTH TRANSEPT, which is the chapel of the family of Savelli, are two fine tombs on the east and west sides; that on the east is the tomb of Luke Savelli, senator of Rome, deceased 1266, father of Pope Honorius IV., and of Pandulphus and his daughter, and of Andrew Savelli, deceased 1306. It is a very handsome tomb of mosaic of that period, placed upon an early Christian sarcophagus, richly sculptured, but which forms no part of the original tomb; it has suffered from subsequent alteration, when the canopy was cut off, and the present ugly classical pediment and pillars introduced in its place. On the west side is another very handsome tomb, that of Honorius IV., A.D. 1286, with a recumbent effigy, and rich mosaics. These tombs were executed by the artists Augustin and Agnolo, of Siena. The pavement of this chapel is also of the same period, with the rose of the Savelli introduced; it is very handsome, and well preserved.

In the NORTH TRANSEPT. At the end is the tomb of Cardinal D'Acquasparta, deceased 1303, which has a Gothic canopy, with a recumbent effigy under it. The ornaments and arms are in mosaic; these represent, in a very quaint manner, rain falling from heaven. Dante has sung the praises of this tomb in the twelfth chant of his *Paradiso*, but it is not so fine as some others of the work of the Cosmati in Rome. On the wall is a monumental slab of 1528, with an inscription^u to the memory of Felix de Fredis, recording that the celebrated statue of the LAOCOON was found by him on the Esquiline.

In the centre of this transept the relics of S. Helena are deposited under an altar, in a porphyry urn, with a dome over it, supported on eight marble (*broccatello*) columns, under which is an inscription^x. This altar was erected in 1605; under it is another altar-frontal of the twelfth or thirteenth century, a very rich piece of work, which has been engraved by Fontana; it is in the style of the twelfth, but in Rome that style was frequently continued in the thirteenth, and this altar may be of the date of the church. On it are carved the figures of Cæsar, of the Virgin Mother, and the Paschal Lamb,

^u FELICE DE FREDIS, QUI OB PROPRIAS
VIRTUTES ET REPERTUM
LACOOPHRONTIS DIVINUM, QUOD IN
VATICANO CERNIS FERE
RESPIRANS SIMULACRUM,
IMMORTALITATEM MERUIT.

ANN. DII. MDXXVIII.

^x HÆC QUÆ ARA CÆLI APPELL. EO-
DEM IN LOCO DEDICATA CREDITUR IN
QUO VIRGO SANCTISSIMA, DEI MATER,
CUM FILIO SUO SE CÆSARI AUGUSTO
IN AUREO CIRCULO A CÆLO MON-
STRASSE PERHIBETUR.

ornamented with enamels; and it has an inscription^y relating to Octavius Cæsar.

The HIGH ALTAR was erected in 1723, in the bad taste of that age, but at the back a fine mosaic frontal of the thirteenth century has been preserved. The CHOIR behind the altar was rebuilt in 1691, and painted with the legend of the Sibyl of Tivoli. The mosaic pavement of the old apse is preserved, in strange contrast with the modern one of the part added (as before mentioned).

The AMBONES are very fine, but have been made up afresh and enlarged in the fourteenth century, chiefly with the materials and the beautiful mosaic ribbons of the thirteenth, but with additions to make them higher, and with some additional mosaic patterns also. The one for the Gospel, to the north, has the paschal candlestick used for the corner of the parapet of the staircase at the back; in front it has an eagle carrying a lizard in its claws. The one for the Epistle, on the south side, is more evidently made up of old materials; on the inside are fragments of ancient carving of the eighth or ninth century, and on the step at the base is the cartoon of a round window of the fourteenth, before mentioned, the window itself being in the west front of the church. This ambo is inscribed in the old work^z, HVIVS OPERIS MAGISTER FUIT LAURENCIUS . CUM . IACOBO . FILIO . SUO : being two of the family of the Cosmati.

There is said to have been a convent here from a very early period, some authors say as early as the time of Constantine. The abbot of the Capitol is mentioned in councils held in 985 and 1015; it was then a Benedictine abbey, but in 1250 the remaining monks of that order were distributed by Innocent IV. among other monasteries, in order to give the site to the Franciscans.

The present CONVENT was built, or rebuilt, at the same time as the church, in the thirteenth century, and the inner cloister, of two storeys, is of that period^a. The arches are low and round, with the exception of two, which are pointed; they are carried on short columns, which appear to be antique, with Ionic capitals, which are of the thirteenth century; the upper part has been repaired in the

^y + LUMINIS HANC ALMAM MATRIS QUI SCANDIS AD AULAM
CUNCTARUM PRIMA QUE FUIT ORBE SITA
+ NOSCAS QUOD CESAR TUNC STRUXIT OCTAVIANUS
HANC ARA CELI SACRA PROLES CUM PATET EI.

^z MAGISTER . LAURENTI . SYMEONI . UT . PRINCIPALIS . MAGISTER . HOC .
ANDREOTII . ANDREE . KAROLI . OPVS . SCALARUM . INCEPTUM . ANNO .
FABRICATOR . DE . ROMA . DE . RE- DOMINI . M. CCC. XL. VIII. DIE . XXV.
GIONE . COLVMPNE . FUNDAVIT . PER- OCTOBRIS.
SECUTUS . EST . ET . CONSUMAVIT .
^a Photos., No. 1080.

sixteenth. In the outer cloister the arches are larger, round-headed, and square-edged, not moulded, carried on octagonal pillars, with capitals of rude foliage, very short, and bases which have the foot-ornament at the angles, after the same fashion, though not so good, as those at S. Cross, near Winchester, in the twelfth century^b. This outer cloister has been rebuilt in the fourteenth; it corresponds exactly with that of S. Francesca Romana, which is dated by an inscription. Here also, over the doorway, between the two cloisters, is built in, the frontal of an altar or a *confessio*, pierced with three very pretty Gothic panels, an angel kneeling at each end, and an inscription with the date 1372^c. The cloisters were painted with the legend of the Virgin, in 1634, but these paintings are much decayed.

In both these cloisters the peculiar ugly Roman buttress is used, consisting of a straight slope, without any break or set-off. This buttress is universally copied in the cloisters of the friaries, commonly miscalled abbeys, in Ireland. As this was the seat of the head of the Grey Friars, it was quite natural that they should copy the architecture along with the rules and practices of the order. The popular notion in Ireland is that this architecture came to them from Spain, but it is far more probable that both the Spanish and the Irish copied from Rome; and as Rome was always at least a century behind England and France in each change of the mediæval styles, so we find the same in Ireland. The architecture of the friary churches and convents of the fifteenth century in Ireland, as in Rome, is often a bad imitation of that of England in the twelfth or thirteenth, as in this cloister of the fourteenth century at Ara Cœli. It was only in the Renaissance, or revival of the Pagan style, that Rome was in advance of the Western nations.

Both convent and church were built, or rebuilt, by Innocent IV., A.D. 1250, for the reformed Franciscans, and the head of the order has always resided here. The palace of the Popes on the Capitol was a part of the great Venetian palace, of which the greater part is in the valley to the north, near the Corso, and is connected with the portion of the palace on the hill by a passage carried through the backs of the houses, and on arches across the streets. It now forms part of this friary; it was built by Paul II. in 1468, and was given to the friars by Clement VIII. about 1600, when he removed to the Belvedere at the Vatican, which he had built. This ancient palace now contains the library of Clement XII. attached to the convent, and to which the entrance is from the cloister. These

^b Photo., No. 432.

^c No. 433.

friars were popularly known in England by the name of the Grey Friars, from their costume ^c.

The buildings of this friary are now occupied as a barrack for the municipal guards; the municipality having followed the example of the Pontifical government in this respect, who occupied many of the old monasteries, including the buildings of the Inquisition, as barracks for their foreign army, to keep the Roman people in subjection to the pope-king. The officers of the municipal guards are very obliging to strangers, and allow the building to be seen without difficulty. The passage from the upper palace to the lower palace still exists, as built in the fifteenth century, and carried on small bridges or arches across the streets, as has been mentioned. The lower palace is now occupied as the residence of the Austrian ambassador, and is therefore private, but here also the Austrians are generally obliging to strangers, and the building can be seen without difficulty. The original smaller court near the Capitol is very fine; the larger one beyond is still unfinished, and not so good. This lower palace is known as the Venetian palace, the passage from one to the other has not at present been opened, but probably will be.

^c For further information, see *Padre Casimiro da Roma Memorie Storiche della Chiesa del Convento di S. Maria in Ara Celi di Roma.* 4to., Rome, 1736, with plates.

Cappelle Reali nella Chiesa di S. Maria in Ara Celi, in 10 tavole incise in Roma. Discorso Storico intorno la Prodigiosa

Effigie di Gesù Bambino che si venera nella Chiesa di S. M. in Ara Celi del P. Antonio da Cipro, &c.

Descrizione della Chiesa ed' altri Edificii di Roma del secolo xi. fino ai giorni nostri, raccolta e pubblicata da Vincenzo Forcella. Roma, 1870-75.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

- ÆDES Aii Locutii, 95.
 ——— Concordiæ in Arce, 107.
 ——— Dianæ, et Jovis, 108.
 ——— Dii Fidei Sponsoris, 107.
 ——— Fidei in Capitolio, 95.
 ——— Fortis Fortunæ, 96.
 ——— Fortunæ, et Herculis, 108.
 ——————— Primigeniæ, 95.
 ——————— Prosperæ, 96.
 ——— Herculis Victoris, 90.
 ——— Isidis, et Serapidis, 108.
 ——— Jovis Custodis, 94.
 ——— Jovis Feretrii, 107.
 ——— Jovis et Herculis, 108.
 ——— Jovis Sponsoris, 95.
 ——— Jovis Tonantis, 90.
 ——— et Ædicula Victoriæ, 85.
 ——— Junonis, 89.
 ——— Junonis Monetæ, 94.
 Æquimælium et Spurius Mælius, 50.
 Ærarium or Treasury, 13, 61.
 Ajus Locutius, 87.
 Apollo—statua, translatus ex Apollonia, 90.
 Aqueducts in the Forums, 60.
 Ara Fanum seu Sacellum Carmentæ, 105.
 ——— Jovis Pistoris, 98.
 ——— Junonis Jugæ, 98.
 ——— Saturni, 92, 97.
 Arch of Nero, 75, 106.
 ——— Tiberius, 15, 101.
 ——— Trajan, 73, 101.
 ——— Triunphal, of Alex. Severus, 44.
 ——————— in Foro Boario, 101.
 Arcus Africani in Capitolio, 105.
 ——— Fabianus, 86.
 ——— Quadrifrons, or Arch of Janus, 51, 52.
 Area Capitolina, 107.
 ——— of Saturn, 6.
 Argentariæ Novæ, 41.
 Argiletum, 52.
 Asylum, 88.
 Athenæum, 106.
 Atrium Libertatis, 29.
 ——— Minervæ, 90.
 ——— Publicum in Capitolio, 97.
 Augustus, Forum of, 64.

 Balneum Polycleti, 100.
 Base of equestrian statue of successive Emperors, 29.

 Basilica Hostilia, 9.
 ——— Julius Cæsar, 29.
 ——— Julia of Augustus, 23, 30, 32.
 ——— Opimia, 40, 100.
 ——— Paullus Æmilius, 41, 87.
 ——— Porcia, 41, 100.
 ——— Sempronia, 49, 100.
 ——— Trajani, 92.
 ——— Ulpia, 70, 74.
 Brick structures, called bases of columns, really wine-shops, 28.
 Buildings of two storeys in the Forum included both Basilica and Curia, 4.

 Caligula, Bridge of, 36, 60, 103.
 ——— Palace of, 34.
 Canalis in Foro, 103.
 CAPITOLIUM, contained Ærarium, Tabularium, Senaculum or Curia, and Municipium, 4.
 Carcer Mamertinus imminens Foro, 88, 92.
 Churches on the site of Forum, &c., 110—120.
 ——— SS. George and Sebastian, 111.
 ——— S. Hadrian, or Adrian, 111.
 ——— SS. Martina and Luca, 110.
 ——— SS. Sergius and Bacchus, 21, 44.
 Clivus Capitolinus, 6, 16, 43, 47, 93.
 Cloaca Maxima, 2, 31, 35, 104.
 Column of Phocas, 22.
 ——— of Trajan, 72.
 Columna Divii Julii, 89.
 ——— C. Duilii, 101.
 ——— cum solari horologio, 104.
 ——— Magni ludi sæculi, 89.
 ——— in Rostris, 103.
 Columns, the celebrated three, 30, 31.
 Comitium, the, 22, 86.
 Curia Calabra, 88, 91.
 ——— Hostilia, 42, 88, 100.
 ——— Julia, 103.
 Currus Sejuges, 99.
 Curtian Gulf, 2, 86.

 Delubrum Larum, 89.
 ——— Minervæ, 87.
 Dii Nixi, 106.
 Doliola, 97.
 Domus T. Annii Milonis, 102.
 ——— Calvi Oratoris, 108.
 ——— M. Manlii Capitolini, 102.
 ——— Marii, 108.
 ——— P. Ovidii Nasonis, 102.

- Domus Publicolæ, 103.
 ——— P. Scipionis Africani, 103.
 ——— L. Tarquini Regis, 103.
 ——— Thejæ, 107.
 ——— Valerii Amerini, 102.
- Excavations have thrown a new light on history of Forum, and were necessary, 3.
 Extent of Forum, 37.
- Fasti Consulares, fragment of, 35.
 Favissæ Capitolinæ, 94.
 Ficus Navius, 103.
 ——— Ruminalis, 87.
 Fides Candida, 85.
 Fig-tree, 19, 27.
 Flood, the great, mentioned by Horace, 38.
 Fornix Stertini, &c., 101.
- FORUMS, 62—75.
 ——— of Augustus, 64.
 ——— Argentarium, 99.
 ——— Boarium, 69, 87.
 ——— Cupid, 62.
 ——— Julius Cæsar, 41, 63.
 ——— Nerva, or Transitorium, 66.
 ——— Olitorium, 62.
 ——— Piscatorium, or Pistorium, 62, 87.
 ——— Romanum, 1, 28, 36, 37.
 ——— Sallustii, 62.
 ——— Suarium, 62.
 ——— Vespasian (Pacis), 67.
- Fountain of Juturna, 33.
- Gate of Saturn, 5, 6.
 Germalus, 98.
 Gradus Aurelii, 103.
 Græcostasis, 8—11.
- Horti Asiniani, 100.
 House of Hadrian, 36.
 ——— Trajan, 36.
- Insulæ Argentariæ, 43.
- Janus, one in each Regio, 51, 53, 54.
 Julia Porticus, 90.
 Junium Secundum Tiberim, 93.
 Juturna, Fountain and Lacus, 33.
- Lacus Servilius, 103.
 Latomiæ duæ, 106.
 Lucus Vestæ, 87, 94.
 ——— Bellonæ, 107.
 Ludi Litterarii, 92.
 Ludus Æmilius, 90.
 Lupercal Virginis, 90.
 Luteolæ ad Jani Templum, 93.
- Marcus Aurelius, statues of, 26, 59.
 Mars, figure of, 44, 58.
 ——— Ultor, Temple of, 28.
 Marsyas, figure of, 93.
- Milliarium Aureum, 20.
 Mons Saturninus, 93.
 Monumentum Ancyranum, 109.
- Olea, Vitis, et Ficus ad Lacum Curtium, 103.
- Palaces of the Cæsars, 36.
 ——— Caligula, 34.
 Pertinax, Emperor, sat in Temple of Concord, 8.
 Phocas, Column of, 22.
 Piazza del Campidoglio, 59.
 Pictures in the Forum, 23.
 Pila Horatii, 90.
 Porta Carmentalis, 50, 91.
 ——— Romana, steps from, 45.
 ——— Saturni, 5.
 ——— Stercoraria, 93.
- Porticus Augusti, 97.
 ——— Capitolina, 97.
 ——— Julia, 90.
 ——— Minucia, 97.
 ——— Nasica, 97.
- Puteal Scribonii Libonis, 55, 86.
- REGIA, 39, 40.
 ——— Numæ, 86.
- Regionary Catalogue (authentic part), 76—80.
 ——— Additions, 81—108.
- Rostra, three, 17.
 Rostral Columns, 18.
 ——— Column of Duillius, 18, 19, 101.
 ——— D. Julii, 102.
- Rupes Tarpeia, 93.
- Sacellum Herculis, 97.
 ——— Jovis, 107.
 ——— Larum, 92.
 ——— Pudicitiae Patritiæ, 91.
 ——— Sumanni, 97.
- Scalæ Annulariæ, 93.
 Schola Xantha, 5, 15, 16.
 Sculptures on Marble Screens, 26, 59.
 Secretarium to Senaculum, 9, 104.
 Sella Patrocliana, or Latrina, 105.
 Senaculum Aureum, 90.
 Senate-house, or Curia, 6, 8.
 Septem, *alias* quinque Tabernæ, 100.
 Sepulchrum Actæ Laurentiæ, 98.
 ——— Bibuli, 102.
 ——— Romuli, 98.
- Signa Veneris Cloacinæ, 104.
 Signum Anseris Argenteum, 99.
 ——— Jovis Imperatoris, 91.
- Simulacrum Leonis, 99.
 Stationes Municipiorum, 90.
 Statuæ Aureæ xii. Deorum Consentum, 103.
 Statue of Marcus Aurelius, 59.
 ——— Mars, 44, 58.
 Statues, number of, 31.

- Steps from the Porta Romana, 45.
 ——— at south end of Forum, 35.
 STREETS FROM FORUM, 45—50.
- Tabernæ, septem, 100.
 Tabularium, 73.
 Temple of Augustus, 85.
 ——— Castor and Pollux, 33.
 ——— Concord, 5, 6, 8.
 ——— Dei Penates, 87.
 ——— Felicitas and Victory, 42, 103.
 ——— Fortuna, 105.
 ——— Hadrian, 104.
 ——— Janus, 87.
 ——— Julius Cæsar, 85.
 ——— Juno Martialis, 85.
 ——— Jupiter Capitoli, 56—59, 88.
 ——— the Lares, 87.
 ——— Romulus, 85.
 ——— Saturn, 12—14.
 ——— Venus Calva (?), or Cloacina (?),
 88.
- Temple of Venus Genetrix, 105.
 ——— Vespasian, 16.
 ——— Vesta, 38.
 Treasury, or Ærarium, 13.
 Trophæa Marii aurea, 98.
- Velabrum, the, 48, 105.
 Via Nova, 45, 46, 87.
 ——— *the* or *a* (?), 48.
 ——— Sacra, 45, 47.
 Vicus Bubularius Novus, 108.
 ——— Jugarius, 49, 87, 90, 92.
 ——— Mamertinus, 104.
 ——— Sigillarius Major, 104.
 ——— Tuscus, 32, 48, 49.
 Voice, the mysterious, mentioned by
 Cicero, 38.
- Wall against cliff of Capitoline fortress,
 46.
 Walls to place pictures upon, 23.
 ——— two Marble Screens, 25.

FORUM ROMANUM.

INDEX TO PASSAGES FROM THE CLASSICS.

- Ammianus Marcellinus, xvi. 10, s. 13, 56; 10, s. 15, 67^a.
- Appianus de bello Civili, 2, 105.
- Apollinaris Sidonius, Ep. ii. 71; ix. ep. 16, 72.
- Asconius in Cicero—Pro Milone, 5, 19.
——— Ad Verrem, i. 7, 31.
- Aulus Gellius, i. 12, 40; ii. 10, 107; iv. 10, 103; xi. 17, 70; xvii. 11, 101.
- Aurelius Victor—de Cæsaribus, 12, 66; 14, 106.
——— Epitome, xiii. 72.
- Cicero—Oratio Philipp., ii. 7, 8, 8; vi. 5, 33; ix. 12, 18.
——— in Catilinam, ix. 20, 58.
——— De Oratore, iii. 19.
——— De Divinatione, i. 45, 38; ii. 32, 87; xi. 97.
——— Pro Milone, 5, 42.
——— De Natura Deorum, v. 24, 92.
——— Oratio Pro Flacco, 103.
- Dio Cass.—xxxiv. 81, 103; xxxv. 10, 23; xxxvii. 34, 59; xl. 50, 42; xliii. 22, 1; xlv. 5, 23; xlvii. 19, 23; xlix. 42, 41; liv. 8, 21; lv. 27, 33; 89, 6; lvii. 27, 86; lviii. 2, 7; lxxi. 52, 26; lxxiv., 30.
- Dionysius Hal., i. 34, 11; ii. 29, 30; 50, 38; 66, 1, 38, 47; iv. 38, 42; vi. 1, 12, 15; li. 105.
- Festus—ed. Mueller, p. 175, 107; 177, 107; 274, 57; 290, 32; 322, 13; 347, 6.
- Horatius—Sat. i. s. 6, 26; ii. s. iii. 18, 54; s. vi. 32, 55.
——— Carm., l. i. Ode 2, 38.
——— Epist., l. i. Ep. xix. 86; lib. i. Ep. i. 54, 54.
——— Scholiast. Ant. in Horatii Sat., l. ii. s. 3, v. 18, 55; l. iv. s. 6, 25.
- Inscriptiones, ed. Gruter, xxvi. 14; lxxi. 13; xcix. 2, 29; cix. 3, 78; clxx. 3, 15; mxc. 43.
- Livius, i. 12, 1; 15, 30; 26, 90; 30, 42; ii. 7, 42; 20, 42, 33; 47, 42; 49, 52; iii. 44, 30; 92; iv. 15, 16, 50; 17, 18; v. 19, 92; 22, 95; 28, 94; 30, 87; 32, 95; 32, 50, 52, 39; 47, 91; 50, 87; vii. 3, 90; 28, 94; viii. 11, 33; 14, 18; 14, 20; ix. 40, 4; 43, 33; ix. 46, 5, 107; x. 23, 69; 46, 96; xxii. 10, 95; 33, 5; xxiii. 31, 95; xxiv. 10, 97; 47, 49; xxvii. 11, 100; 14, 30; 37, 49, 87; xxix. 37, 89; xxxi. 30, 87; xxxii. 3, 106; 27, 101; xxxiii. 27, 101; xxxv. 9, 85; 10, 55; 21, 57; xxxvii. 3, 106; xxxviii. 58, 97; xxxix. 44, 41, 100; xl. 51, 41; 52, 85; xlv. 16, 49, 100.
- Macrobii Saturnalia, i. 8, 12; 9, 52; x. 98; xv. 91.
- Martialis Ep., i. 3, 66; 4, 52; 118, 8, 68; ii. 54, 26; vi. 38, 5; x. 28, 66; 51, 54; xi. 27, 49; lxii. 77, 105.
- Ovidius—Fasti, i. 707, 33; vi. 263, 40; 349, 98; 478, 99; 639, 86; 783, 96.
——— Rem. Amoris, 561, 55.
——— Elegia de Ponto, ii. 85.
——— Metamorph., xv. 841, 85.
——— Tristium, Eleg. iii. 29, 30, 102.
- Pausanias, v. 12, x. 5, 71.
- Persius, Sat. iv. l. 48, 49, 55.
- Plautus, Curculis, scena i. act 4, 103.
- Plinii Epist., ii. 14; v. 21, 25; vi. 23, 30; 33, 25.
——— Nat. Hist., iii. 9, 20; vii. 60, 10, 104; xv. 20, 3, 4, 26; 21, 27; 36, 104; xvi. 86, 64; xix. 6, 31; xxxiii. 6, 10; 18, 107; xxxiv. 5, 20, 99; 11, 18; 12, 42; xxxv. 7, 23; 36, 40, 6; 37, 24; 46, 24; and extracts, pp. 24, 36, 107; xxxvi. 4, 89; 24, 65.
- Plutarch—Camillus, 42, 6.
——— Galba, 24, 21.
——— C. Gracch., 17, 6.
——— Publicola, 12, 13.
- Procopius—de Bello Gothico, 25, 53; iv. c. 21, 68.
——— de Bello Vand., i. c. 5, 57.
- Propertius, iv. el. 9, 107.

^a The black figures, such as 56, 67, indicate the pages in this volume, to distinguish them from the pages or chapters of the books referred to.

- Quintilianus, i. 7, 20; Inst., xii. 5, 25.
 Regionarum Catalogus, cent. IV., Curi-
 osum Urbis et Notitia de Regioni-
 bus, Reg. VIII., 11, 15, 62, 77.
 ——— Insulæ et Domus, 43.
 Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ—Julius
 Capitolinus—Pertinax, 4, 9.
 ——— Antoninus Pius, 8, 11.
 ——— Saloninus Gallienus, 1, 31.
 ——— T. Pollio, Claudius, 2, 19; 3,
 102.
 ——— Spartianus Hadrianus, 8, 25;
 19, 70.
 ——— Commodus, 16, 97.
 ——— Lampridius—Alex. Severus, 28,
 66.
 ——— Vopiscus—Probus, 2, 101.
 Solinus, Polyhistor., c. 1, 39.
 ——— Collectanea, 38, 4.
 Statius, Sylvæ, i. 1, v. 29, 87; v. 231,
 106.
 Suetonius—Julius Cæsar, 26, 63;
 37, 105; 39, 31; 85, 89.
 ——— Octavianus Augustus, 22, 52;
 29, 30; 31, 65; 57, 2.
 ——— Galba, 20, 2.
 ——— Claudius, 24, 13.
 Suetonius—Nero, 37, 18.
 ——— Otho, 6, 20.
 ——— Caligula, 37, 30.
 ——— Tiberius, 20, 33.
 ——— Domitianus, 5, 94; 13, 53.
 Symmachus, Epist., l. x. 67.
 Tacitus—Hist., i. 27, 20; 41, 2: ii. 41,
 101; 45, 2: iii. 74, 107.
 ——— Annales, ii. 41, 15; 64, 65: xii.
 24, 99: xiii. 8, 75; 58, 3, 26: xv.
 18, 75.
 Varro—de Ling. Lat., iv. 7, 89: v. 4,
 14; 7, 13; 148, 149, 150, 2; 155,
 40; 156, 52; 157, 98: vi. 7, 45; 18,
 96; 24, 98: viii. 38, 16: xxxii. 155,
 7: xxxvii. 155, 26.
 ——— de re Rustica, i. 16.
 Velleius Paterculus, Hist. Rom., ii. 8,
 97.
 Virgilius—Æneid., vii. 607, 53: viii.
 337, 105; 361, 51.
 ——— Servius ad Æneid., i. 726, 29:
 ii. 116, 6, 16: vii. 50, 52; 153, 40;
 363, 40; 607, 53: viii. 90, 87; 361,
 18, 51; 654, 88; 655, 99.
 ——— ad Georgic., iii. 20.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

FORUM ROMANUM.

Errata.

Corrigenda.

- p.* 2, *note* i. A part of the extract from Pliny omitted, which it would be well to insert.
- p.* 5, *line* 1. Xanthi.
- p.* 8, *line* 9. Michael Angelo.
- Ibid.*, *line* 13. Michael Angelo.
- p.* 14, *note* w, *line* 3. PVB.
- Ibid.*, *note* y, *line* 2. nomina ab tot.
- Ibid.*, *line* 23. v. c. 4.
- p.* 15, *head line*. Xanthi.
- Ibid.*, *line* 20. Xanthi.
- Ibid.*, *line* 24. this.
- Ibid.*, *note* c. c. 20.
- Add* BEBRIX . AVG . L . DRVSIANVS . A . FABIVS . XANTHVS . CVR
IMAGINES . ARGENTEAS . DEORVM . SEPTEM . POST . DEDICATIONEM
SCHOLAE . ET . MVTVLOS . CVM . TABELLA . AENEA . DE . SVA
PECVNIA . DEDERVNT (Lucius Faunus, *loc. it.*)
- p.* 16, *line* 4. Canina about 1830.
- Ibid.*, *note* g. [DEVN C]ONSENTIVM, &c.
- p.* 18, *line* 17. Capitoline Museum.
- p.* 22, *line* 7. 1812.
- p.* 26, *note* i.
- Magisque ob memoriam ejus, quæ nutritrix fuit Romuli ac Remi conditoris appellata : quoniam sub ea inventa est lupa infantibus præbens rumen, (ita vocabant mammam :) miraculo ex ære juxta dicato, tanquam in Comitium sponte transisset Alto Navio augure. Illic arescit : rursusque cura sacerdotum seritur.
- Xantha.
- Nicholas V., A.D. 1444.
- Nicholas the Fifth.
- PVBL.
- nominatum ab tot.
- lib. v. c. 41.
- Xantha.
- Xantha.
- Schola Xantha.
- lib. ii. c. 10.
- Fontana in 1858.
- Deorum* CONSENTIVM SACROSANCTA
SIMVLACRA CVM OMNI Loci *cultus* (?)
. . . UVETTIVS . PRAETEXTATVS . V .
C . PRAefectus *urbi* CVRANTE LON-
GERIO. (Orelli, Henzen, 5083.)
- Palazzo de' Conservatori.
- 1813.
1046. RELIQVIAE VETERA HS. NOVIES
MILL. ABOLITA S. C.
1047. RELIQVIAE VETERA HS. NOVIES
MILL. ABOLITA S. C.
(*Reliquies vetera sestertium novies
millies abolita.*)
1048. *has the same legend.*

<i>Errata.</i>	<i>Corrigenda.</i>
<i>p.</i> 32, <i>line</i> 19. <i>Servitius.</i>	<i>Servilius.</i>
<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>note</i> r. GABINIVS VETITIVS.	VETTIVS.
<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>note</i> s. <i>add</i>	Orelli, Henzen, 5082.
<i>p.</i> 34, <i>line</i> 26. <i>Transenna</i> or <i>Cancelli.</i>	<i>Transenna.</i>
<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>note</i> n. EVPHERVS.	EVPHEMVS.
<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>line</i> 8. LIBERISQVE SVIS. Dr. Henzen.	LIBERTESQVE SVIS. Dr. Henzen, 5087.
<i>p.</i> 35, <i>line</i> 18. Eupherus.	Euphemus.
<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>line</i> 38. Conservator.	Conservatori.
<i>p.</i> 39, <i>line</i> 27. del Conservatore.	dei Conservatori.
<i>p.</i> 40, <i>note</i> k. Bachi.	Bacchi.
<i>p.</i> 42, <i>line</i> 30. Victory, or Vica Pota.	<i>Omit</i> Vica Pota.
<i>p.</i> 44, <i>line</i> 13. S. Salvatore and S. Giuseppe, or Joseph.	Crucifissis and S. Giuseppe de Calegnami, or S. Joseph the Carpenter.
<i>p.</i> 44, <i>line</i> 31. Templum Fabii.	Templum of the Fabii.
<i>p.</i> 49, <i>line</i> 14. 1860.	1867.
<i>p.</i> 52, <i>note</i> t. Macrobius Saturnalia, lib. i. c. 9.	<i>Omit this repetition.</i>
<i>p.</i> 53, <i>line</i> 4. Faliscus.	Falisci.
<i>p.</i> 56, <i>line</i> 15, pretorium.	prætorium.
<i>p.</i> 57, <i>line</i> 36. del Conservatore.	dei Conservatori.
<i>p.</i> 62, <i>line</i> 37. Forum Archemorium.	Forum Archemonium.
<i>p.</i> 64, <i>line</i> 21. Municipium.	Stationes Municipiorum.
<i>p.</i> 65, <i>note</i> e. "Caffè del Palladio."	"Caffè Palladio."
<i>p.</i> 68, <i>line</i> 10. Tor de Conti.	Tor de' Conti.
<i>p.</i> 69, <i>note</i> y. the chapel, &c.	"In sacello Pudicitiae Patriciae, quae in Foro Boario est ad Aedem Rotundam Herculis." (Livii Hist., lib. x. c. 23.)
<i>p.</i> 78, <i>line</i> 8. Vigile.	Vigili.
<i>p.</i> 89, No. 38. Ara Saturni.	This is perhaps an error of the author, who calls himself Sextus Rufus, for the Area Vulcani, which is mentioned in an ancient inscription given by Dr. Henzen, 5084, as in Regio VIII.
	M . ACILIO . M . F . CANINI . . Q . VRB . NEGOTIATORES . EX . AREA . SATVRNI .

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE I.

THE FORUM ROMANUM IN 1650,
AT THE TIME OF THE JUBILEE.

FORUM ROMANUM.

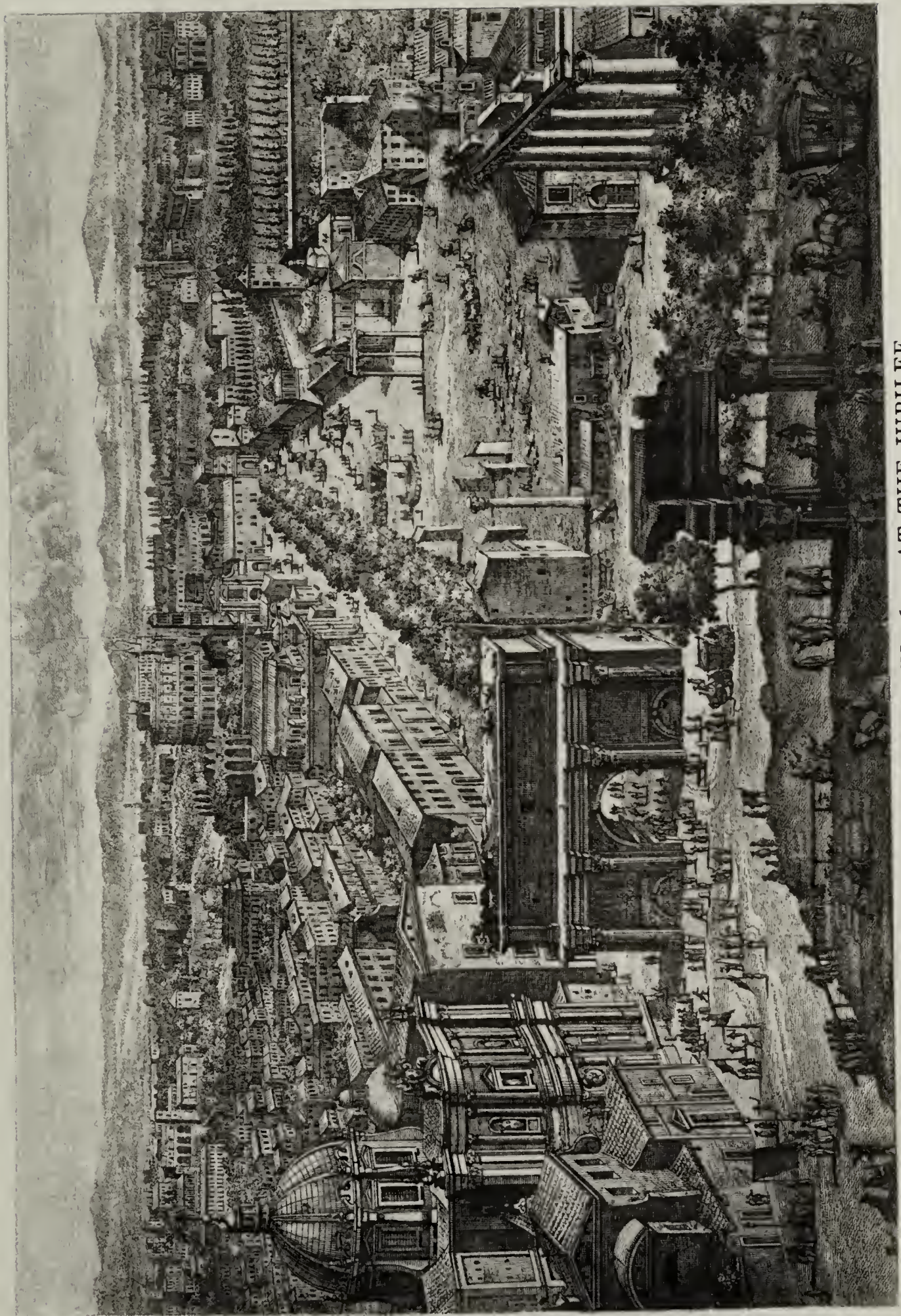
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

THE FORUM ROMANUM IN 1650,

AT THE TIME OF THE JUBILEE.

THIS plate is a reproduction on a smaller scale of a scarce print of that period, and the object is to shew to how great an extent the soil of the Forum was raised at that period. It will be observed that the central arch, on the left of the view in the foreground, is the great triumphal building of Septimius Severus, filled up to half its height, and the side arches almost to the top. The three columns of the Temple of Saturn (?) have only one-third of their height above ground. The column of Phocas, and the celebrated three columns of the Dioscuri, have no bases visible. Of the Basilica Julia not a vestige can be seen. The Palatine is a spruce garden, with no ruins at all visible. The pontifical procession for the Jubilee gives life and interest to the scene, and the figures serve for a scale.

How was it possible for the best scholars of that period (and it was a learned period) to do more than guess at the site of any of the buildings in the Forum? We can fully understand by this view the cause of the many disputed and doubtful points of the historical topography of the City of Rome. This view appears to be taken from the top of the Capitoline tower, and shews the very picturesque character of old Rome at all periods. The distant hills make an admirable background from almost every point of view. We understand by this why Michael Angelo left the south side of his great building for the Offices of the Municipality so extremely plain. During the excavations made in 1832 on this spot, human bodies were found interred, with quick-lime poured over them. They were supposed to have been buried here at the time of the great plague, a further proof of the neglected state of this part of Rome at that time.



THE FORUM ROMANUM IN 1650—AT THE JUBILEE.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE II.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORUM.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX.

THE BASILICA JULIA, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORUM.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX ^a (OR THE DIOSCURI).

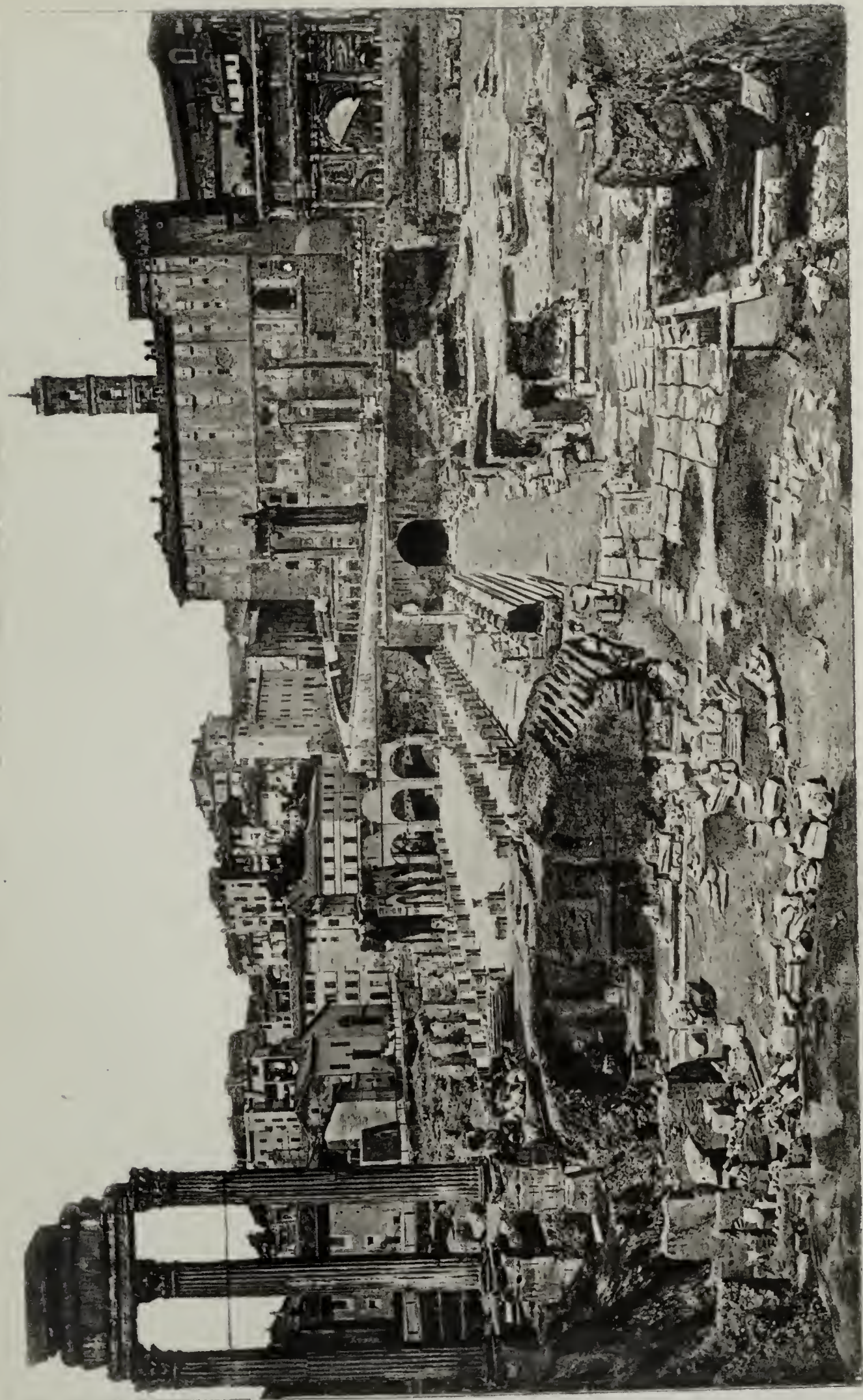
THE BASILICA JULIA ^b, &c., IN 1874.

THIS view is taken from the Palatine Hill. The temple with the celebrated THREE COLUMNS, which stands in the front of this picture on the left hand, is the one the name of which has been a matter of dispute and discussion for the last three centuries, and which has been called by many different names at different periods, and is now settled beyond all dispute for the future. It is seen that the basement of it extends far enough to admit of seven more columns at the same distance apart (as shewn in Plate XXIII.), and the width admits of five (Plate XXIV.). Behind the temple is the raised platform of the Basilica Julia, with steps up to it from the street in the centre of the Forum, and with brick bases built upon it by Signor Rosa in 1873. At the farther end of this are remains of the stone (travertine) arches of the original Basilica of Julius Cæsar, before it was rebuilt by Augustus—and brick arches, some of the fourth century, others modern imitations. This great building was much damaged by another fire in the fourth century, and rebuilt according to the fashion of that period.

Beyond this is seen the modern road on a high bank of earth, made across the Forum with an arch under it. To the right is the fine triumphal arch of Septimius Severus, and in front the great mass of the Capitolium; two of the small square windows of the Ærarium are seen, and on a higher level the one arch of the Tabularium that has been re-opened since the whole arcade was walled up by Michael Angelo. Over this are the three storeys of the Municipal Offices of his time, left quite plain, because they were then entirely concealed by houses. To the left of the picture, in the background, are the houses over Monte Caprino, under which is the Tarpeian rock, but not visible. The tall tower of the Municipium is a conspicuous object from many parts of Rome, and the view from it is the most commanding in the City.

^a Photos., Nos. 911, 912, 3157, 3195*, and Plates XIX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV.

^b Nos. 2289, 2731, 3163, 3229.



FORUM ROMANUM—TEMPLE OF THE DIOSCURI, BASILICA JULIA, ETC. IN 1874

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE III.

TEMPLE OF CONCORD, TABULARIUM, AND ÆRARIUM.

PAVEMENT OF THE TIME OF THE REPUBLIC.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

TEMPLE OF CONCORD, TABULARIUM, AND ÆRARIUM.

IN the front part of the view is seen a piece of flat pavement probably of the time of Sylla, on the slope of the Clivus Capitolinus. This paved street is seen passing on the left-hand side of a low wall, of the time of the Kings, which was the middle wall between two gateways of the Porta Saturnii^b; this was a double gate, the entrance into the Capitoline fortress from the Forum. To the right is seen the raised platform of the Temple of Concord, which was several times rebuilt, and has remains of different periods. The entrance of a passage is seen going through the basement under the platform; this passage has old walls faced with *Opus Reticulatum* of the time of the Republic. It is stopped abruptly at the further end by a wall of the time of Augustus, erected when the temple was rebuilt; this thick wall of the early Empire touches the wall of the Ærarium, in which two of the small square windows are seen. Over this is the one arch of the arcade, or *porticus* of the Tabularium, the only one that has been opened since Michael Angelo walled them up to carry the stone wall of the offices of the Municipality, which had always been of wood before his time, and had been burnt again just before. They had been burnt previously in the time of Sylla, as recorded by Tacitus and others^c. He also filled up with concrete the passage inside the building, in continuation of this on the outside. His object was to make solid foundations for the lofty stone wall he had to build above, over the Tabularium. It has been pointed out that it would have been impossible for so numerous a body as the Roman Senate to have assembled for debates in so small a space as the cella of this temple, although it was sometimes called the Senate-house, because the entrance of the large hall behind it was through this temple. Several passages in support of this view are cited in the Appendix to Construction, p. 48, and a still stronger one occurs in the life of the Emperor Pertinax, by Julius Capitolinus (c. 4), "The Emperor came at night to the *Curia* or Senate-house and found it closed, and while his attendants sought for the door-keeper, *he seated himself in the Temple of Concord.*" This clearly shews that the temple was not the Senate-house, but was closely connected with it.

^b Varro, De Ling. Lat., l. v. c. 7, p. 48.

^c See Part III., Appendix to Construction on the Capitolium or Muni-

cipium, &c., p. 45. Photograph No. 3156 shews the *podium*; see also No. 3145 the veneering with marble, 3146 the subterranean passage.

FORUM ROMANUM



TEMPLUM CONCORDIÆ AERARIUM ETC.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE IV.

THE TEMPLE OF SATURN IN 1810.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.

THE TEMPLE OF SATURN IN 1810.

THIS view is a reproduction of an engraving from a work published under the authority of the French Government^h at that time, to shew the state of the Forum just before they began their excavations in this part, which were afterwards followed up by the Duchess of Devonshire, with her usual public spirit. We see that the three remaining columns of this temple were buried even more deeply at that time than they had been in 1650. It is evident that this part of Rome had been entirely neglected and despised for a long period. The name of this temple, as of many others in Rome, has been a matter of doubt, and discussion, and dispute for centuries, and has been changed many times. In 1810 it was called the Temple of *Jupiter Tonans*, and it is known that there was a bell in a temple at the entrance to the Capitolium. But the present road up to it is modern; the old *Clivus Capitolinus*, or sloping and zigzag road up the hill, passed under the modern road, the pavement of it remains visible ten or twelve feet below the modern road, and points on towards Monte Caprino. It is quite possible that the entrance of the sacred enclosure round the temple, on the top of the Tarpeian rock (using that name in the sense of the place of public execution, visible from the Forum Romanum), was just at the angle where the zigzag road turned to go to the Capitolium.

In the Itinerary for the use of the pilgrims in the twelfth century, called *Mirabilia Romæ*, or *Descriptio Plenaria totius Urbis*, the miraculous bell is said to have been held by the statue of *PERSIDA*, in the Temple of Jove *and* *Moneta*, on the Capitolium, and the bell is said to have sounded when any province was in rebellion. According to the tradition of the twelfth century then, it appears that the Temple of Jupiter Tonans and of Moneta were the sameⁱ. By the same authority the church of *Ara Cœli* is called *S. Maria in Capitolio*. The pilgrims, therefore, evidently did not consider *that* as the site of the *Templum Jovis et Monetæ*.

^h "Etudes Statistiques sur Rome, par le Comte de Tournon," 2e. edition, 8vo., Paris, 1810, 3 volumes, avec atlas.

ⁱ "In cujus reversione tintinnabulum statuæ Persidæ quæ erat in Capitolio sonuit, in templo Jovis et Monetæ

(Unius cujusque regni totius orbis erat statua in Capitolio cum tintinnabulo ad collum, statim ut sonabat tintinnabulum, cognoscebant illud regnum esse rebelle." (Descriptio Urbis, s. xii. *apud* Urlich's Codex, p. 99.)

THE FORUM ROMANUM IN 1810.



N.E. CORNER AND PART OF TABULARIUM
BEFORE THE EXCAVATIONS WERE COMMENCED.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE V.

TEMPLE OF SATURN IN 1874.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

TEMPLE OF SATURN IN 1874^k.

THIS temple is of very early origin^l, and has been rebuilt more than once; to which of the two temples close together in this part of the Forum the name applies, has long been a matter for discussion and dispute; of late years, that with three columns at one angle has been more usually called the Temple of Vespasian. These two temples are only separated by the paved road of the Clivus Capitolinus; but Varro says^m that it stood at the entrance to the Capitolium, and there is a doorway into the Capitolium remaining, partly concealed by the rebuilding of the *podium*, but originally under it, before the rebuilding took place, as shewn in Plate VI.; it was one of the three buildings that were considered to belong to the city of the Sabines before the arrival of the Romans, and must therefore have been within the walls of the early fortress of the hill of Saturn, the other two buildings being the Gate of Saturn, and the Capitolium behind it. The pavement of this Clivus is made like many of the old streets of Rome in the foss of the early fortress. This temple must therefore be within that line, and the other temple must be that of Vespasian. The latter could not have been in existence in the time of the celebrated inscription of Augustus, of which a copy was preserved at Ancyra. This is a fine example of the Corinthian order, with three fluted columns, and although it has been restored, as appears from part of the inscription that remains upon it, *RESTITUERUNT*, it is probable, almost evident, that the old materials were used again; the character of the work is of the first century. A portion of the cornice is preserved in the Museum of Architecture belonging to the Municipality, made in the Tabulariumⁿ.

^k Photo., No. 897.

^l It was dedicated in A.U.C. 259, B.C. 494, Livii Hist., ii. 21; rebuilt, A.U.C. 738, B.C. 15, Suetonius, Octá-

vianus, 29; again rebuilt, A.D. 267.

^m Varro de Ling. Lat., lib. v. c. 7.

ⁿ Photo., No. 1670.

FORUM ROMANUM.



TEMPLE OF SATURN.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE VI.

TEMPLE OF SATURN.

THE PODIUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

TEMPLE OF SATURN.

TEMPLE OF SATURN (the *podium* or basement), and DOORWAY OF THE ÆRARIUM (the head of which is seen over the *podium*).

This temple was rebuilt by Septimius Severus, and the present remains, as far as they are visible, are of his time; another entrance was then made to the Ærarium, and the old doorway was closed. The large stones of the wall of the Ærarium are seen in the background, with small holes in them, where the floors of mediæval houses have been inserted. The pavement is of the time of the Empire. That this temple was that of Saturn (and not that of Vespasian, as is commonly said), is proved by the mention in cotemporary authors that the Ærarium or public treasury was turned into the Temple of Saturnⁿ. It appears evident that when the old temple stood there, with an entrance to the Ærarium through the doorway of the basement, the treasury might be considered as the cell of the temple, which consisted only of the portico without a cell. This door opened at the foot of the steep flight of stone steps believed to be mentioned by Cicero as the steps of the Ærarium, and the mounting of which is jocularly compared by him to "climbing the Alps." In the same manner the Temple of Concord, which is close to this, was called the Senate-house, and there was a doorway to the Senate-house in the basement of it, as shewn in the view of the temple.

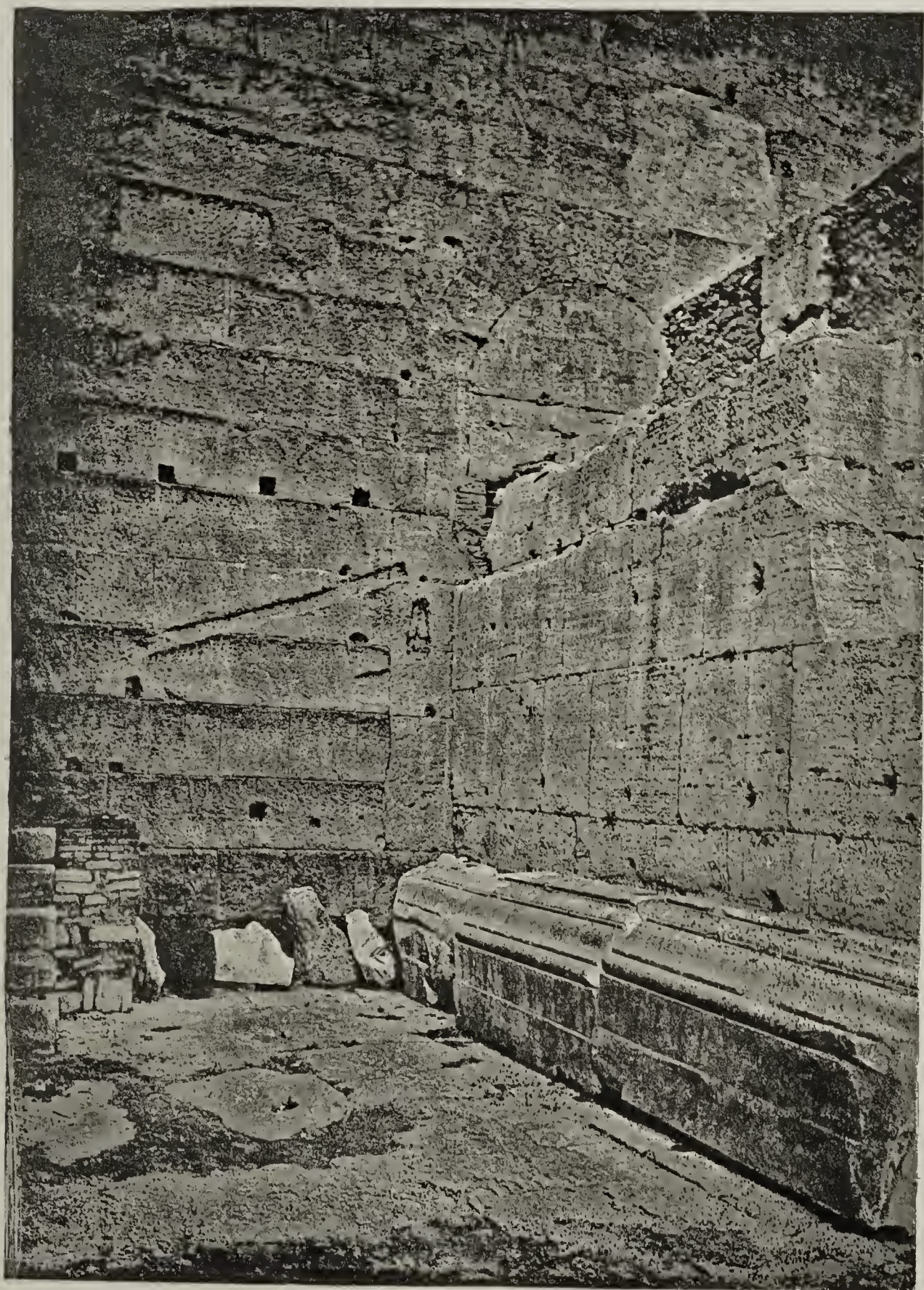
This is the temple with three columns remaining, and the one nearest the Ærarium, against the wall of which this *podium* or basement is built^o.

ⁿ See the authorities cited in vol. i. p. 44, of Appendix to Construction.

^o Photo., No. 3148; see also No. 929,

shewing the three columns, and Plates IV. and V.

FORUM ROMANUM



TEMPLUM SATURNI PORTA AERARII ETC.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE VII.

PORTICO OF THE DEI CONSENTES,

AND

SCHOOL OF XANTHUS.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

PORTICO OF THE DEI CONSENTES, AND SCHOOL OF XANTHUS^p.

THESE were excavated in 1832-35. They occupy the north-west corner of the Forum, and stand under the western end of the front of the Capitolium, with the wall of the *Ærarium* and *Tabularium* behind them on the right, and the present sloping road up to the Capitolium and *Municipium* to the left. They had previously been excavated in 1547, as recorded by Lucius Faunus, and were then stripped of the marble casing of the brick walls of the lower building, with the bronze tablets and inscriptions. These inscriptions distinctly identify it with the *SCHOLA XANTHA* in *Regio VIII.* of the *Regionary Catalogue*. The marble steps descending to it are original, so that it was always on this low level.

The colonnade over this is that of the *Dei Consentes*, whose images in gilt-bronze were placed between the columns. Behind these, on the higher level, are shops, the remains of three of which are seen through the columns. Others remain under the modern road, they were cased with marble. The paved space in front was called the *Area of the Dei Consentes*.

The bases of these columns were in their places, and the lower part of one column. The other columns, the quasi-Corinthian capitals, which are a step in the history of architecture intermediate between the proper Classical type and the mediæval, and the cornice, were found lying about in fragments, and were cleverly put together and restored in the time of Nibby and Canina.

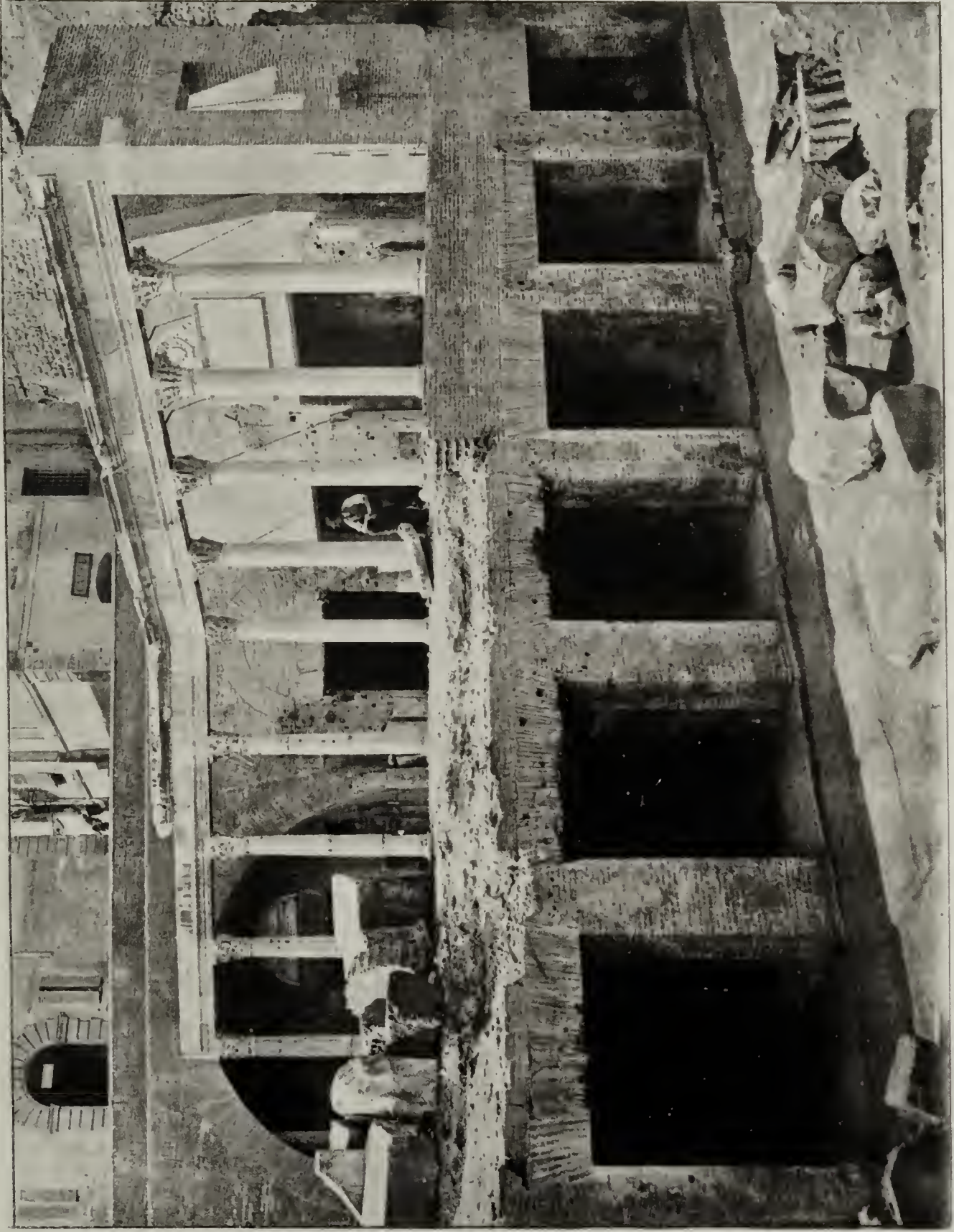
The inscription also records that the images were restored by *Vettius Agorius Prætextatus*, who was *Prefect of Rome* A.D. 367, and is mentioned by contemporary writers as one of the most vigorous supporters of paganism under Julian; and this work was probably begun at that time, though not finished until a few years afterwards.

The names of the *Dei Consentes* are given by *Ennius*, (preserved by *Apuleius*, *de deo sacratis*).

IVNO . VESTA . MINERVA . CERES . DIANA . VENVS . MARS .
MERCVRIVS . IOVI . NEPTVNVS . VVLCANVS . APOLLO.

^p Photos., Nos. 1076, 2325.

FORUM ROMANUM.



PORTICO OF THE DEI CONSENTES AND SCHOOL OF XANTHUS.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE VIII.

TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN (?) IN 1874.

FORUM ROMANUM.

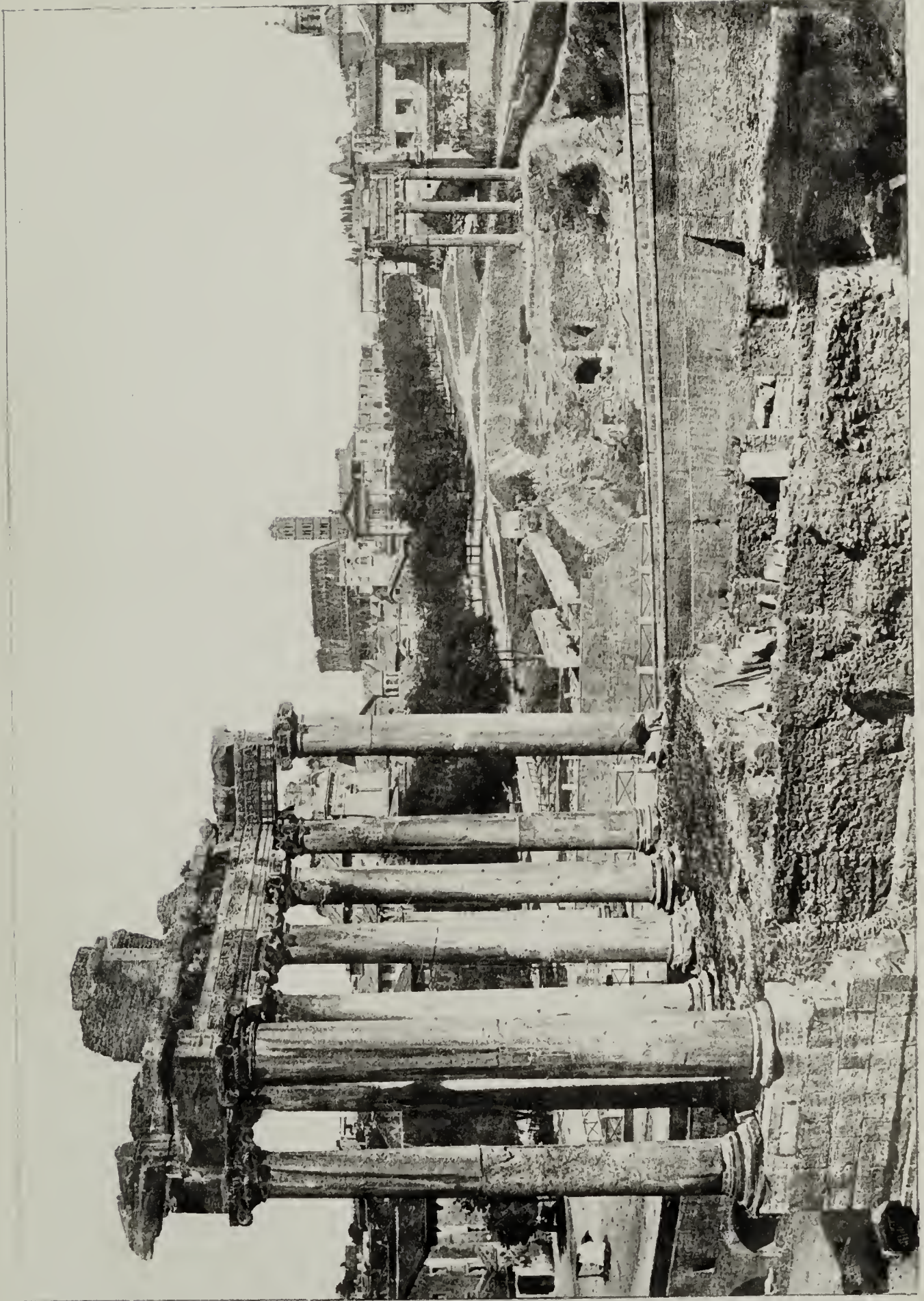
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VIII.

TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN (?) IN 1874¹.

THE basement of this temple has now been thoroughly excavated, and there are no traces of any vaults for money for a Public Treasury. The *Ærarium* must have consisted of large vaults, to hold the copper and bronze money with which the Roman army was paid. We read of Julius Cæsar finding money of the time of Servius Tullius in the *Ærarium*. There is not, and never could have been, any such place in or under this temple, whereas the adjoining temple, between this and the wall of the Capitolium, has remains of a doorway that has been under the *podium* of it, leading direct into that great public building, which without doubt contained the treasury. The temple has been rebuilt by Septimius Severus, but of the old materials, with columns of the Ionic order.

In the old Catalogue of the Emperors published by Eccard, and in the *Curiosum Urbis*, Reg. VIII., a temple of Vespasian *and* Titus is mentioned, but as they were joint Emperors for a time, and we have no remains of another temple here, it is probable that only one temple is intended, the one built by Domitian. A temple built in their time or in their honour, might be called by either name or by both. In the *Notitia de Regionibus*, Reg. VIII., the temples of Saturn and Vespasian are mentioned together, but that is only because they are close together.

¹ Photos., No. 897, 929.



FORUM ROMANUM.—TEMPLE OF VESPASIAN? ETC. IN 1874.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE IX.

MILLIARIUM ET ROSTRA.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

MILLIARIUM ET ROSTRA^r.

THE small remains of these are shewn in this plate as they appeared in 1874, on the left, or western side of the great triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The upper one represents the site of the celebrated Milliarium Aureum, or gilt mile-stone, in the exact centre of old Rome, and therefore also called Umbilicum Urbis. The round base of brick here shewn is believed to be the exact site. It was the intention of Augustus, when he erected this mile-stone (B.C. 28), to have had all the mile-stones on the carriage roads measured from this point^s, but this excellent design was never carried out. Some of the roads continued to be measured from the gates in the inner wall of Servius Tullius, others from the gates in the outer wall or *agger*, originally of the Tarquins, on which the great Wall of Aurelian was built. This is evident from the inscriptions relating to the aqueducts over the Porta Maggiore, and from the work of Frontinus on that subject, in which the distances are also given from that gate^t.

The lower plate represents the remains of the Rostra Antiqua. There were three Rostra in the Forum Romanum^u. One was that of Julius Cæsar at the south end, this is near the north end, the third was near where the marble walls or screen stand. This plate represents the remains of the one on the site from which Cicero usually spoke, as is evident from several of his Orations. In his ninth Philippic he mentions a proposal to place a bronze statue to S. Sulpicius, because it would be conspicuous from the Forum, being on rather higher ground than the general level, as this is^x. The remains visible in this Plate are of the time of Septimius Severus, when most of the buildings in this part of the Forum were rebuilt. The Rostra are represented in the sculpture of the Forum on the Arch of Constantine (see Plate XV.).

^r Photos., Nos. 915, 916, 917.

^s Taciti Hist., lib. i. c. 27, he calls it under the Temple of Saturn; Suetonii Otho, c. 6; Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. iii. c. 9. The latter mentions the measuring of the distances from the Milliarium Aureum to each of the thirty-seven

gates of Rome.

^t Frontinus de Aqueductibus, c. 13, 14, and the Chapter on the Aqueducts in this work.

^u Plinii Nat. Hist., lib. xxxiv. c. 14.

^x Ciceronis Orat. Philippica, ix. 7.



FORUM ROMANUM.—MILLIARIUM ET ROSTRA.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE X.

ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, &c., IN 1874.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE X.

ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS^y, &c., IN 1874.

THIS great triumphal arch was erected A.D. 203. The sculptures are so much mutilated that it is difficult to make out the subjects, but they have often been published. They relate to the wars of the Emperor in the East, his two campaigns against the Parthians and others in Arabia, &c. The two lower panels, which are better seen, represent the goddess Rome receiving the homage of the eastern nations. In the inscription the name of his brother, GETA, has been erased, with his titles, and the place supplied by the words OPTIMIS FORTISSIMISQUE PRINCIPIBUS. The photo-engraving shews this patch in the inscription very clearly. As the ground rises rapidly at this point, which is the beginning of the Clivus Capitolinus, there are steps up in the two side arches, and there were others in the central one also, so that the procession originally went up on foot from the Forum; but this was altered at an early period, to allow the chariots to go up. In the Middle Ages the church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus was built up against this arch, and the bell-tower upon it, as in the other arch of that emperor at S. Giorgio in Velabro, where the Campanile still stands partly upon the arch. The coins of this Emperor shew that there was originally a Quadriga, or chariot with four horses, on the top of the arch, and the want of this gives it too flat an appearance. In the background of the picture are seen, on the right, the mediæval tower at the south-east corner of the Capitolium, and the sloping path up to the Piazza del Campidoglio, made by Michael Angelo, when he rebuilt the upper part of this great building. To the left is the temple of eight columns, which has been shewn to be that of Vespasian, but it is commonly called of Saturn. The carriage-road up to the same Piazza, passing by the door of the Municipium and Tabularium, conceals a considerable part of the Forum, and ought to be removed. The old Clivus Capitolinus passes under it, ten or twelve feet lower down, and some of the shops of the Forum are buried under it. The arch was restored by Pius VII. in 1803.

^y Photo., No. 1209.



FORUM ROMANUM.—ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS ETC. IN 1874.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XI.

I. PASSAGE UNDER MODERN ROAD.

II. PODIUM OR BASE OF THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI.

I. The Lower View.

Passage under the modern road, leading from the Arch of Septimius Severus to the Column of Phocas ^z.

Under the vault is seen, on the right, the basement of an early Temple (?), built of large blocks of tufa, from the original wall of the Capitoline fortress, destroyed in the time of Tiberius.

On the left, one of the great marble columns in the Forum, shewn in the view from the Arch of Constantine (in Plate XV.).

II. The Upper View.

The Podium or Basement of the original Temple of Castor and Pollux, of the time of the Kings ^a.

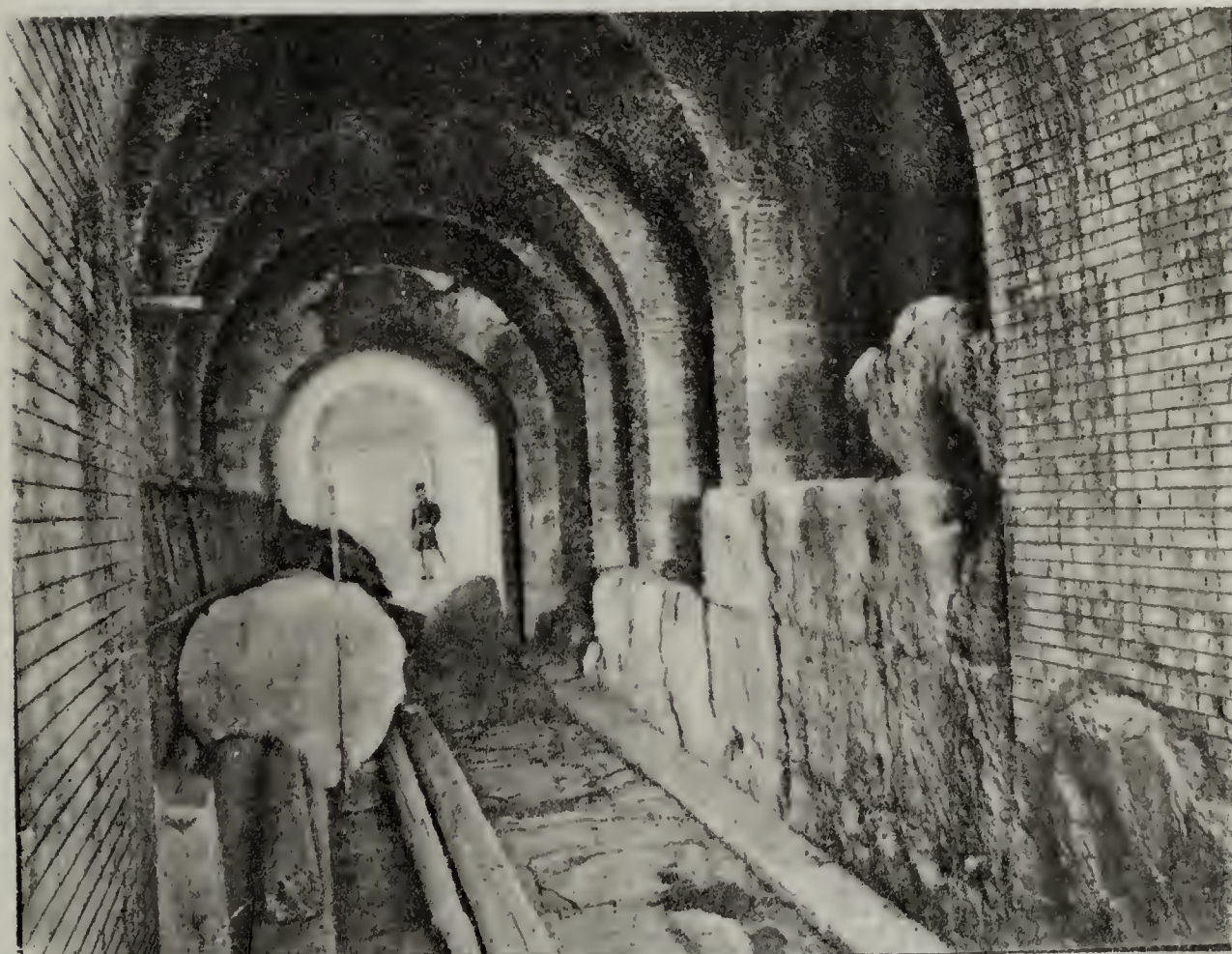
^z Photo., No. 3167.

^a No. 3157.

FORUM ROMANUM.



PODIUM OR BASE OF ORIGINAL TEMPLE OF CASTOR.



PASSAGE UNDER MODERN ROAD. EARLY WALL OF TUFA (?) ON RIGHT,
GREAT COLUMN ON LEFT.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XII.

COLUMN OF PHOCAS, ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS
SEVERUS, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

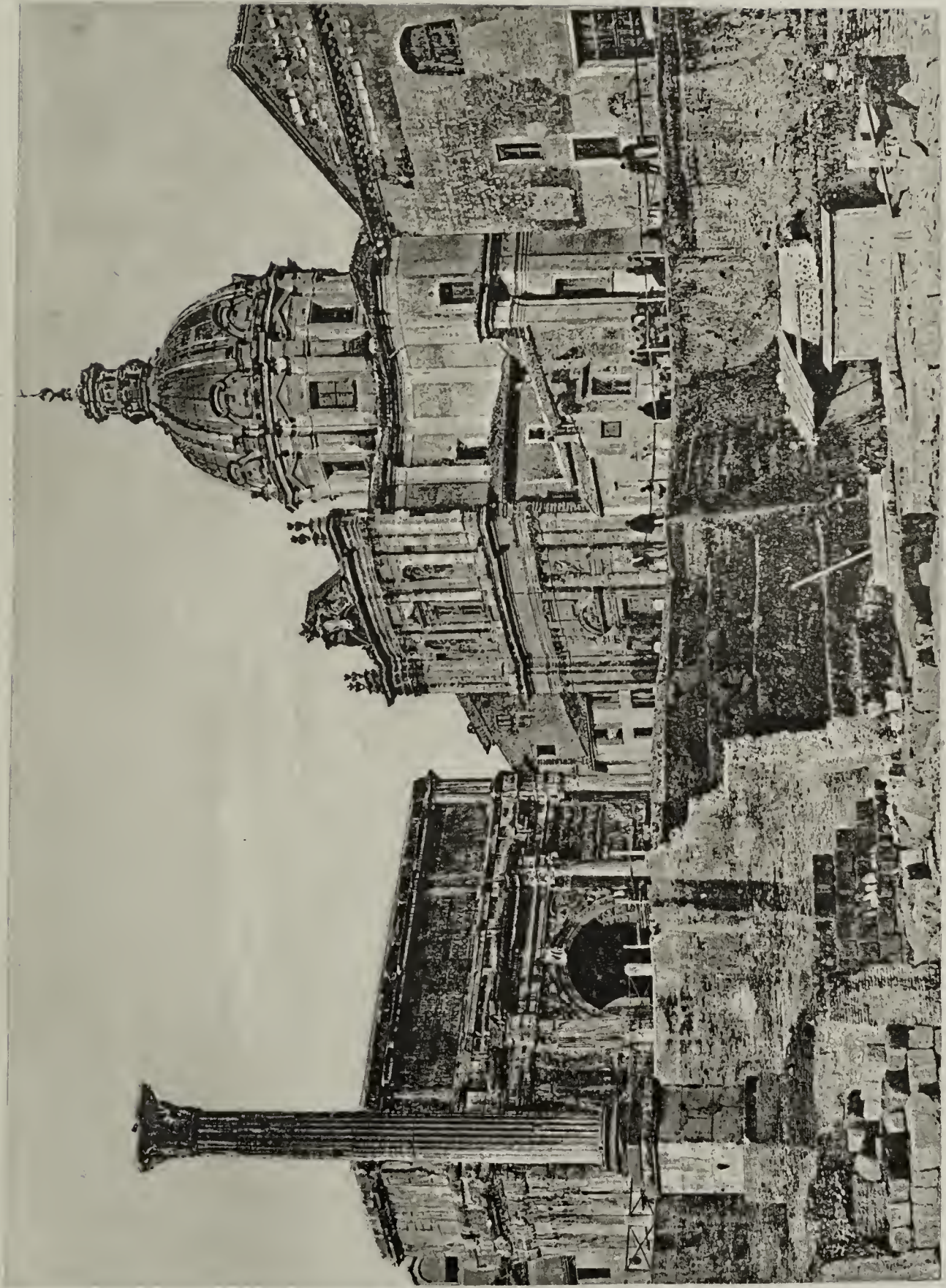
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

COLUMN OF PHOCAS, &c.

THIS was 'the nameless column' of the time of Byron; the inscription giving the name was found on the base when it was excavated in 1813, after his time^y. It stands near the north end of the Forum. This photograph was taken in 1873, when the marble walls in the Comitium had just been found in fragments, which were being put together under the shed shewn in the right-hand corner in the excavations. To the left stands the column of the Emperor Phocas, of A.D. 608, resting upon a basement on the top of a great flight of steps, built of old materials, of large blocks of stone or marble, taken from buildings that had been destroyed. The column itself appears to have been taken from the Temple of Saturn, of which three other columns are left in their places at one angle of that temple, shewn in Plate VII. The capital and the column are so identical with those of the temple, that there can scarcely be a doubt that one is taken from the other. Behind this is the Arch of Septimius Severus, the well-known landmark for all the visitors to Rome; to the right is the modern church of S. Luke, and part of the buildings of the Academy of S. Luke. In the right-hand corner of the plate is the church of S. Hadrian, the brick wall of the front of which is said to be of the eighth century^z, but the pediment and cornice are later. This view gives a good idea of the manner in which the excavations of the Italian Government are carried on, and the great depth of earth that they have to clear away.

^y Photo., No. 2730.

^z See also Photograph of the Column, No. 2288; of the Arch, No. 1209.



FORUM ROMANUM — COLUMNNA AD PHOCAM, ARCUS SEPTIMI SEVERI ETC.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XIII.

ONE OF THE MARBLE WALLS IN
THE COMITIUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII.

ONE SIDE OF ONE OF THE WALLS (OR SCREENS) IN THE COMITIUM, in fragments, as it was found in 1872, before it was put together.

A PROCESSION of persons carrying books or tablets is distinctly visible; they are supposed to represent the tablets of the taxes which the Emperor had cancelled, and they are bringing them up and throwing them into a heap to be burnt. In the background are seen the porticoes of two temples, with an arch between them, which there is reason to believe is also a view of the Forum. Some consider that the sculptures on these two marble walls of the Comitium must be considered as a continuation of the same subject, and this most probably is the great donation to the Roman people by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in imitation of a previous act of the same kind by Hadrian, who had cancelled the public debt of the Roman citizens. Another subject shewn on the other wall is the foundation of an Orphanage, also in imitation of Trajan, who was the first to found an Orphanage in Rome.

In his panegyric of Trajan, Pliny the Younger mentions that it was his habit to speak to the people from the rostra as a mark of his humility, contrasting then with the pride of other princes^a. But the sculpture is certainly of the time of Marcus Aurelius, who may in this instance have only again imitated the acts of Trajan.

Spartianus says that the original tablets or bonds (*syngraphæ*) were burnt in the Forum of Trajan, but in the time of Hadrian, as the debt was cancelled by that Emperor.

The figures in the procession are so much mutilated that there is necessarily a good deal of conjecture in the interpretation of them, which naturally leads also to difference of opinion^b.

In this view the original stone wall of foundation, of an earlier period, is seen under the marble wall^c.

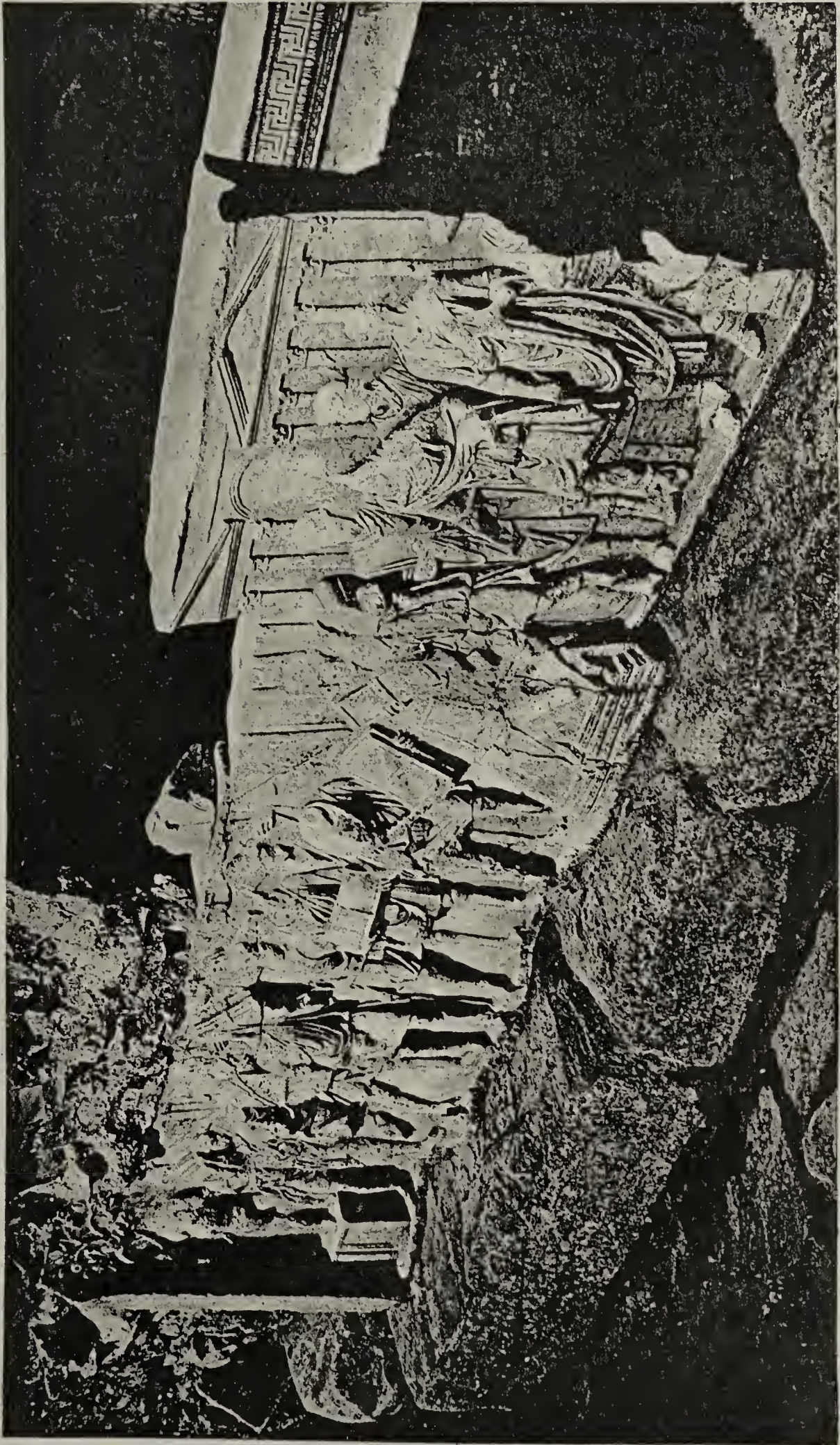
^a "Jam toties procedere in rostra inascensumque illum superbæ principum locum terere . . . hoc pro concione; pro rostris pro jurejurando," &c. . . . (Plinii Sec. Paneg. Trajani dictus, c. lxv.)

^b A more detailed and minute account of them, according to the ideas of that time, will be found in the *Bullettino dell' Istituto Archeologico*, by Dr.

Henzen, and in the *Annali* of the same Society for 1872, by D. Brixio. But the keen eye of Mr. Russell Forbes detected the coins and the fingers, five in one hand, three in the other, to make the *octo* of Marcus Aurelius, according to the account given by Dion Cassius. See Plate XVI.

^c See also the Photographs, Nos. 2961, 2962.

FORUM ROMANUM . MURUS COMITII



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XIV.

THE TWO MARBLE WALLS IN
THE COMITIUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.

THE TWO MARBLE SCREENS IN THE COMITIUM^d.

IN this view the two marble walls are seen as actually replaced on the old stone bases of the time of the Republic, but with new marble bases placed upon them by Signor Rosa to elevate the sculptures. It is seen that these two walls are now again parallel to one another at a short distance apart, about ten feet, as is seen by the six-foot rule placed at the angle of the left-hand wall as a scale. On this wall the three animals prepared for sacrifice are seen, and it will be observed that they are placed on the inner side, and the procession on the outside. The procession of persons carrying tablets, and throwing them into a heap to be burnt, is seen on the other wall, but in sharp perspective, and a better view is seen in the other plate. It is supposed by some good scholars that one object of this wall was to protect the voters going up to vote for Consuls from the pressure of the mob in the Forum, and this, being the most public place, was selected for the purpose of commemorating the great event or events here represented. The actual voting-place is supposed to have been a little further to the east (under what is now a modern road on the higher level), and that the Emperor, or the proper officer who recorded the votes, sat in state, as represented on the other wall.

“Hadrian remitted innumerable sums which were due from private debtors to the privy purse of the Emperor, in the city and in Italy, and even in other provinces: he collected the bonds of the sums remitted in the Forum of Trajan (?), and for greater security he enclosed them in oak boards and burnt them all, and he forbade any of the money that had been condemned to be received into the public treasury.” (Spartianus in Hadriano, c. 7, ap. Script. Hist. Aug.)

This example was imitated by Marcus Aurelius, as we have seen. The census at Rome took place every five years, it was called a *Lustrum*. On these occasions there was always an expiatory sacrifice called the *Suovetaurilia*—Bull, Ram, and Boar—by which the city was supposed to have been purified. The Comitium was therefore a very natural place for these representations of them.

A base of a large column of the time of Constantine, with the same three animals, called the *suovetaurilia*, carved upon it, was found in the Forum, and was placed at the door of the Farnese Gardens, now called the Palaces of the Cæsars^e.

^d Photo., No. 3160.

^e No. 2291.



FORUM ROMANUM — COMITIUM

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XV.

MARBLE WALL IN THE COMITIUM.

SCULPTURE FROM THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

THE NORTH SIDE OF ONE OF THE MARBLE WALLS OR SCREENS OF THE COMITIUM^e.

THE sculpture on this side of the wall shews two subjects, one on the left, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius standing on the rostrum addressing the people; the second subject is the Emperor seated on his curule chair surrounded by the officers of the court. The background is believed to be a view of the Forum Romanum itself at that period, of the time of Marcus Aurelius. Another theory is, that the two figures on the raised *podium*, or basement, are statues; the male figure seated, the Emperor, and the female figure standing, Italia, with a baby in her arms in long clothes, to commemorate the foundation of an Orphanage by the Emperor.

The figure under the fig-tree at the end of the wall is either Silvanus, or Marsyas, with his wine-bag. The same fig-tree and idol is represented on both the walls. Some good authorities say that this is Silvanus, because Marsyas is never represented with a wine-bag in any of the sculptures or bassi-relievi of that god. On the other hand, Seneca (*De Beneficiis*, vi. 32) mentions a figure of Marsyas in the Forum. This is also mentioned by Servius (in Virgil, *Æneid*, iv. 50, and iii. 20).

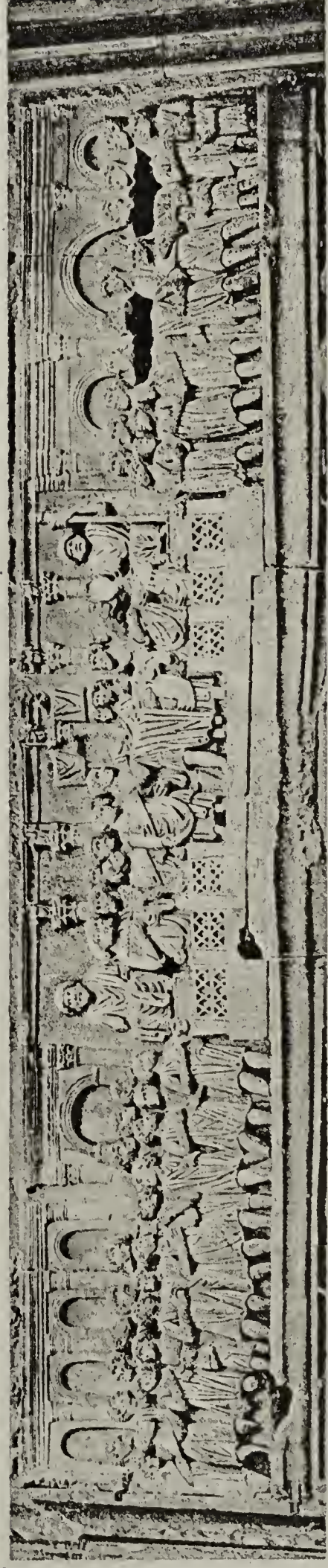
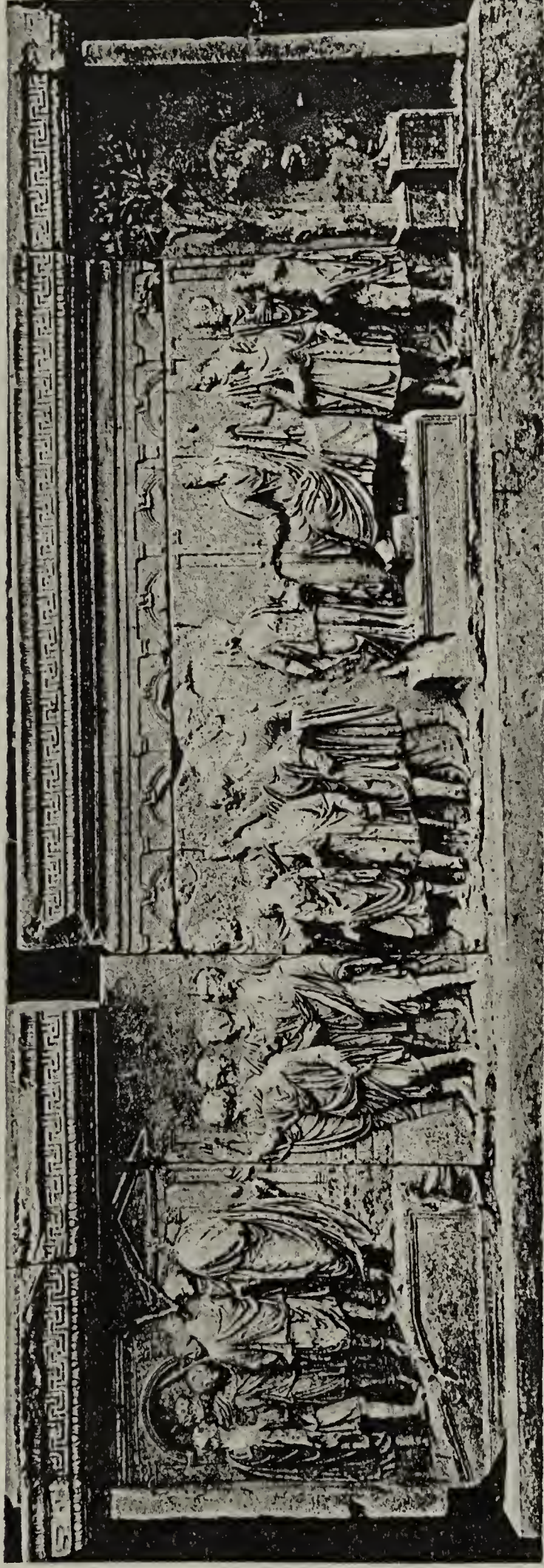
SCULPTURE FROM THE ARCH OF CONSTANTINE.

THIS long flat panel is of the time of Constantine, and represents the Forum Romanum of that time^f; in the centre are the two rostra, with the idols or statues upon them, and the *transenna*, or low screen of pierced marble, in front. Behind these are the tall columns, with images of the gods on the top of them. The arcade or *porticus*, at the back, appears to be the Tabularium, or it may perhaps be the Basilica Julia.

^e Photos., Nos. 2960, 3381, 3382.

^f No. 3168.

FORUM ROMANUM — TEMPORIS HADRIANI DE MURO COMITII



FORUM ROMANUM — TEMPORIS CONSTANTINI DE ARCO SUO



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XVI.

SCULPTURES OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

SCULPTURES OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

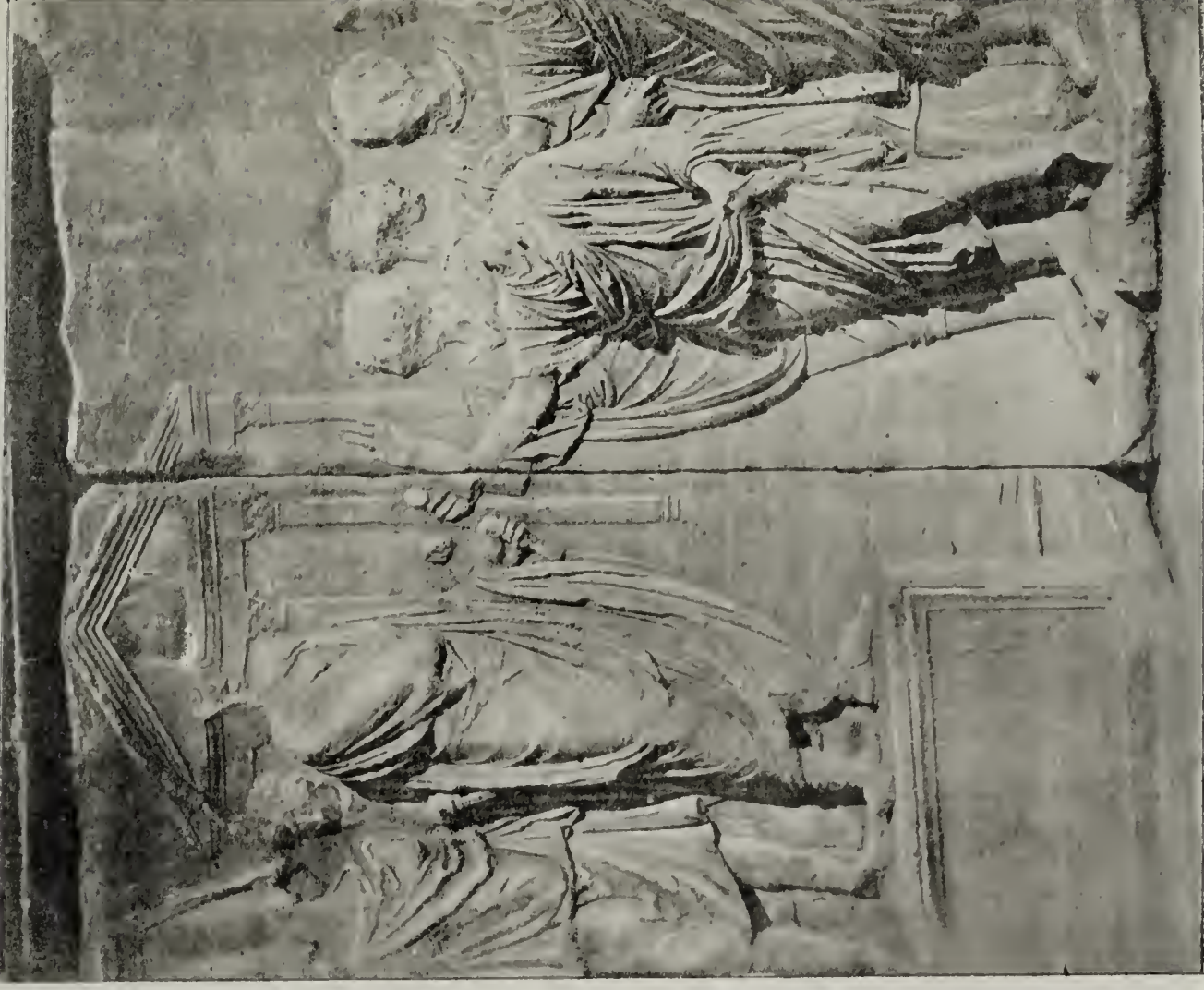
I. On the right, from the marble wall in the Forum, where he is represented as addressing the people from the Rostrum, and dropping a gold piece into the hand of the foremost of the crowd of citizens, who demanded eight gold pieces each, which he promised to give them, as is recorded by Dion Cassius. The two foremost figures each holds up a hand, one shewing five fingers, the other three, to make the number eight; this appears conclusive that it must be the scene described by Dion Cassius. Unfortunately the head and right arm of the Emperor have been destroyed, but enough remains to identify the scene described.

II. On the left, the figure of Marcus Aurelius, from his column. This figure is perfect, and agrees with what remains of the other. It may be observed that the boots, and the mode of wearing the toga, are the same^g.

^g Photo., No. 3381.



MARCUS AURELIUS. FROM HIS COLUMN.



MARCUS AURELIUS ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.
THE EIGHT PIECES OF COIN.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XVII.

SCULPTURES OF MARCUS AURELIUS.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

SCULPTURES OF MARCUS AURELIUS

I. Left hand.—Figure of the Emperor sacrificing, surrounded by a group of figures, an ox, a priest, and musicians, in front of a temple. From his arch, which stood in the Corso, and was destroyed in the eighteenth century. The sculpture is preserved on the staircase of the Palace of the Conservator, on the Capitol ^h.

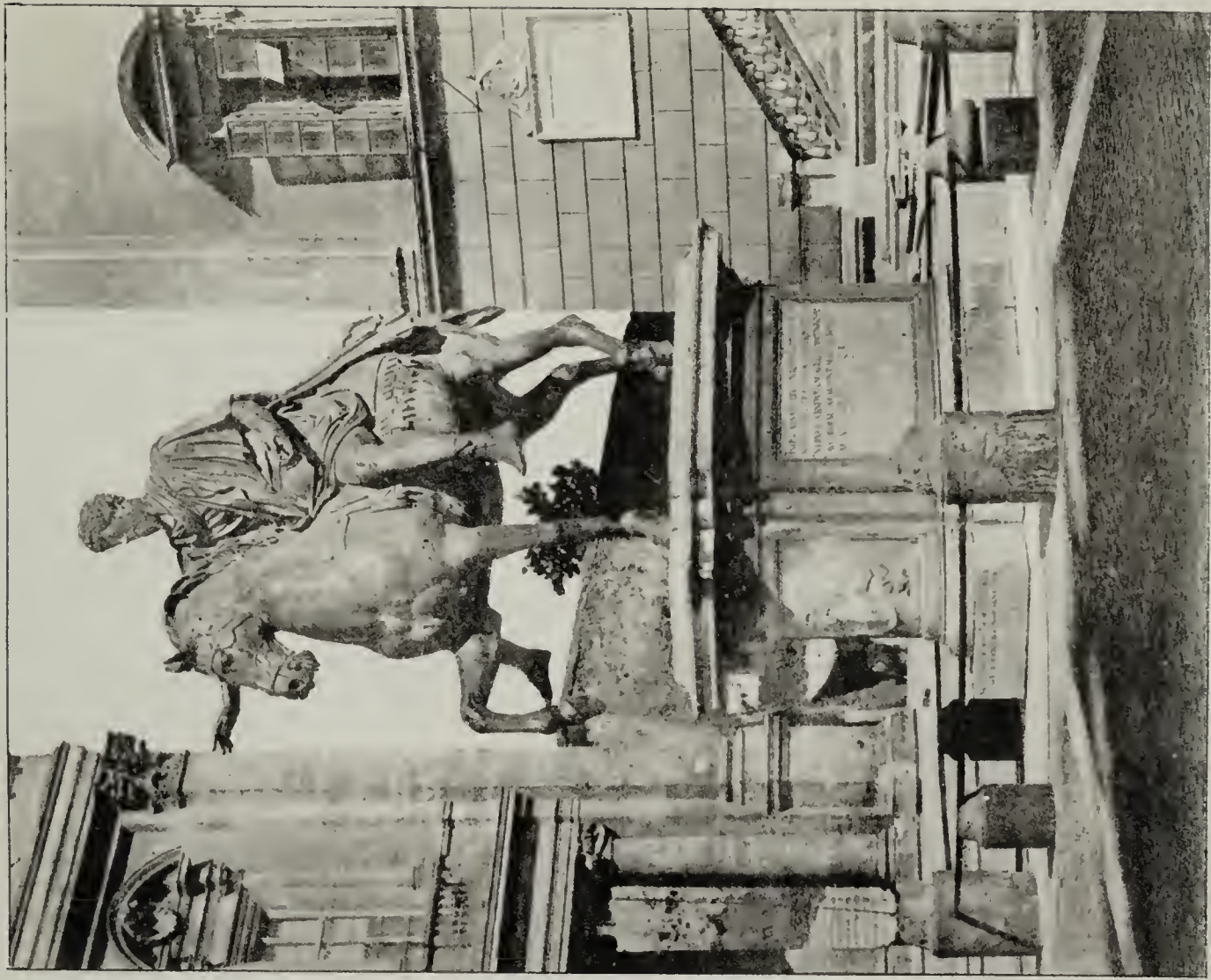
II. Statue of the Emperor on horseback, which formerly stood in the Forum, near the marble walls. It now stands in the centre of the Piazza del Campidoglio, or Area Capitolina. The exact likeness of the head and the features to those on his coins leaves no doubt of the identity.

^h Photo., No. 1689.

FORUM ROMANUM.



MARCUS AURELIUS GOING INTO THE FORUM.
FROM HIS ARCH.



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS.
ON THE CAPITOL.

FORUM ROMANUM.
PLATE XVIII.
BASILICA JULIA.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVIII.

BASILICA JULIA^f.

IN this view is seen, to the left, part of the original basilica of the time of Julius Cæsar, built of the large blocks of travertine usual at that period, as is seen in the Arch of Dolabella, which is dated by an inscription upon it of the names of the Consuls corresponding to A.D. 10. The walls of the original part run from west to east, as is here seen, whilst the brick walls to the right in the view run from north to south. This agrees with the words of Augustus in the "Monumentum Ancyranum," in which he says, "that when he completed this Basilica after it had been damaged by a fire, he enlarged it so much, that what had been the length became the breadth." It originally ran from east to west, and was altered into the opposite direction from north to south. The brick walls seen to the right of the view were built by Canina about 1840, as a restoration of the work of the fourth century, when it had been rebuilt after another fire. The arches at the end, seen in the middle of the picture, are of that period.

The Curia Hostilia had been on the same site, and were rebuilt A.U.C. 710—725, when it was consecrated and called after Julius Cæsar^g. The Basilica Julia is also mentioned by Suetonius among the works of Augustus^h; and in his life of Caligula, as the place where the Emperor distributing money to the common peopleⁱ, threw it down from the gallery. Pliny the Younger, in one of his letters to his friend Rufus^k, mentions it as a law-court, which was at the time he wrote (the end of the first century) the usual meaning of the word Basilica. In another of his letters, addressed to Romanus^l, he calls it the Tribunal, and mentions *the upper part of it* as a place from which men and women could see well, but not hear well; this shews that there were galleries round it. The Curia Julia was probably another name for the same building. Two inscriptions were found during the excavations; one recording the rebuilding, A.D. 283, under the Emperor Maximianus, after a fire, under Carinus and Nemesianus^m; another recording the repairs of the building and placing statues in it, A.D. 377, by the Prefect Q. V. Probianus. Two fragments of the marble plan were placed here by Canina on his map, one of which has the name JULIA upon it, the other the letter B, but this latter is on a different scale, and the two do not fit.

^f Photo., No. 3163.

^g Dion. Cass., Hist., lib. xlvii. c. 19.

^h Suetonius, Octavianus, c. 29.

ⁱ Ibid., Caligula, c. 37.

^k Plinii Epistolæ, lib. v. ep. 21.

^l Ibid., lib. vi. ep. 33.

^m Gruter, inscr. clxxi. 7.



FORUM ROMANUM - BASILICA JULIA

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XIX.

BASILICA JULIA.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIX.

BASILICA JULIA^m.

ON the right in the front part of this view is the southern part of the great BASILICA JULIA, with the original steps down from the platform of it to the paved street down the middle of the Forum, whatever its name may have been; some say it was a continuation of the Via Sacra, others call it the Via Nova. A mediæval drain is seen passing across the street. On the platform of the Basilica are the modern brick bases built by Signor Rosa in imitation of the old ones which he believes stood there, and carried the arcade round the sides of the platform. A little further to the north, but not seen in the view, he has also erected one of the piers of the arcade up to the springing of the two arches, and part of the pier rising above that springing shews that this arcade was of two storeys, as in other basilicas.

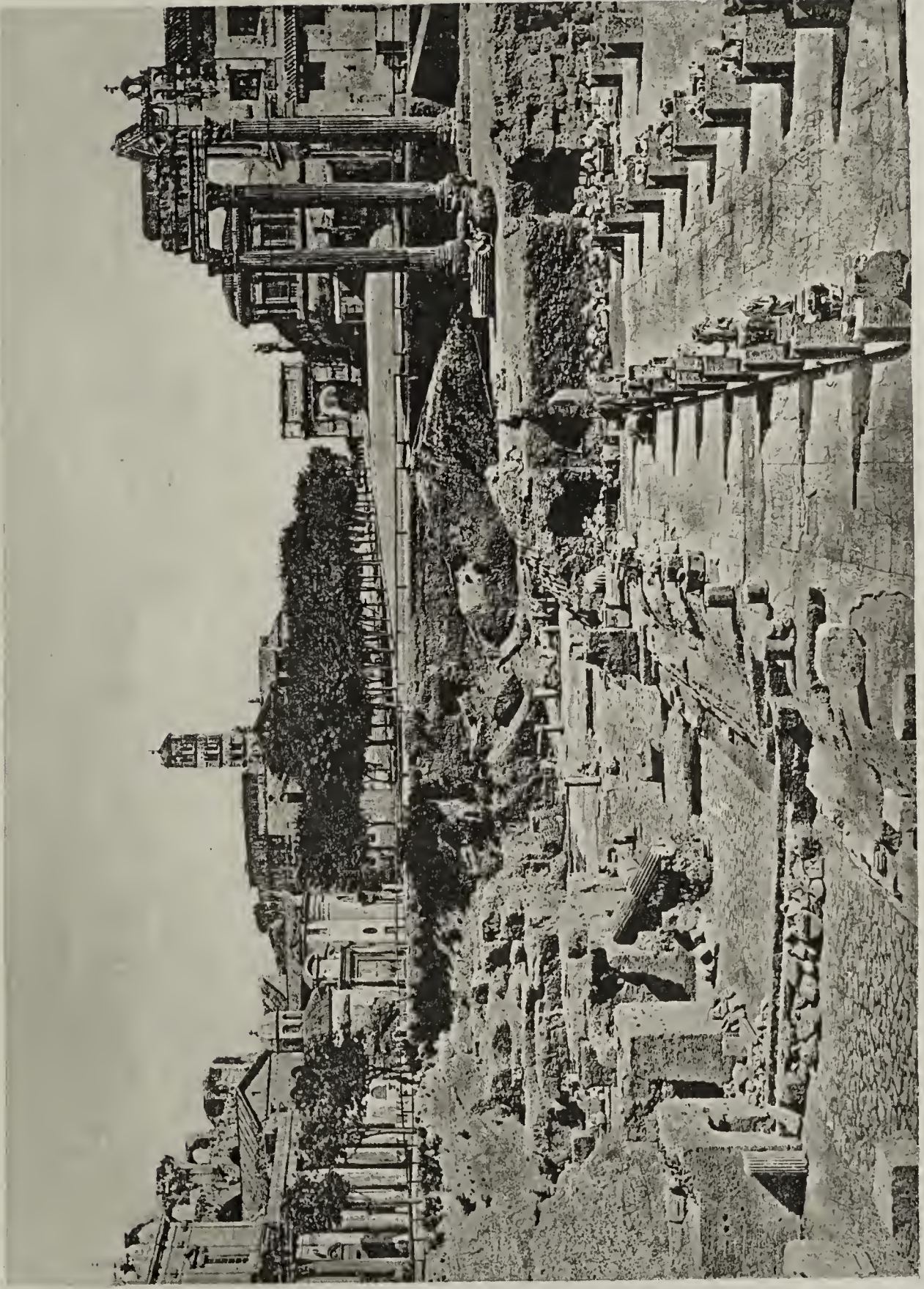
At the further end of the platform we see the celebrated three columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux. Between this and the extreme right of the view is seen the modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice. Through the columns is seen the modern residence of the Superintendent of Archæology, at the entrance to the Palaces of the Cæsars: to the left of the Arch of Titus, near the centre of the view, over the grove of trees, is the campanile of S. Francesca Romana, believed to be almost on the site of the great Colossus of Nero, and of about the same height. To the left of this, a portion of the great Basilica or market-hall of Constantine is seen, and below it on the lower level the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, made out of three temples; the one in front, the *tholus* or domical vault of which is seen, with a belfry and round cupola upon it, was the temple of Romulus, the son of Maxentius; this has been demonstrated by Signor de Rossi in his *Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana*ⁿ. The other two must have been the temples of Roma and Venus. And close to the left of the picture is the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina^o.

^m Photo., No. 2289.

ⁿ De Rossi, *Bullettino*, vol. v. p. 64. Roma, 1867.

^o See also Photographs of the con-

struction of the Basilica, the wall of travertine, No. 3163 and 2731; also a general view from the Palatine, No. 3229.



FORUM ROMANUM_BASILICA JULIA_TEMPLUM CASTORIS ETC

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XX.

CLOACA MAXIMA.

PODIUM OR BASE OF AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XX.

CLOACA MAXIMA, (B.C. 615; Livii Hist., i. 38).

THIS part is under the south end of the Basilica Julia, and on the site of part of the Curtian Lake, to drain which this great cloaca was made. The brick arch in the foreground is of the time of the early Empire, that behind it is one arch of the original vault, built of the large blocks of tufa of the time of the Kings, and it is evidently part of the original construction. The same early construction occurs in the subterranean passage connected with the Prison of the Kings, and both are attributed to the same period by Livy^p, (B.C. 638—532). The exact line of this great drain was not previously known; it is now evident that the Curtian lake was formed by the meeting of three streams from natural springs,—one from the Palatine, near the Arch of Titus; a second from the Quirinal, behind the church of S. Adrianus; and the third from the Capitol, under that part of the old prison called the “Prison of S. Peter:” they were all drained by this great ancient drain, of which there were several branches. The main line, discovered in 1874, passing under the Forum Romanum, goes on towards the Forum Boarium, passing near the church of S. Giorgio in Velabro. Another branch, coming from the Thermæ of Agrippa, falls into it near that point, and passed under the Arcus Quadrifrons, or Arch of Janus. Another very distinct branch has been found in 1875, between the Colosseum and the Cœlian Hill, at a great depth.

PODIUM OR BASE OF AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

This is near the centre of the Forum, on the eastern side; the podium is of brick, of the time of Constantine, and the very thick marble casing of it, made of *giallo antico*, a valuable marble, is seen in the foreground to the right—it was probably the basement of the horse of Constantine, although it is usually called that of Domitian. On each side is one of the wine shops(?) of the third century, usually called bases for the tall columns down the centre of the Forum, with statues upon them, but they are hollow, and have doorways^q.

^p Livii Hist., i. 33 and 56; Varro, de Ling. Lat., v. c. 32, p. 157. See also Photograph, No. 3164.

^q See Photograph, No. 3169.

FORUM ROMANUM. CLOACA MAXIMA



FORUM ROMANUM — PODIUM

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXI.

ROSTRUM AND TEMPLE OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXI.

ROSTRUM AND TEMPLE OF JULIUS CÆSAR^r.

THIS is situated at the extreme south-east corner of that Forum, and near to the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, which is in the Via Sacra, and not in the Forum. In this view is seen to the left part of the curved wall of the Rostrum, built of travertine of the character of the period of Julius Cæsar himself. It is evident that the speaker stood on the flat side of the rostrum, not on the curve; the latter almost touches the temple behind it, whereas in front is a paved platform for a large number of people to stand and listen to the speaker. The fragments of sculpture seen in the picture were merely built up temporarily, to preserve them whilst the work of excavation was going on around them. To the right of the view are seen the ruins of some of the palaces of the Cæsars, on the Palatine Hill. The Temple of Vesta is close under them, but is not seen in the view. The depth of earth excavated is seen very distinctly, and shews the great work going on in this part of Rome in 1874.

^r Photo., No. 3159.



FORUM ROMANUM - ROSTRUM & TEMPLUM JULII CAESARIS

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXII.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PALATINE, AND THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX.

A. Remains of the Palace of Caligula.

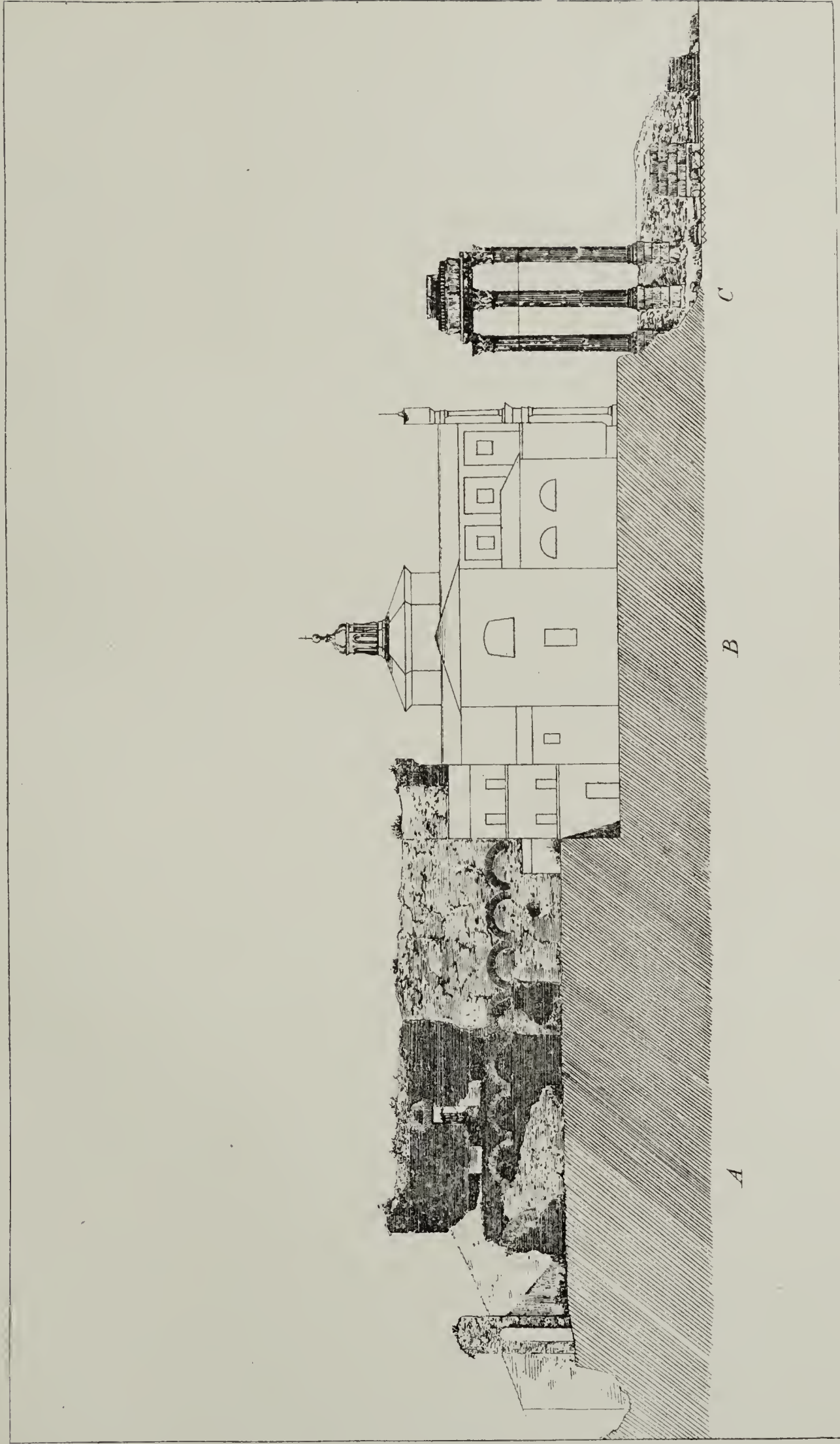
B. Modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice, on the site of the Regia, afterwards the residence of the Pontifex Maximus, and then of the Vestal Virgins. When the modern church was built in the seventeenth century, several inscriptions were found, with the names of the Vestal Virgins which had been on the bases of statues, clearly shewing that this had long been their residence, close to their temple, the remains of which were excavated in 1874.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX.

C. The Temple of Castor and Pollux, or of the Dioscuri, with the celebrated Three Columns, the name of which was so long disputed; they are now proved to have belonged to this temple, the *podium* or basement of which is of the time of the Kings; the columns are of the time of Tiberius, when it was rebuilt *from the foundations*, but these were not disturbed, and are now brought to light for the first time^r.

^r See also Photographs of the *podium* of the Temple, No. 3157; and the Three Columns, Nos. 911, 2289.

PALATINE HILL N.E. AND FORUM ROMANUM.



A Palaces

B Church of S. M. Liberatrice

C Temple of Castor and Pollux

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXIII.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIII.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

A. TEMPLE, north side.

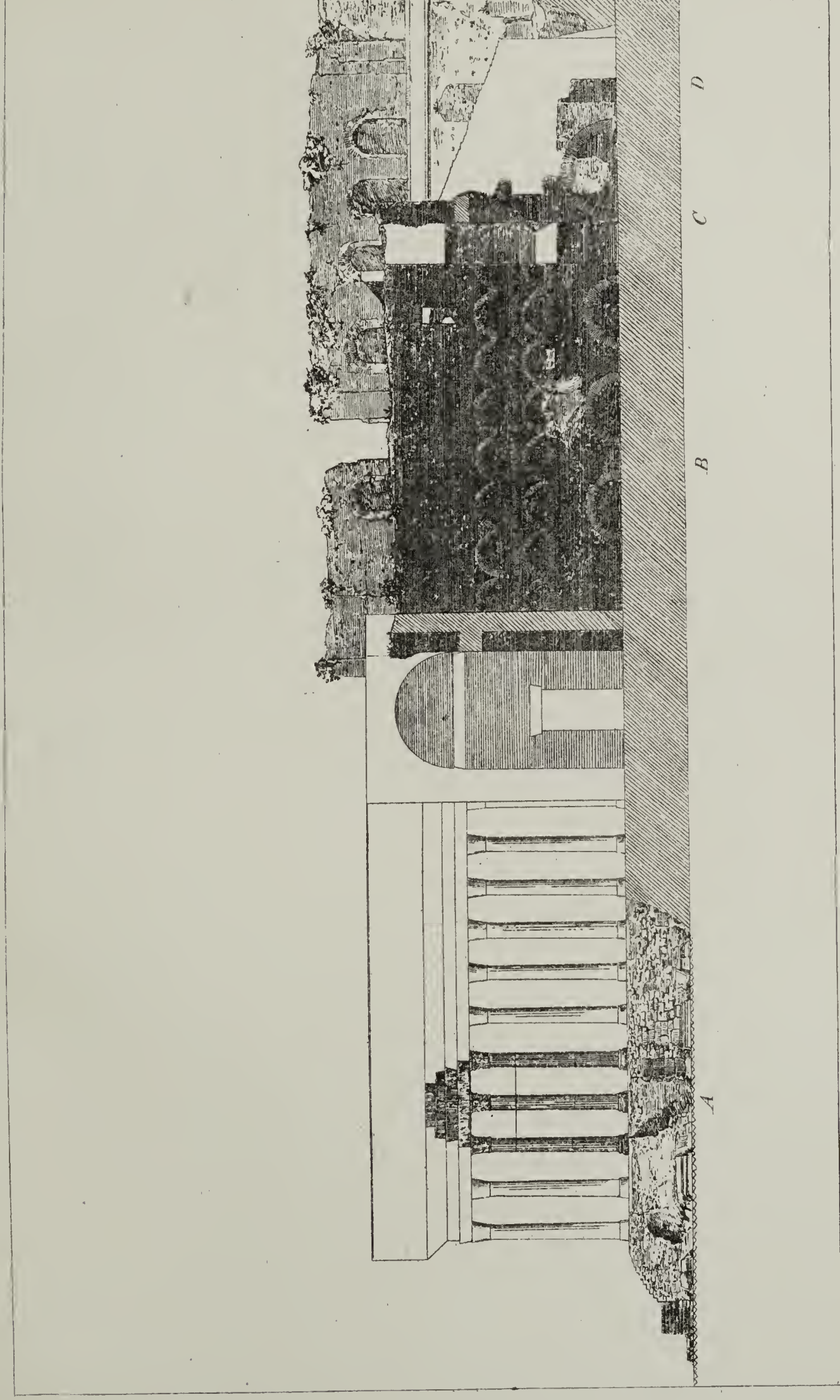
The celebrated three columns, *in situ*, are shewn by the darker tint. The others are restored from the basement, the cornice, and the fragments that have been found. At the west end of it is a doorway connecting it with the Palace of Caligula, and to which it served as the vestibule, as Suetonius states (c. 22).

B. Part of the Palace of Caligula, joining on to the temple at present concealed by modern houses.

C. Pier of the Bridge of Caligula, with the springing of the arches that went across at the west end of the Forum.

D. Part of the Bridge and of the Palace ; they cannot be separated. Part of the Bridge joins the west end of the Palace, and the Temple may be said to join the east end of it. The part of the Palace on the cliff of the Palatine, shewn above the level of the bridge in the picture, may be part of the Palace of Caligula on the hill, and to the west of that of Hadrian at the corner.

1. FORUM ROMANUM — TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX ETC.



A. Temple B. Palace of Caligula C. Pier of Bridge of Caligula D. Part of bridge and Palaces

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXIV.

TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

VIA SACRA, TEMPLE OF VESTA, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIV.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF CASTOR AND POLLUX, &c.

A. PART of the Palace of Hadrian, the construction is identical with that of his Villa at Tivoli. It is usually miscalled the Palace of Caligula, but that is on the lower ground, level with the Temple of Castor and Pollux; or if *part* of it was on the hill, as is not improbable, it was behind that of Hadrian^s.

B. The *podium* or basement of the round temple of Vesta^t, excavated in 1874; behind it is seen in outline,

C. The modern church of S. Maria Liberatrice, built on the site of the residence of the Vestal Virgins near this temple, and this was on the site of the REGIA, or royal residence of the Kings.

D. Some remains of steps leading up to the Palatine are shewn, but the remains are slight.

E. The front portico of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, restored from the basement, with one of the three columns at the angle^u.

F. A continuation of the Bridge of Caligula^x. The remains are much concealed under a house, but they have been carefully examined and measured, as well as drawn, by Signor Cicconetti, an architectural draughtsman of much experience.

^s Photos., Nos. 2972, 2973.

^u Photos., Nos. 3157, 3229.

^t Photos., Nos. 3149, 3158.

^x Photos., Nos. 1757, 3170.

2. FORUM ROMANUM - PALATINE N.E. CORNER, TEMPLE OF CASTOR ETC.



A

B

C

D

E

F

A. Palaces of the Caesars

C. Church of S. M. Liberata.

E. Temple of Castor and Pollux

B. Podium of Temple of Vesta

D. Fountain of Aeturna

F. Bridge of Caligula

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXV.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE PALATINE,
PALACE AND BRIDGE OF CALIGULA.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXV.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE PALACE AND BRIDGE OF CALIGULA, LOOKING WEST.

A. NORTH-EAST corner of the Palatine, with part of the Palace of the time of Hadrian.

B and C. Part of the Palace and Bridge of Caligula.

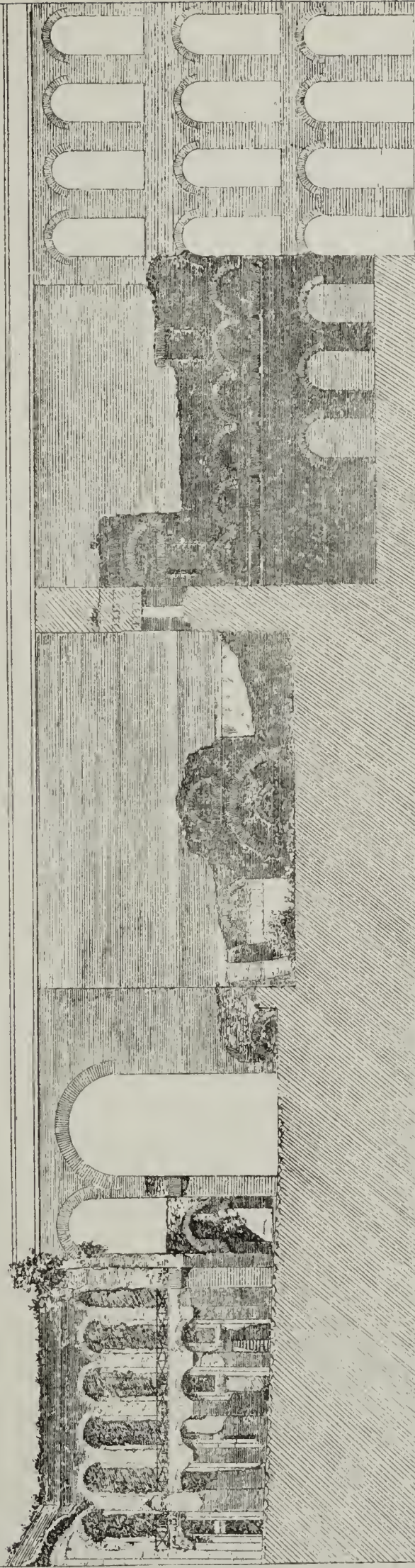
D—D. Probable restoration of the bridge. This points in a direct line to the place of public execution on the Tarpeian Rock, and the remains of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the top of that rock ^v.

In the photo-engraving from the drawing by Signor Cicconetti, the part that is shewn by darker tints is traced from photographs, the light parts are restorations made to follow on the lines, as an architect would see that they must have gone. The ruins are now concealed by modern buildings, which has caused them to be overlooked. The construction is of the time of Cajus, commonly called Caligula, and the site is identified by having ascertained that this temple with the three fine columns, so long a matter of discussion, is the Temple of Castor and Pollux. Suetonius states that Caligula used this temple as a vestibule to his palace, which must be the one that is here visible, and is close to it.

^v See also Photograph, No. 1757, for a general view of this Palace; and 1451 for the springing of the arches of the bridge; and 1447 for two of the

piers of the bridge; and 1532 for the aqueduct bridge of Ponte Lupo, for comparison; and 1756 for the construction of the brick wall.

PALATINE HILL. N.E. WITH PALACE AND BRIDGE OF CALIGULA.



A

B

C

D

A. Palaces N.E. Corner

B. Palace of Caligula

C.D. Bridge of Caligula

FORUM ROMANUM.



PLATE XXVI.

COINS OR MEDALS,
WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND
SCULPTURES IN THE FORUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVI.

FOUR MEDALS RELATING TO THE FORUM.

I. THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD.

This is a large bronze medal of Tiberius, A.D. 11. On the obverse is the head of that Emperor, with the legend; on the reverse is this temple, with portico of the Corinthian order, flanked wings, and standing on a lofty *stylobate*, or basement; in the centre is the figure of Concord, seated, and a warrior on either side. The central figure is in front of the doorway.

Of this the sill remains *in situ*, with the sockets for the pivots, which were used instead of hinges.

2. THE BASILICA ÆMILIA, FROM A MEDAL OF M. LEPIDUS, A.D. 14.

The legend is,

AIMILIA S. C. REF. M LEPIDUS.

It is one of the coins or medals of the family, or GENS ÆMILIA.

3. *Obverse*:—HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS.

Reverse:—COS. III. S. C. The Emperor standing on a rostrum, addressing the citizens, who hold up their hands in acclamation. In the background is the portico of a temple.

(It is probably the rostrum and Temple of Julius Cæsar.)

4. *Obverse*:—IMP.[erator] CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS] P.M. P[ontifex] M[aximus] T.P. T[ribunicia] P[otestate] PATR[ia] P[ater] COS. III. [consul third time].

Reverse:—RELIQVIAE VETERA H. S. NOVIIES MILL[ies] ABOLITA. Figure of a lictor, with his hatchet and a torch, setting fire to a heap of deeds of paper or parchment. These two medals or coins are therefore both of the same year, A.D. 119, when the Emperor Hadrian was consul for the third time, and relate to the same event, the cancelling of the public debts, which he celebrated on his birthday, January 24, of that year; the one represents the burning of the deeds, the other the Emperor informing the people of what had been done, and this shews us the occasion.

FOUR MEDALS RELATING TO THE FORUM.



FORUM ROMANUM.



PLATE XXVII.

COINS OR MEDALS,
WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND
SCULPTURES IN THE FORUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVII.

1. OCTOSTYLE TEMPLE OF VENUS, on a coin of Hadrian,—legend,
VENERI . FELICI . S. C.

This portico was probably on the south side of the temple, on the west side of that of Roma, of which a doorway of the time of Hadrian remains; if so, it must have been destroyed when the great basilica of Maxentius and Constantine was built. Or it may have been on the northern side, where the monastery now is, and destroyed when the travertine was sold to the Jesuits in the sixteenth century, as materials for this great church.

2. DECASTYLE TEMPLE OF ROME, with the legend—
ROMAE . AETERNAE . S.C.

On a coin of Hadrian, with the head of the Emperor on the obverse. On the reverse is this temple dedicated to Rome.

The group of figures on the top of the pediment are supposed by Professor Donaldson to be Rome, and Venus, and Cupid. They may be so, but there were two temples under one roof.

3. TOMB OF MAXIMIANUS, on a coin of Maxentius, with the legend—

AETERNA . MEMORIA . MOSTO .

This has been mistaken for the circular Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, built in the Via Sacra, against the back of the Temple of Roma, which had its front towards the Forum Pacis. The Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian was made out of these three temples.

4. MARS VLT[or].

Obverse:—Head of Cæsar Augustus, with that legend.

Reverse:—Hexastyle circular Temple of Mars Ultor.

Between the columns on each side are the Roman military standards. In the central one, the Imperial Eagle, with extended wings, rests on the Brutum Fulmen.

5. TETRASTYLE CIRCULAR TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

Obverse:—Head of Augustus, with the legend—

DIVVS . AVGVSTVS . PATER . S.C.

Reverse:—The circular temple.

There is reason to believe that this was on the site now occupied by the Church of S. Theodore, and that the house in which Augustus was born was on the same site.

6. HECASTYLE TEMPLE OF ANTONINUS AND FAUSTINA, in the Via Sacra, with the legend—

AETERNITAS . S.C.

On the obverse is the head of the Empress Faustina. The reverse is this temple.—The variations from the existing building are so great as to make it evident that these medals were made from the designs before the buildings were erected.

COINS OR MEDALS OF BUILDINGS IN THE FORUM.



2



4



6

FORUM ROMANUM.



PLATE XXVIII.

COINS OR MEDALS,

WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND
SCULPTURES IN THE FORUM.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVIII.

COINS OR MEDALS.

I. TEMPLE OF JUPITER FERETRIUS.

On the obverse is a head, supposed to be the portrait of M. C. Marcellus, the conqueror of Sicily. This medal was struck by his descendant, Cornelius P. Sertulus Marcellinus, B.C. 18, with the Sicilian symbol, the triquetra, or triple leg, with the name MARCELLINVS. It is singular that the triple leg is the heraldic badge of the Isle of Man, between England and Ireland, and it may be said Scotland also; perhaps the triple leg is an allusion to this circumstance, that the tribe of Marcellinus may have occupied an island similarly situated.

On the reverse is represented Marcus Claudius Marcellus dedicating the *spolia opima*, a term by which those trophies were specially known, that the general had taken from the body of a general of the enemy, whom he had himself slain.

2. TEMPLE OF JANUS.

On the obverse, the head of Nero, with the words—

IMP . NERO . CAESAR . AVG . PONT . MAX .
TR . POT . P . P

On the reverse is a representation of a temple of Janus, with the legend—

PACE . PER . TERRA . MARIQ . PARTA .
JANVM . CLVSIT

Peace having been proclaimed by land and sea, he shut the Janus; and the sigles s . c.

3. TEMPLE OF JUPITER CAPITOLINUS.

On the obverse, the head of the emperor, with the legend—

IMP . CAES . VESPASIANVS . AVG . P . M .
TR . P . P . P . COS . VII.

IMPerator CAESar VESPASIANVS AVGustus, Pontifex Maximus,
Tribunitiâ Potestate, Pater Patriæ, cons. VII.

On the reverse is the hecastyle Corinthian temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, raised upon three steps, with the sigles s . c. in the exergue.

COINS OR MEDALS RELATING TO THE FORUM.

I



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3



4



5



6



4. TEMPLE OF TRAJAN.

On the obverse, the head of Trajan, with the inscription—

IMP . CAES . NERVAE . TRAIANO . AVG .
GER . DAC . P . M . TR . P . COS . V . P . P .

On the reverse is the legend—

S . P . Q . R . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI

with s . c in the exergue, which surrounds a perspective representation of an octastyle Corinthian temple, apparently in the centre of an open area, with a distyle portico on either side, and in front the representation of an altar.

5. TEMPLE OF JUPITER ULTOR, OR THE AVENGER.

On the obverse is the head of the emperor, with the legend—

IMP . C . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER . AVG .

On the reverse is the epigraph, in continuation, apparently, of the one just quoted on the obverse—

IOVI . VLTORI . P . M . TR . P . III . COS . II . P . P .

There is a large-sized hecastyle temple raised on three steps.

6. TEMPLE OF VESTA.

On the obverse, the head of Vespasian, with the legend—

IMP . CAES . VES . AVG . CENS
IMPERATOR CAESAR VESPASIANUS AVGVSTVS CENSOR.

The reverse has the word VESTA, and a representation of one of the temples of the goddess.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXIX.

- I. PUTEAL ALTAR OF THE SCRIBONIUS GENS.
- II. ALTAR TO THE UNKNOWN GOD OR GODDESS OF
THE MYSTERIOUS VOICE.

FORUM ROMANUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIX.

1. PUTEAL ALTAR OF THE SCRIBONIUS GENS, on a Denarius of Scribonius Libo, 140 B.C. This is the *reverse*; the *obverse* is the head of BONUS EVENTUS, or Good Fortune. The view represents the Puteal or head of the holy well in the Forum, traditionally said to have stood on the spot where Tarquinius Priscus cut the whetstone of Narius, in the Comitium. There is a facsimile of a Puteal in the Lateran Gallery of Sculpture. (See page 86.)

2. The Altar to the unknown god or goddess of the mysterious voice, which gave warning of the impending surprise by the Gauls. This altar was long entirely buried, and was excavated by Visconti for the Pontifical Government about 1860, and carefully preserved *without being moved*. The inscription upon it is of the time of Sylla, but is stated on the inscription itself to be only restored at that time.

SEI DEO SEI DEIVÆ SAC
C. SEXTIUS C. F. CALVINUS PR.
DE SENATI SENTENTIA
RESTITUIT.

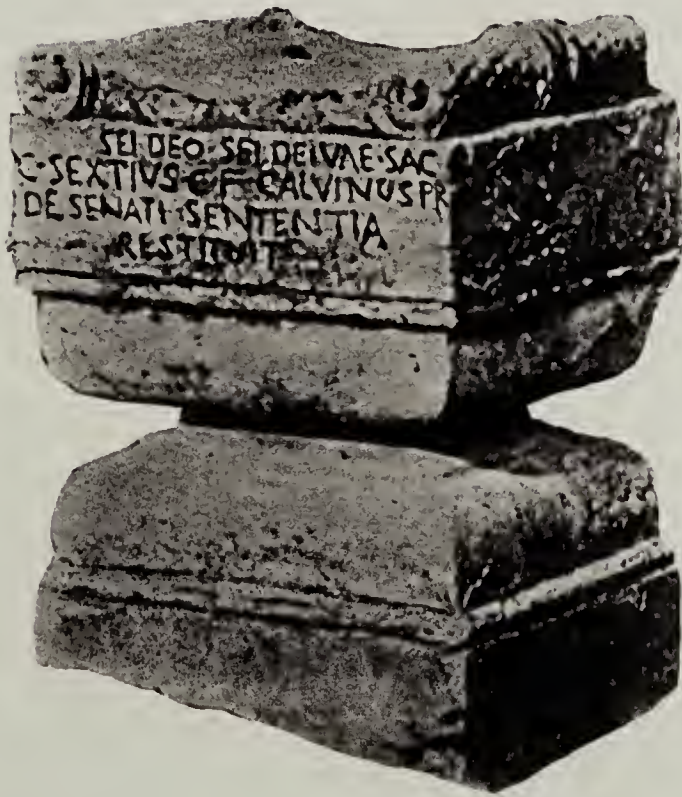
It stands on the north-western corner of the Palatine Hill, very near to the cottage said to be on the site of the house of Romulus, which was visible in the time of Vitruvius, and being of wood was destroyed in the great conflagration in the time of Nero.

FORUM ROMANUM.

I



2



FORUM ROMANUM.



PLATES XXX., XXXI.

INSCRIPTION OF AUGUSTUS, NOW AT ANCYRA,
CALLED THE
MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM.

Monumentum Ancyranum.

Rerum gestarum divi Augusti, quibus orbem terra[rum] imperio populi Rom(ani) subiecit, et inpensarum, quas in rem publicam populumque Ro[ma]num fecit, incisarum in duabus aeneis pilis, quae su[n]t Romae positae, exemplar sub[i]ectum.

Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa comparavi, per quem rem publicam [do]minatione factionis oppressam in libertatem vindic[avi]. *Propter quae sen]atus decretis honori[fi]cis in ordinem suum [me adlegit C. Pansa et A. Hirto]o consulibu[s, c]on[sular]em locum [mihi tribuens. Eodemque tempore imp]erium mihi dedit. Res publica, n[e quid accideret, a senatu mihi] pro praetore simul cum consulibus [tr]adita est tuenda. Populus] autem eodem anno me consulem, cum [consul uterque bello ceci]disset, et trium virum rei publicae constituend[ae in quinquennium creavit].*

Qui parentem meum [occideru]n[t, eo]s in exilium expulsi iudiciis legitimis ultus eorum [scelus et p]ostea bellum inferentis rei publicae vici [acie bis].

A]rma terra e[t] mar[i civilia exter]naque toto in orbe terrarum s[ustinui] victorque omnibu[s] superstib]us civibus peperci. § Exte[r]nas gentes, quibus tuto [parcere pot]ui, [co]nservare quam excidere m[alui]. Milia civium Roma[norum in] sacramento meo fuerunt circiter ta. § Ex quibus dedu[xi in coloni]as aut remisi in municipia sua stipen[dis emeritis] millia aliquanto [plus qu]am trecenta et iis omnibus agros a [me emptos] aut pecuniam pro pr[aediis a] me dedi. § Naves cepi sescen[tas praeter]e]as, si quae minore[s quam trir]emes fuerunt. §

Bis o]vans triumphav]i, tris egi cur]ulis triumphos et appella[tus sum viciens] mel imperator. [Cum deinde plu]ris triumphos mihi sen[atus decrevisset, iis su]persedi [et tantummodo laur]us deposui, § in Capi[tolio votis, quae] quoque bello nuncu[param, reddi]tis. § Ob res a[ut a me aut per legatos] meos auspiciis meis terra ma[ri]que prospere gestas qu[inquagens? et quin]quiens decrevit senatus supp[lica]ndum esse dis immo[r]talibus. Dies, pe]r quo[s] ex senatus consulto [s]upplicatum est, fuere DC[CCLXXXX]. In trium]phis] ducti sunt ante cu[r]rum me]um reges aut re[g]um lib[eri VIII]. Consul fuer]am ter deciens, [cum scripsi] haec, [annumque trigesimum septimum] tribu[n]ciae potestatis [agebam].

Dictatura]m et absent[i et praesenti mihi datam a senatu populoque M. Marce]l[lo et] L. Ar[runtio consulibus non accepi. Non recusavi in summa frumenti p]enuri[a curam annonae, qua non negligenter facta meis sumptib]us [met]u et pe[ri]c[ulo praesenti populu]m univ[ersum paucis diebus liberavi. Tum] con[sulatum mihi datum et a]nnum [et perpetuum non accepi].

Consulibus M. Vinucio et Q. Lucretio et postea P.] et Cn. L[entulis et tertium Paullo Fabio Maximo et Q. Tuberone senatu populo]qu[e Romano consentientibus].

.

Trium virum fui rei publicae constituendae annis continuis decem; princeps senatus usque ad eum diem, quo die scripsi haec, per annos quadraginta; pontifex, augur, quindecim viru]m [sac]ri[s faciundis, septem virum epulonum, frater arvalis, sodalis Ti]t[ius, fetialis.

RERVM GESTARVM DIVI AVGVSTI QVIBVS ORBE M.TERRA SVBIECIT ET INPENSARVM QVAS IN REM PVBLICAM POPVLI VMOVERE IN DVABVS AHENISPILIS QVAESVIT ROMAE POSTAE EXEMPLAR SVB ECTVM

ANNO SVN DE VIGINTI NATVS EXERCITVM PRIVATO CONSILIO ET PRIVATI IMPENSA COMPARAVIT QVEM REM PVBLICAM QVONIAM TERTIO REACTIO NIS OB PRESSAM IN LIBERTATEM VINDICAVIT ORDINEM SVN

RELOCVMA REPVBLICA IN CONSVLVIBVS IR CONSVLVEM CVM CAL CONSTITVIT QVIT PARENTEM MEVM TIMIS VLTIVGEORVM VICIN L ROMA TERRA L MAR

VIKTORIO GARRIBVS GENIES QVIBVS TVTO MULLIA CIVITVM ROMA TA EX QVIBVS DEDVIT IS MULLIA ALIQVANT ANI PECVNIAM PROP AS SVVAE MINORE VANS TRIVMPHA AEL IMPERATOR PERSIDI

VOOVE BELLO NVNCV SEOS AVSPICIS MEIS TERRA V QVIENS DECREVIT SENATVS SVPP QVO EX SENATVS CONSILIO VO INTANTECV ANTER DECIBENS JNICAL POTESTATE METARSENTE

AVRIL VE/VE C COA ETRVNI

IR M MON TVL QVERI ER TOTVM PAX CVM RE VSE PROBATVRA IO MEOS QVO SVN

AVRIL VE/VE C COA ETRVNI

IN QVIBVS SENATVS POPVLI SVN VITAE DIC AVAGENS CONSVLVIBVS SVN MAE TRIVMIBENI POS QVM QVENVIVIT EX EO DIE QVO DEDVIT SVN IN FORMA TINTIBENI CONSVLVS PVBLICIS DE CREVIT SENATVS EQVITIBVS VITEM ROMA NVNIVERSIT PRINCIPA

PELLAVERTI PLEBIPROMANAE VIRITIBVS TRECENTOS NVMERAVIT EX TES AMENIO PATRIS MAE ET NOMINE MEO HS VA DRINGENOS EX BELLORVM MANIBVS CONSVL QVIN TVM DEDI INTERVM AVTEM IN CONSVLVATY DECIMO EX ATRIMONIO

MEO HS QVADRINGENOS CONGIARIVIT IN TERNVM VI > EF CONSVL VNDICIVM DVODECIMVIMENTATIONES FRVMENTO PRVA TEM COENAPIO EMENSVS SVM ETRIBVNICA POTESTATE DVODECIMVIM VADRINGENOS NVNMQSERTIVM VIRITVM DEDI QVAE MEA CONGIARIA RVENERVNT

VIGINTI VILLIBVS PLEBIS VRBANAE SEXA GENOS DENAROS VIRITVM DEDI IN COLONIAM MILITVM MEORVM CONSVLVITVM EX MANIBVS VIRITVM MULLIA NVNMQS SINGVLA DEBACCEPVIT ID NVNMPHILE CONGIARIVM

ACPIERE DEDI EA MULLIA HOMINVM PAVLO PVRA QVAM DVICENTA TVRNIVM AGRIS QVOS IN CONSVLVATV MEO QVARTO EPPOEIA CONSVLVIBVS

PRAEED VMERAVI ET CI CITERBISMILLIES ET SESCENTIENS QOD PRO AGRIS PROVIN JALIBVS SOLVI ID PRIMVS ET QVVS OMNIVM QVIVEDVERTVNT

QVATER CVNIA MEXIVVIAERARIVM ITA VT SESTERTIVM MILLIEN ET QVING VT S AD BOSQVIPRAERANI AERARIO DETVLERIM EIM LEM

IMPERIO POPVLI ROM VM FECIT INCISARVM

Monumentum Ancyranum.

Patriciorum numerum auxi consul quintum iussu populi et senatus. § Senatum ter legi. et In consulatu sexto censum populi conlega M. Agrippa egí. § Lustrum post annum alterum et quadragesimum feci. § Quo lustro civium Romanorum censa sunt capita quadragens centum millia et sexaginta tria millia. [Iteru]m consulari cum imperio lustrum solus feci C. Censorin[o et C.] Asinio cos. § Quo lustro censa sunt civium Romanoru[m capita] quadragens centum millia et ducenta triginta tria m[illia]. Tertiu]m consulari cum imperio lustrum conlega Tib. Cae[sare filio meo feci] § Sex. Pompeio et Sex. Appuleio cos. Quo lustro ce[nsa sunt civium Ro]manorum capitum quadragens centum mill[ia et nongenta tr]iginta et septem millia. § Legibus novi[s latis et reduxi multa e]xempla maiorum exolescentia iam ex nost[ra civitate et ipse proposui] multarum rer[um exe]mpla imitanda pos[teris].

Pro valetudine mea quinto quoque anno per cons]ules et sacerdotes [ut vota susciperentur, senatus decrevit. Ex quibus] votis s[ae]p]e fecerunt vivo me ludos modo sacerdotu]m quattuor amplissima collegia modo consules Privati]m et municipa[ti]m universi cives sacrificaverunt continuo] apud omnia pulvinaria pro valetudine mea].

Nomen meum senatus consulto incl]usum est in saliare carmen et sacrosanctus ut essem et ut qu]o[ad] viverem, tribunicia potestas mihi esset, lege sanctum est. Pontif]ex maximus n[e fi]erem in vivi [l]o[cum, r]e-cusavi, populo illud sacer]dotium deferente mihi, quod pater meus antea habuerat. Capi id] sacerdotium aliquod post annos eo mortuo qui id per civiles dissens]io[nes] occupaverat, cuncta ex Italia ad comitia mea tanta multit]udine, quanta Romae nun[quam] antea fuisse traditur, coeunte P.] Sulpicio C. Valgio consulibus.

Aram Fortunae reduci iuxta? ae]des Honoris et Virtutis ad portam [Capenam pro reditu meo se]natus consecravit, in qua ponti]fices virginesque Vestales an]niversarium sacrificium facere iussit, quo die consulibus Q. Lucr]etio et [M. Vinucio] in urbem ex Syria redieram, diemque ex nomine nostro Augustalia appell]avit.

Senatus consulto eodem tempor]e pars [praetorum et trib]uno[rum] una cum consule Q. Lucretio] et princip[i]b[us] viris obv]iam mihi m[issi sunt in Campaniam, qui h]onos [ad h]oc [tempus] nemini prae-ter [me decretus est. Cum e]x [Hisp]ania Gal[lia]que, rebus in his pr]ovincis prosp[ere] [gestis, Romam redibam T]ib. N[ero]ne P. Qui[n]tilio consulibus], áram Pacis Augu]st[ae] senatus pro] redi[tu] meo co[nsacrari censuit] ad campum Martium, in qua ara ma]gistratus et s[a]c[er]dotes virginesque Ves-tales anniversarium sacrific]ium facer[e] iussit.

Ianum] Quiri[num], quem cla]ussum esse [maiores nostri voluerunt, cum p]er totum i[mperium po]puli Roma[ni esset terre]s[tris] nav[alisque] pax, cum p[rius quam] nascer[e]r, [ab urbe condita] bis omnino clausum fu]isse prodatur m[emori]ae, ter me pri[ncipe] senatus cla]udendum esse c[en]sui[t]. Fil]io[s] meos, quos iuv[enes mi]hi eripuit fo[r]tuna, Ga]ium et Lucium Caesares

Monumentum Ancyranum.

honoris mei causa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et decimum agentis consulis designavit, ut [e]um magistratum inirent post quinquennium. Et ex eo die, quo deducti sunt in forum, ut interessent consiliis publicis, decrevit senatus. § Equites autem Romani universi principem iuventutis utrumque[m] parm[is] et hastis argenteis donatum appellaverunt.

Plebei Romanae viritum HS trecenos numeravi ex testamento patris mei, et nomine meo HS quadringenos ex bellorum manibus consul quintum dedi, iterum autem in consulatu decimo ex [p]atrimonio meo HS quadringenos congiari viritum pernumeravi, § et consul undecimum duodecim frumentationes frumento privatim coempto emensus sum, § et tribunicia potestate duodecimum quadringenos nummos tertium viritum dedi. Quae mea congiaria pervenerunt ad hominum millia nunquam minus quinquaginta et ducenta. § Tribuniciae potestatis duodevicesimum consul XII trecentis et viginti millibus plebis urbanae sexagenos denarios viritum dedi. § In colonis militum meorum consul quintum ex manibus viritum millia nummum singula dedi; acceperunt id triumphale congiarium in colonis hominum circiter centum et viginti millia. § Consul tertium decimum sexagenos denarios plebei, quae tum frumentum publicum accipiebat, dedi; ea millia hominum paulo plura quam ducenta fuerunt. Pecunia[m] pro agris, quos in consulatu meo quarto et postea consulibus M. Crasso et Cn. Lentulo Augure adsignavi militibus, solvi municipis. Ea sumentium circiter sexsies milliens fuit, quam [pro] collaticis praedibus numeravi, et circiter bis milliens et sescentiens, quod pro agris provincialibus solvi. § Id primus et solus omnium, qui deduxerunt colonias militum in Italia aut in provinciis ad memoriam aetatis meae feci. Et postea Ti. Nerone et Cn. Pisone consulibus, itemque C. Antistio et D. Laelios, et C. Calvisio et L. Pasiene consulibus, et [L. Lentulo et] M. Messalla consulibus, § et L. Caninio et Q. Fabricio consularibus veteranos emeritis stipendis in sua municipia remisit, praemia aere numero persolvi, quam in rem sestertium milliens impendi.

Quater pecunia mea iuvit aerarium, ita ut sestertium millien[s] et quingentiens ad eos qui praerant aerario detulerim. Et M. Lepido et L. Aruntio cos. in aerarium militare, quod ex consilio [meo] constitutum est, ex [quo] praemia darentur militibus, qui vicen[a plurave] stipendia emerissent, HS milliens et septingentiens Ti. Caesaris nomine et meo detuli.

. anno quo Cn. et P. Lentuli consules fuerunt, cum deficerent , centum millibus hominum [ex meis] opibus [empto] frumento um st [dedi].

FORUM ROMANUM.

<p>GRARIA ET CONTINENS ET CHALCIDICAM ET PLYNQUE A POLLINUM PALATIO CIVI POLITICO AD PELLAS PASSVS EX NORICENSIVS QUI OR EM EODER IN SODI ECCE ET OCCIDENTI VIVAR AD ROMA MAXIMAM AEDER IN CAPITULO IOVITIS ET IONIS IOVANTIS AEDER QVIRIN AEDER PRINCEPS ET IONIS REGIAE IOVIS LIBERTATIS IN AVENTINO AEDER IANVM IN SAGRA VIA AEDER DEVA PENATVM IN VELA AEDER IVVENTATIS AEDER MATRIMAGNAE IN PALATIO REGI CAITOTIVAE EPOM PAVLA THEATRVM VIVITIOVE OPTIMIPENSA GRANDIRIET VITV VILLA INSCRIPTIONE NOMINO MELRIVS AQVAVIA COMVRVIBVS ICS VITV VILLA LABENTIS REKO ET AQVAM QVAE MARCIA PECCAVIT DV PLICNI FONTE NOMO IN RIVM VIVITIOVE FORVM TULIVM ET BASILI CUMI QVAE VIT INTER AEDER CATOR ET AEDER SATVRNI COEPTA PROPELIGIA QVAE OPERA PATRE MEO PERECCI ET ENANDEN BAKILI CANK CONSVMP CENDIO AMPLIATIO EIVS SOLO SVB TIVLONINO IN ELITORVM COMAVT EIS VIVIS NON PERFECISSE PERICI AB HEREDIR DVO ET OCTO GIVR TEMPIR DEVM IN VRBE CONSULS C SENAVS REZICHTILO PRATERMISSO QVOD IEM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>
<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>
<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>
<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>	<p>REGIS PHRATI REI BRITANNI MAELO MAR PHRATES ORO BELLO VPERATI PRETENS PVI CPE QVIBVS ANTEA CIVR POPULO ROMAN ET AMICITIAI AMMERCIAM PRINCEPS EARVM GEN ATIS QVIVM</p>

INSCRIPTION OF AUGUSTUS, NOW AT ANCYRA—2.

Monumentum Ancyranum.

Curiam et continens eí Chalcidicum, templumque Apollinis in Palatio cum porticibus, aedem divi Iuli, Lupercal, porticum ad circum Flaminium, quam sum appellari passus ex nomine eius qui priorem eodem in solo fecerat Octaviam, pulvinar ad circum maximum, aedes in Capitolio Iovis feretri et Iovis tonantis, § aedem Quirini, aedes Minervae et Iunonis Reginae et Iovis Libertatis in Aventino, aedem Larum in summa sacra via, § aedem deum Penatium in Velia, aedem Iuventatis, § aedem Matris Magnae in Palatio feci.

Capitolium et Pompeium theatrum utrumque opus impensa grandi refeci sine ulla inscriptione nominis mei. § Rivos aquarum compluribus locis vetustate labentes refeci. et aquam quae Marcia appellatur duplicavi fonte novo in rivum eius inmisso. § Forum Iulium et basilicam, quae fuit inter aedem Castoris et aedem Saturni, coepta profligataque opera a patre meo, perfeci § et eandem basilicam consump[tam] incendio ampliata eius solo sub titulo nominis filiorum m[eorum i]ncohavi et, si vivus non perfecissem, perfici ab heredib[us meis iussi]. Duo et octoginta templa deum in urbe consul sext[um ex decreto] senatus refeci, nullo praetermisso quod [eo] temp[ore refici oporteret]. Co[nsu]l septimum viam Flamini[am ex] ma[nibiis] Ari[mino tenuis et in ea pontes] o[mnes] praeter Mu[lv]vium et Minu[c]ium [refeci].

In privato solo Martis Ultoris templum [f]orumque Augustum [ex manibiis] feci. § Theatrum ad aede[m] Apollinis in solo magna ex parte a p[ri]vatis empto feci, quod sub nomine M. Marcell[i] generi mei esset. § Don[a ex manibiis] in Capitolio et in aede divi Iulii et in aede Apollinis et in aede Vestae et in templo Martis Ultoris consecravi, § quae mihi constiterunt HS. circiter milliens. § Auri coronari pondo triginta et quinque millia municipiis et colonis Italiae conferentibus ad triumphos meos quintum consul remisit et postea, quotienscumque imperator a[pp]ellatus sum, aurum coronarium non accepi decernentibus municipiis et colon[iis st]u[dio eodem] adque antea decreverant.

Te[r] munus gladiatorium dedi meo nomine et quinqu[i]ens filiorum m[eorum] aut nepotum nomine; quibus muneribus [p]u[er]naverunt hominum ci[rc]iter decem millia. § Bis [at]hletarum undique accitorum spec[taculum] populo pr[aebui meo] nomine et tertium nepot[is] me[i] nomine. § Lu[do]s feci me[o nomine] quater, aliorum autem m[agistrat]u[m] ter et vici[ens]. Pro conlegio XV virorum magi[s]t[er] collegi[i] co[n]leg[a] M. Agrippa [ludos saeculare]s C. Furnio C. Silano cos. [feci]. C[on]sul XIII ludos M[arti Ultori] feci, quos post id tempus deinceps consules fecerunt. Venationes bestiarum Africanarum meo nomine aut filiorum meorum et nepotum in ci[rc]o aut [i]n foro aut in amphitheatris popul[o d]edi sexiens et viciens, quibus confecta sunt bestiarum circiter tria [mill]ia et quingentae. §

Navalis proeli spectaculum populo [dedi tr]ans Tiberim, in quo loco nunc nemus est Caesarum, cava[to solo in] longitudinem mille et octingentos pedes, in latitudine[m] mille et] ducent[os]. In quo triginta rostratae naves triremes [et biremes], pluris autem minores inter se conflixerunt. [In quibus c]lassibus pugnaverunt praeter remiges millia ho[minum tr]ia circiter. §

In templis omnium civitatum p[rovinciae] Asiae victor ornamenta reposui, quae spoliatis tem[plis hostis] cum quo bellum gesseram privatim possederat. § Statuae [meae] pedestres et equestres et in quadrigis argenteae steterunt in urbe XXC circiter, quas ipse sustuli exque ea pecunia dona aurea in aede Apollinis meo nomine et illorum, qui mihi statuarum honorem habuerunt, posui. §

Monumentum Ancyranum.

Mare pacavi a praedonibus. Eo bello servorum, qui fugerant a dominis suis et arma contra rem publicam ceperant, triginta fere millia capta dominis ad supplicium sumendum tradidi. § Iuravit in mea verba tota Italia sponte sua et me b[ello], quo vici ad Actium, ducem depoposcit. § Iuraverunt in eadem ve[rba provi]nciae Galliae Hispaniae Africa Sicilia Sardinia. § Qui [tum iuraverunt in] eadem verba, fuerunt senatores plures quam DCC, in i[is homines qui poste]a consules facti sunt ad eum diem quo scripta su[nt haec, qui praetores], circiter CLXX.

Omnium prov[inciarum populi Romani], quibus finitimae fuerunt gentes quae n[on]dum parerent imperio nostr[o], fines aux[i]. Gallias et Hispanias provi[n]cia[s ab ea parte, qua eas adlui]t oceanus, a Gádibus ad ostium Albis flum[inis pacavi. Alpes a reg]ione ea, quae proxima est Hadriano mari, [ad Tuscum imperio adieci,] nulli genti bello per iniuriam inlato. § Cla[ssi qui praerat meo iussu] ab ostio Rheni ad solis orientis regionem usque ad m navigavit, quo neque terra neque mari quisquam Romanus ante id tempus adit, Cimbrique et Charydes et Semnones et eiusdem tractus alii Germanorum popu[li] per legatos amicitiam meam et populi Romani petierunt. § Meo iussu et a[u]spicio ducti sunt duo] exercitus eodem fere tempore in Aethiopiam et in Ar[a]biam, quae appellatur] eud[ae]mon, [plurim]aequ[e h]o[min]um [g]en[t]is u[trius]que [c]o[epiae] caesae sunt in acie [et] m[ulti h]om[ines] capti. In [A]ethiopiam usque ad oppidum Nabata perventu[m est, cui] proxima [est] M[er]o[e]. In A[r]abiam usque in fines Sabaeorum pro[cessi]t exercitus [ad] oppidum Mariba. §

Aegyptum imperio populi [Ro]mani adieci. § Armeniam maiorem interfecto rege eius Artax[ia cu]m possem facere p[ro]vinciam, malui maiorum nostrorum exemplo reg[nu]m id Tigrani r[e]gis Artavasdis filio, nepoti autem Tigranis regis, per T[i. Ne]ronem tra[ddere], qu[i tum] mihi privignus erat. Et eandem gentem postea [desc]iscentem et rebellantem domitam per Gaium filium meum regi Ari[obarz]ani regis Medorum Arta[bazi] filio [re]gendam tradidi, et post e[ius] m[ort]em filio eius Artavasdi. Quo [inte]rfecto [Tigrane[m], qui erat ex regio genere Armeniorum oriundus, in id re]gnum] misi. § Provincias omnis, quae trans Hadrianum mare vergun[t a]d oriente[m], Cyrenasque, iam ex parte magna regibus eas possidentibus, e[st antea] Siciliam et Sardiniam occupatas bello servili reciperavi. §

Colonias in Africa Sicilia [M]acedonia utraque Hispania Ach[aia A]s[i]a [Syria Gallia Narbonensi Pi]s[i]dia militum deduxi. § Italia au[te]m [colo]nias, quae vivo me celeberrimae et frequentissimae fuerunt, [duodetriginta a me] deductas habet.

Signa militaria coniplur[a per al]ios [du]ces amissa devicti[s ho]st[ibus recip]era[vi] ex Hispania et [Gallia et a Dalm]ateis. § Parthos trium exercitum Roman[orum spolia et signa re]ddere] mihi supplicesque amicitiam populi Romani petere coegi. § Ea autem si[gn]a in penetrati, quod est in templo Martis Ultoris, reposui.

Pannoniorum gentes, qua[s a]nte me principem populi Romani exercitus nunquam ad[i]t, devictas per Ti. [Ne]ronem, qui tum erat pri[vis]n[us et] legatus meus, imperio populi Romani s[ubie]ci protulique finis Il[lyrici ad ripam] fluminis D[an]u[bi]i. Quod [D]a[cor]u[m transg]res[su]s exercitus meus [auspici]s pro[flig]a[tus vic]tusque [est, et] pos[tea trans Danuvi]um ductus [exercitus meus Dacorum] gentes im[peria populi Romani perferre] coegit.

Ad me ex In[di]a regum legationes saepe missae sunt, numquam adhuc visae apud qu[em]q[ue] Romanorum principem. Nostram am[icitiam petierunt] per legat[os] B[a]starn[ae Scythae]que et Sarmatarum [qui sunt citra fluviu]m Tanaim [et u]ltra reg[es, Alban]orumque rex et Hiber[orum et Medorum]. Ad me supplices confug[erunt r]eges Parthorum Tirida[tes et postea P]hrat[es]

Monumentum Ancyranum.

regis Phrati[s filius]; Medorum [Artavasdes; Albanorum] Artaxares § ; Britann[orum] Dumnobella[unus] et Tim ; [Sugambr]orum Maelo § ; Mar[c]omanorum Suebor[umque complures. Ad me rex] Parthorum Phrates Orod[is] filius filios suos nepo[tesque omnes misit] in Italiam, non bello superatu[s], sed amicitiam nostram per [liberorum] suorum pignora petens. Plurimaeque aliae gentes exper[tae sunt populi R.] fidem me principe, quibus antea cum populo Roman[o nullum intercedebat] legationum et amicitiae commercium. §

Á me gentes Parthorum et Medorum [per legatos] principes earum gentium reges pet[iti]os acceperunt Pa[rthi Vononem, regis Phr]atis filium, regis Orod[is] nepotem; Medi Ar[iobarzanem,] regis Artavazdis filium, regis Ariobarzanis ne[potem].

In consulatu sexto et septimo, p[ostquam bella civili]a exstinxeram, per consensum universorum [potitus rerum omn]ium rem publicam ex mea potestate in senat[us populi]que Romani a[rbitrium] transtulí. Quo pro merito meo senat[us consulto Augustus appe]llatus sum et laureis postes aedium mearum v[incti sunt publice corona]que c[ivica] super ianuam meam f[ixa est] [clupeusque aureus] i[n] curia Iulia positus, quem mihi senatum [populum]que Roman[um] d[are] virtutis clementiae] iustitiae pietatis causa testatum] est p[er ei]us clupei ins[criptionem]. § Post id tem[pus praestiti omnibus dignitate, potest]atis a[utem n]ihilo ampli[us habui quam qui fuerunt mi]hi quoque in ma[gis]t[ratu] conlega[e].

Tertium dec[im]um consulatu[m cum gerebam, senatus et eque]ster ordo populusq[ue] Romanus universus [appellavit me patrem p]atriae idque in vestibulo aedium mearum [in]scriben[du]m esse et in curia e]t in foro Aug[usto] sub quadr[igis], quae mihi [ex] s. c. pos[itae sunt, censuit. Cum scri]psi haec, annum age[re] septuagens[imum sextum].

Summa pecun[iae], quam ded[it in aerarium vel plebei Romanae vel di]missis militibus denarium se[xi]e[ns] milliens.

Opera fecit nova aedem Marti[s, Iovis Tonantis et Feretri, Apollinis, divi Iuli, Quirini, Minervae, [Iunonis Reginae, Iovis Libertatis, Larum, deum Penatium, Iuv]entatis, Matris deum, Lupercal, pulvina]r ad circum, curiam cum Ch[alcidico, forum Augustum, basilic]a[m Iuliam, theatrum Marcelli, [. nemus quod est trans T]iberim Caesarum. §

Refecit Capito[lium sacra]sque aedes [nu]m[ero octoginta] duas, th[eatrum] Pompei, aqu[arum ductus, vi]am Flami[niam].

Impensar[um in spect]acu[la circensia et munera] gladiatorum at[hletasque et venationes et naum]ac[hiam] Dona . . . [op]pi[dis colonis in Italia, oppidis in provinciis ter]rae motu incendioque c[on]sumptis a[ut] [viritim amicis senat]oribusque, quorum census explevit, in[nu]mer[abilia].

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXII.

PLAN OF THE FORUM ROMANUM.

A. MONS CAPITOLINUS.

B. TARPEIAN ROCK.

C. MONS PALATINUS.

D. FORUM ROMANUM.

1. Capitolium : the Ærarium, with the steps to the Senaculum on the right, leading up to a large hall behind the Tabularium, which is over the Ærarium, and has the Municipium over it. (See the eight Plates of the Capitolium in Part I.)

2. Temple of Concord : the Podium (with a passage under it, which led originally to the steps of the Senaculum); in front are seen the sockets of the pivots of the great doors, on the top of a triple flight of steps. (See Pl. III., and Photos., Nos. 3145, 46.)

3. Temple of Saturn : the Podium, with three columns remaining at the corner. Behind it is the head of a doorway, at the foot of a steep flight of steps, which passes under and behind the Ærarium and Tabularium, and goes straight up to the third floor, without any doorway into it. (See Pl. IV., V., VI., and Gates, III.; Photos., Nos. 3147, 48.)

4. Porticus of the Dei Consentes, with three shops behind it. These shops are continued under the modern road to the left, and the Schola Xanthi under it. (See Pl. VII., and Photos., Nos. 914, 2325.)

5. Temple of Vespasian : the Podium and seven columns. (See Pl. VIII., and Photos., Nos. 897, 929.)

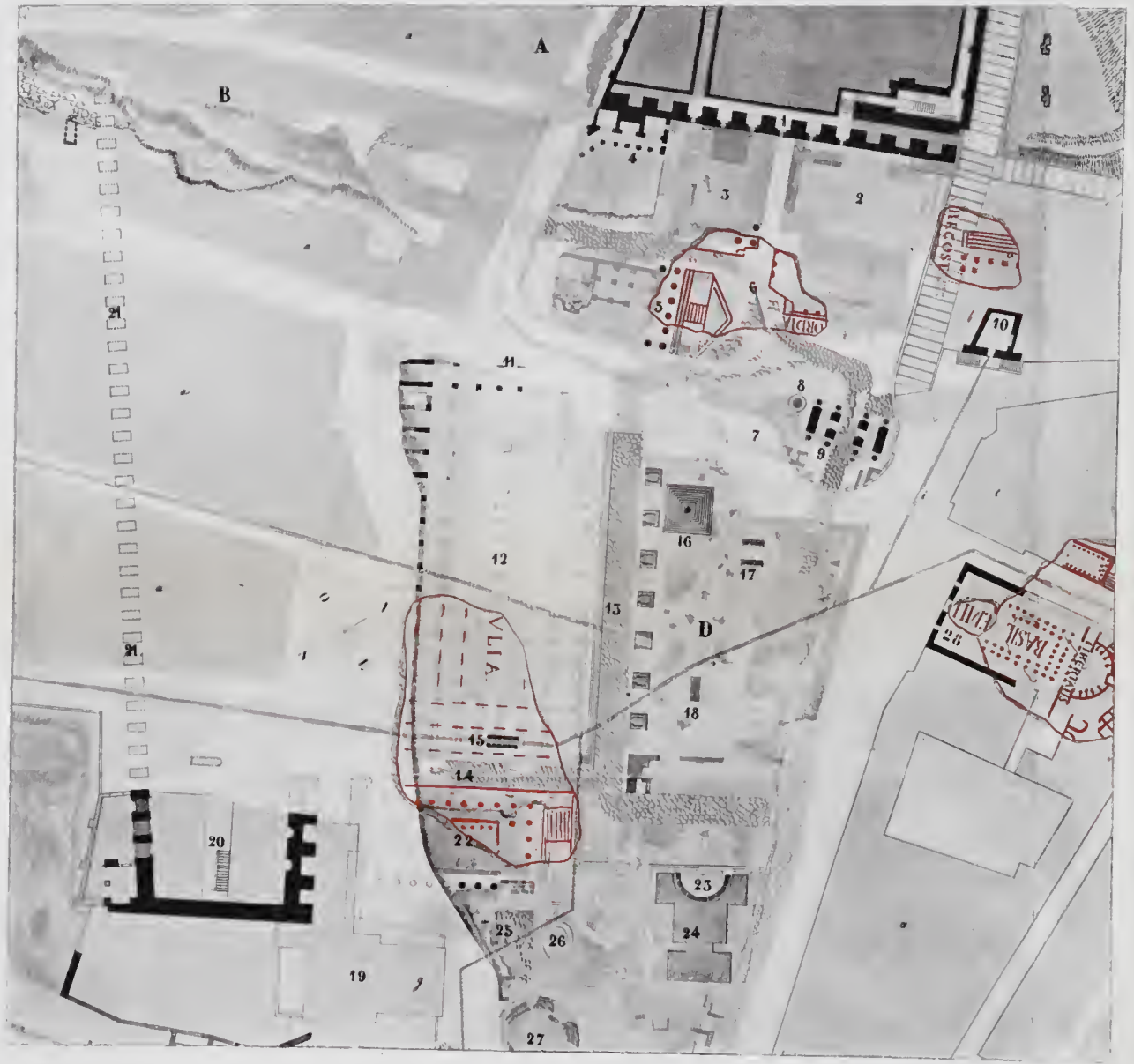
6. Site of the Porta Saturnii, called also the Postern Gate of the Fortress of Saturn. (See Pl. III., and Photo., No. 3147.)

It was a double gate, and the foundation of the wall between the two gates remains. The pavement on the left is of the time of the Republic, that on the right is of the time of the Early Empire. This gate is on the Clivus Capitolinus, and originally was also on the boundary-line between the fortified Hill of Saturn and the Forum Romanum. The ground is on a higher level within the line of the old wall.

7. Remains of one of the Rostra. (See Pl. IX., and Photo., No. 916.)

8. Remains of the Milliarium Aureum, or gilt mile-stone, called also Umbilica Urbis. (See Pl. IX., and Photo., No. 917.)

9. Arch of Septimius Severus. (See Pl. X., and Photo., No. 1209.)



PLAN OF THE FORUM ROMANUM.

Plan of the Forum Romanum.

10. Vestibule of the great Prison. (See Part I., Pl. XXXVII. to XLII., and Photos., Nos. 721, 1152.)

This is called the Prison of S. Peter, with the church of S. Giuseppe (Joseph), or of the Crucifixion, over it. A stream of water running from it is shewn, meeting other streams from the Quirinal and the Palatine, all now underground.

11. Basilica Julia: the northern and original part built of Travertine stone, the walls going from west to east. (See Pl. XVIII., and Photos., Nos. 2731, 3163.)

12. Basilica Julia: the southern part added by Augustus; rebuilt after a fire in the third century, with the modern brick bases. (See Pl. XIX., and Photos., Nos. 2289, 2726, 3229.)

13. Paved street and steps up to the raised platform of the Basilica Julia.

And on the other side a row of shops (?) down the middle of the Forum, called by some bases of great columns, but they are hollow, and are built of brick.

14. Vicus Tuscus.

15. Cloaca Maxima: the part left open where it passes under the south end of the Basilica Julia, and across the Forum. (See Pl. XX., and Photo., No. 3164.)

16. Column of Phocas. (See Pl. XII., and Photos., Nos. 2288, 2959.)

17. Marble Screen, walls in the Comitium. (See Pl. XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., and Photos., Nos. 1687, 2960, 2961, 2962, 3160.)

18. Base of an equestrian statue of Domitian (?) or Constantine (?). (See Photo., No. 3169.)

19. Site of the Regia and the house of the Vestal Virgins. (See Pl. XXII.)

20. Palace of Caligula. (See Pl. XXV., and Photo., No. 3170.)

21. Bridge of Caligula. (See Pl. XXIV., and Photo., No. 1757.)

22. Temple of Castor and Pollux, or the Dioscuri. See Pl. XXIII., and Photo., No. 3157.)

23. Rostrum of Julius Cæsar. (See Pl. XXI., and Photo., No. 3159.)

24. Temple of Julius Cæsar.

25. Pavement and steps of street to Palatine.

26. Fountain of Juturna (?). (See Photo., No. 3158.)

Plan of the Forum Romanum.

27. Temple of Vesta. (See Photos., No. 3149, 3158.)

28. Arch of Fabianus (?).

a a a. Modern houses.

b. Monastery and church of S. Giuseppe, over the Prison of S. Peter (?). The probable site of the Græcostasis is between this and the Temple of Concord, where the sloping path of Michael Angelo now is. (See Photos., Nos. 580, 848, 849, 1152, 1790.)

c. Church of S. Martina, with the Academy of S. Luke and Gallery of the Fine Arts. (See Photo., No. 306.)

d. Church of S. Hadrian. (See Photo., No. 998.)

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIII.

PLAN OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL,

WITH THE TARPEIAN ROCK AND OTHER ADJACENT OBJECTS.

A—B. Line of the Longitudinal Section.

C—D. Line of the Transverse Section.

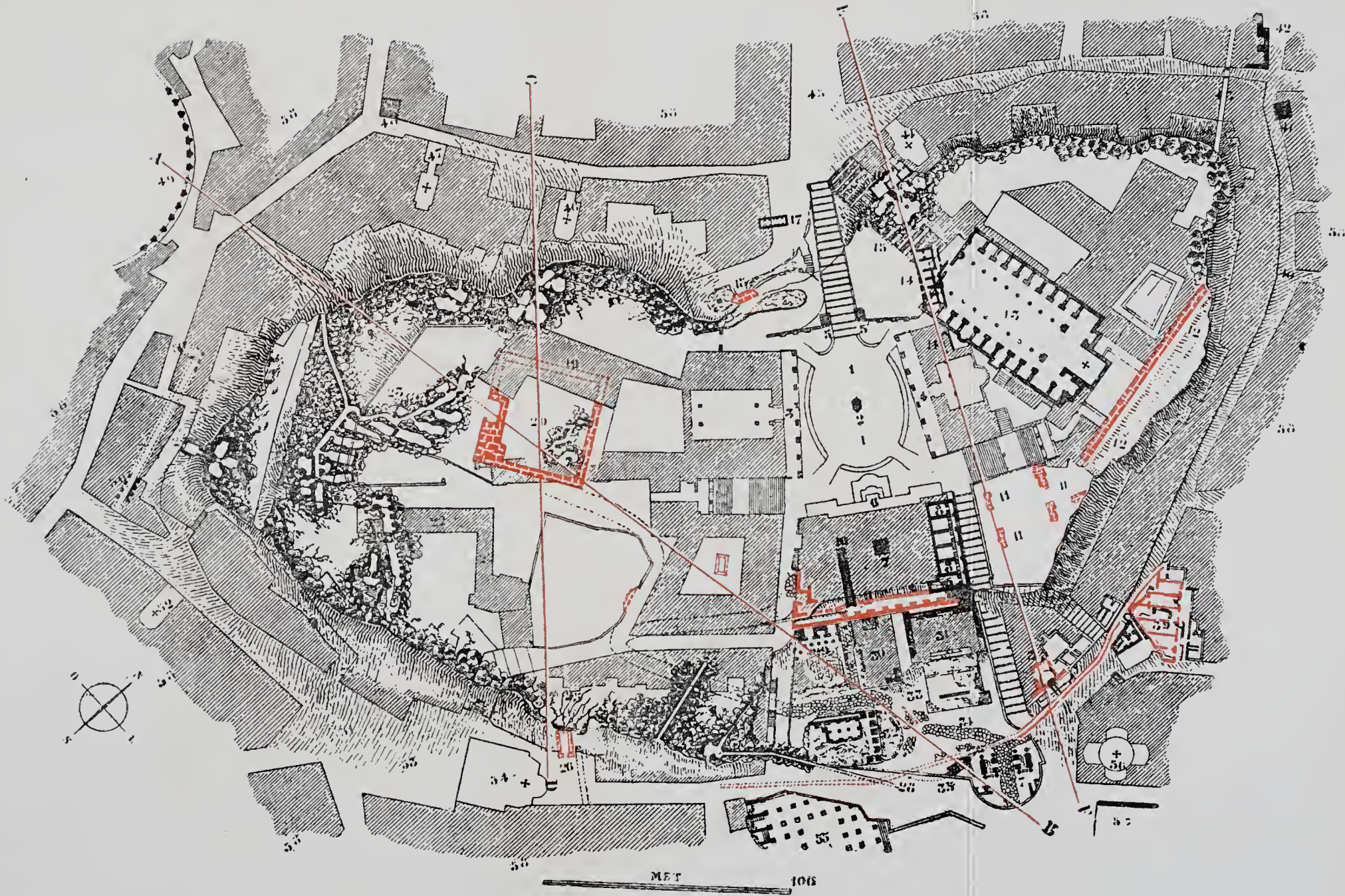
E—F. Line of another Transverse Section.

Names of the Buildings and other Objects.

- 1 1. *Area Capitolina*, or “Piazza del Campidoglio.”
2. Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius.
3. House of the Conservator (popularly called “The Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii”), with the New Museum.
4. Capitoline Museum, where the Marble Plan of Rome is hung on the walls of the staircase.
- 5 5. Equestrian Statues of Castor and Pollux.
6. The Municipality of Rome.
7. Belfry-tower, or Campanile of the Municipality (the highest tower in Rome).
- 8 8. Ancient Substructions under the Senaculum.
- 9 9. The *Ærarium* (the *Tabularium* is over this, but at a higher level).
10. Steep flight of stone steps (passing under the *Ærarium*) to the *Clivus Capitolinus*.
- 11 11 11. Great masses of old Walls of Tufa (on the south-eastern slope of the hill).
- 12 12. Massive Wall of Tufa, part of the original fortifications of the eastern side of the hill.
13. Church of S. Maria di Ara Cœli.
14. Ancient Constructions (time of the Empire), now cellars. The original use not known.
15. Marble steps to the Church of Ara Cœli.
16. Chambers of the Second Century (unknown), and old Quarries, called by some *Favissæ*.
17. Antique Substructures (unknown).
18. Fragment of the old Fortifications, on the north side of the hill, time of the Kings (now in the Wall of Construction of the *Salita delle Pile*).
19. Palazzo Caffarelli, now the German Embassy.
20. Garden of the Caffarelli Palace (in which the ancient Temple was discovered by Bunsen, and left open for many years, but buried again in 1876).

21. The new Archæological Institute (German).
- 22 22. Library and apartments of the Professors of the Archæological Institute.
23. A series of Caves (?), or Cellars (?), dug out of the tufa rock.
24. A Cave (?) or Cellar in the tufa rock, called *Del Bufalo*, (probably because it has belonged to the family of that name).
25. Summit of the Tarpeian rock, the portion that was the place of public execution, at an angle, now covered with modern houses above, but visible from below.
26. Ancient Temple at the foot of the rock, the walls of which exist, but have been made into a church in the Middle Ages. It is supposed to have been the Temple of Opis, called also the *Ærarium Opis*, where the money was weighed.
27. Passage cut in the rock.
28. Branch of an Aqueduct, *Aqua Marcia*.
29. Portico of the *Dei Consenti*.
30. Temple of Saturn.
31. Temple of Concord.
32. Temple of Vespasian.
33. *Clivus Capitolinus*.
34. North end of the *Via Sacra*, and junction with the *Via Nova* and the *Clivus* at the *Porta Saturni*, the original entrance from the Capitol into the Forum.
35. *Rostrum Capitolinum*.
36. *Milliarium Aureum*, sive *Umbilicum Urbis*.
37. Arch of *Septimius Severus*.
38. Prison of *S. Peter* (?), or *Vestibule* (?) of the Great Prison of the time of the Kings.
39. The Great Prison (in which *Jugurtha*, &c., &c., were imprisoned and strangled).
40. Site of the *Porta Ratumena* (?).
41. Tomb of *Caius Bibulus* (outside of the CITY).
42. Tomb of the *Gens Claudia*.
43. Passage from the upper part of the *Venetian Palace*, on the Capitoline Hill (long the *Monastery of Ara Cœli*), to the body of the Palace below.
44. Chapel of *S. Rita da Cassia*.
45. *Piazza di Ara Cœli* (at the foot of the hill).
46. Chapel of *S. Orsola*.
47. Of *S. Andrea in Vincis*.
48. *Torre de Spechi* (Medieval).
49. Theatre of *Marcellus*.
- 50 50. Remains of the *Porticus* of the *Forum Olitorium*.
51. Site of the *Porta Carmentalis*.
52. Church of *S. Omobuono* (formerly *S. Salvatore* in Portico).
53. *Piazza della Consolazione*.
54. Church of *Consolation*.
55. *Basilica Julia*, in the *Forum Romanum*.
56. Church of *Santa Maria* and *S. Luca*, in the *Forum Romanum*. It is now also called *S. Martina in tribus foris*.
57. Church of *S. Hadrian* or *Adriano*. It is called by *Anastasius In tribus fatis*.
- 58 58 58. Modern buildings.

PLAN OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL, WITH THE TARPEIAN ROCK AND OTHER ADJACENT OBJECTS.



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXIV.

SECTIONS OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIV.

SECTIONS OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL.

A—B. Longitudinal Section, from the Theatre of Marcellus, No. 49, to the Arch of Septimius Severus, No. 37.

No. 20 is the site of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, with foundations visible on the summit of the hill.

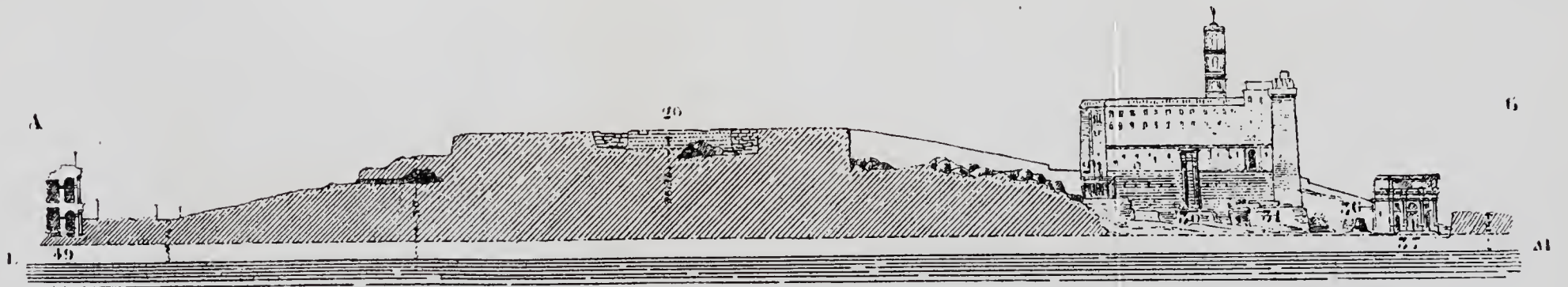
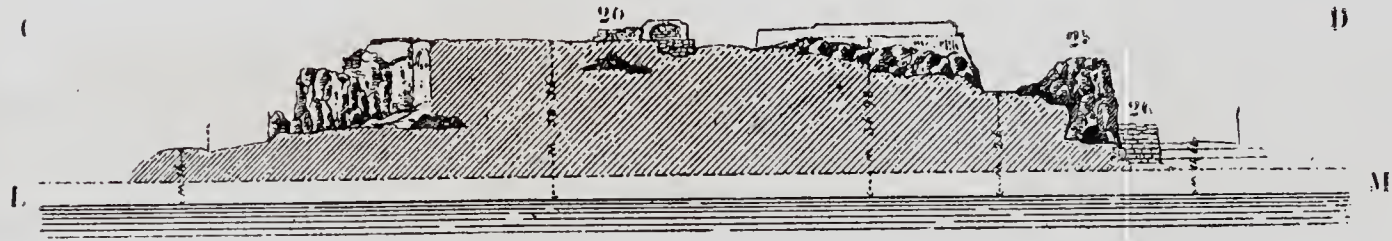
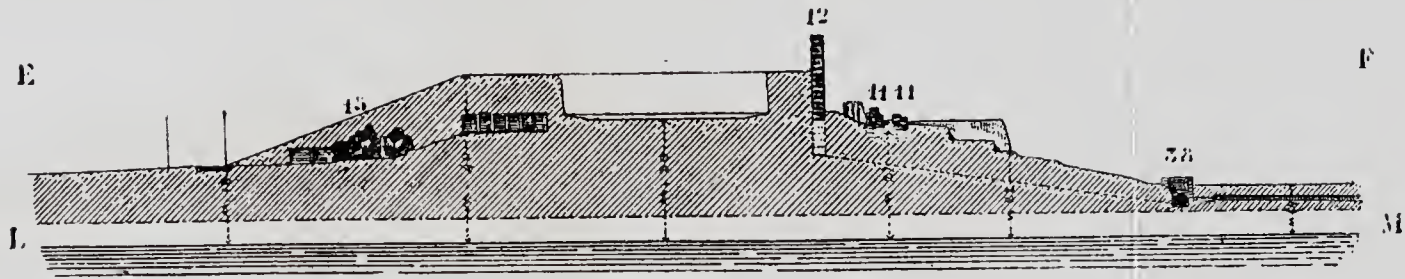
No. 29. The Portico of the Dei Consentes.

No. 30. The Temple of Saturn. No. 31. The Temple of Concord. Both of these standing against the wall of the Capitolium, with the Tabularium and Ærarium.

C—D. Transverse Section, from the northern cliff behind the houses in the *Via di Tor de' Specchi* to the new building of the German Archæological Institute, No. 21, on the southern cliff, and the wall of the ancient Temple of Opis, or of Saturn and Opis, No. 26, passing by the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the summit, as before.

E—F. Transverse Section, from the church of S. Maria di Ara Cœli, No. 13, to the vestibule of the great Prison (*carcer in medio urbis*), No. 38, passing by the great masses of the old tufa wall, Nos. 11, 11, and the more perfect wall, No. 12, against the eastern cliff, the inner side of which is in the cellars of Ara Cœli; the outer side, fifty feet high, behind the houses in the *Via di Marforio*, partially concealed by brickwork of a much later period.

SECTIONS OF THE CAPITOLINE HILL.



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXV.

FORUM OF TRAJAN, VIEW LOOKING NORTH.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXV.

FORUM OF TRAJAN, VIEW LOOKING NORTH.

In the foreground are seen the bases of the marble columns of the Basilica Ulpia; on either side, under brick arches of the walls which support the modern streets, are other fragments of this Basilica, found when the French partially excavated this Forum about 1810. In the background is the Column of Trajan, with the figure of an apostle on the top, as put on by a Pope in the Middle Ages; right and left are the modern churches, with their cupolas or domes; between them is the palace which is now the Prefecture of Rome, on the site of the Temple of Trajan; behind this is the Piazza dei Apostoli, which is crossed at this lower end by the Via Nazionale, this runs on to the left to the Piazza di Venezia.

FORUM OF TRAJAN.



GENERAL VIEW, WITH THE COLUMN, REMAINS OF THE BASILICA, AND THE MODERN CHURCHES.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXVI.

FORUM OF TRAJAN.

SECTION AND PLANS OF THE THREE TIERS OF SHOPS.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVI.

FORUM OF TRAJAN.

SECTION AND PLANS OF THE THREE TIERS OF SHOPS.

Forum of Trajan, east end, with the curve or apse, and the three tiers of shops A B C ; the stairs from one storey to the other b b b, and the plan of each storey ; some of the original pavement remains, and is shewn at a a a in figure D, which is the Section of that part of the Quirinal Hill.

c c. Existing remains of the building above ground.

d d. Walls of substructure, large blocks of tufa.

e e. Remains of the marble facing.

x. Level of the ground on the summit of the cliff.

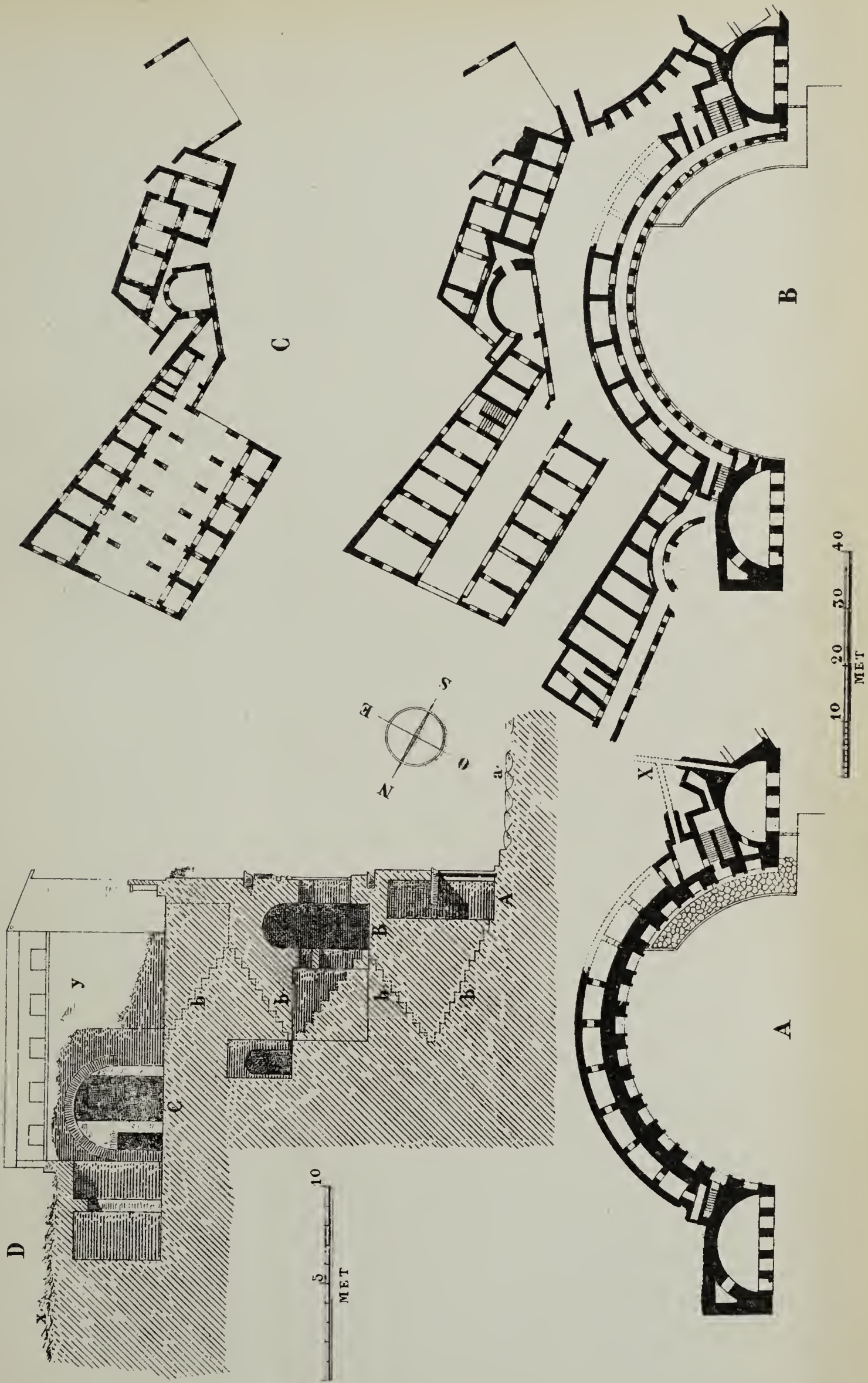
y. Modern buildings.

A. The lower storey. A plan of the ground-floor, level with the Forum itself, where several of the shops remain with a room over each.

B. The plan of the shops on the first floor with the passages behind them, one of which is said to have extended to the Thermæ of Diocletian, and to have been traced as far as the church of S. Vitale, in the valley, now in the Via Nazionale, but at a lower level.

C. The plan of the upper storey, at the foot of the Torre delle Milizie ; this is now (in 1878) the yard of a cavalry barrack.

FORUM OF TRAJAN—SECTION AND PLANS OF THE THREE TIERS OF SHOPS, AT THE EAST END.



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXVII.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF TRAJAN, &c.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVII.

1. TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF TRAJAN, taken from a large brass medal of his. This is the *reverse*, the *obverse* is the head of Trajan. It will be observed that on the top of the arch the emperor is represented as in a chariot drawn by six horses. The inscription round is *senatus populusque romanus OPTIMO PRINCIPI*, the title usually given to Trajan. This is said to have stood between his column and the Basilica Ulpia.

2. BASILICA ULPIA. Of this the lower parts of the column only remain *in situ*, between his Forum and his column; this view probably represents the principal colonnade round the Forum, with a storey over it richly decorated with sculpture. The same subject is found on his gold, silver, and bronze medals of A.D. 114.

3. THE TEMPLE OF TRAJAN, from a large bronze medal of Hadrian, representing the temple dedicated to his deified predecessors. It stood to the north of his column and of the two Ulpian libraries, which were one on either side of the column. The site of the temple is now occupied by the palace which is now the Prefecture of Rome, between the Piazzini dei Apostoli and the Forum of Trajan.

4. A view of the FORUM OF TRAJAN, from his medals of A.D. 116. This view represents the entrance to his Forum from that of Augustus. It has a similar group of sculpture on the top to that on the Triumphal Arch, a Quadriga in the centre, with a trophy and a statue on each side.

5. The justly-celebrated COLUMN OF TRAJAN, from his medal of A.D. 116. The emperor is said to have been buried under it in a gold sarcophagus. The view shews the *podium* or basement complete, with the eagles on either side of the Column, and the figure of the Emperor on the top. This figure was destroyed in the Middle Ages, and one of an apostle substituted for it. The sculpture winding round the column represents his victories over the Dacians, upon which many volumes have been written.

6. The BASILICA ÆMILIA, in the Forum Romanum, on the eastern side, believed to have been on the site of the present church of S. Hadrian, judging by one of the fragments of the Marble Plan of Rome, which seems to fit that site. This view of it is from a denarius of the Æmilia Gens, early in the reign of Augustus, to celebrate the construction of this Basilica by Paulus Æmilius, who claimed to be a descendant of the Macedonians. The legend is *AIMILIA REFECIT M. LEPIDVS*. This is the *reverse* of the medal; the *obverse* is the head of the Vestal Virgin, who bore Romulus and Remus to Mars.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

1



4



2



5



3



6



FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXVIII.

FOUR PANELS OF SCULPTURE FROM THE
ARCH OF TRAJAN.

MYTHOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVIII.

FOUR PANELS OF SCULPTURE FROM THE ARCH OF TRAJAN.

MYTHOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.

This Arch was destroyed in the time of Constantine, and these panels were placed in the arch of that Emperor, which is partly built of old materials. The sculptures in these panels represent mythological subjects, and are beautifully executed.

The subjects may be conjectured to be—

1. A Sacrifice.
2. The chase of Meleager by Calydon, in which Hercules took part.
3. Another Sacrifice.
4. Hercules bringing the Nemean lion's skin to Eurystheus.

Platner considers that they represent alternately sports of the chase and sacrifices.

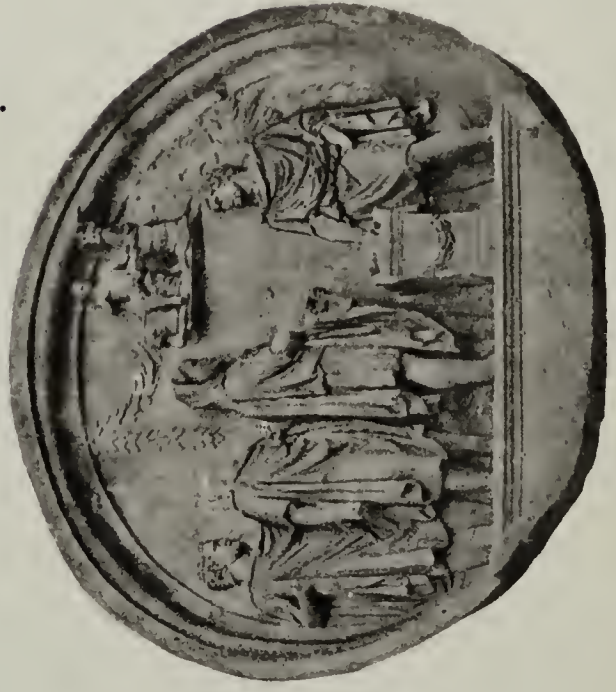
FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.



1



2



3



4

FOUR PANELS OF SCULPTURE FROM THE ARCH OF TRAJAN.

FORUM ROMANUM.

PLATE XXXIX.

PLAN AND SECTION OF THE COLUMNS OF THE
ALTAR OF PALLAS OR MINERVA,
IN THE FORUM TRANSITORIUM OF NERVA.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIX.

PLAN AND SECTION OF THE COLUMNS OF THE ALTAR OF PALLAS OR MINERVA, IN THE FORUM TRANSITORIUM OF NERVA^z.

Plan of the two marble columns of the time of Nerva, with the old tufa wall of the Kings behind them, and two doorways in it. The upper one of these is ancient, and is filled up with old materials built in; the end of it is plainly visible, and is shewn in one of my photographs. The lower one is modern, and opens to a modern bakehouse. The ancient wall continues on under the houses nearly as far as the Torre dei Conti, a massive medieval tower built upon an ancient tower of the time of the Kings.

A. Plan.

B. Elevation.

a a. Actual Plan of the street.

b b. Excavations proposed to be made.

c c. Remains of the structure above ground.

d d. Wall of large stones of tufa.

e e. Marble construction erected against it.

f. Site of the figure of Pallas.

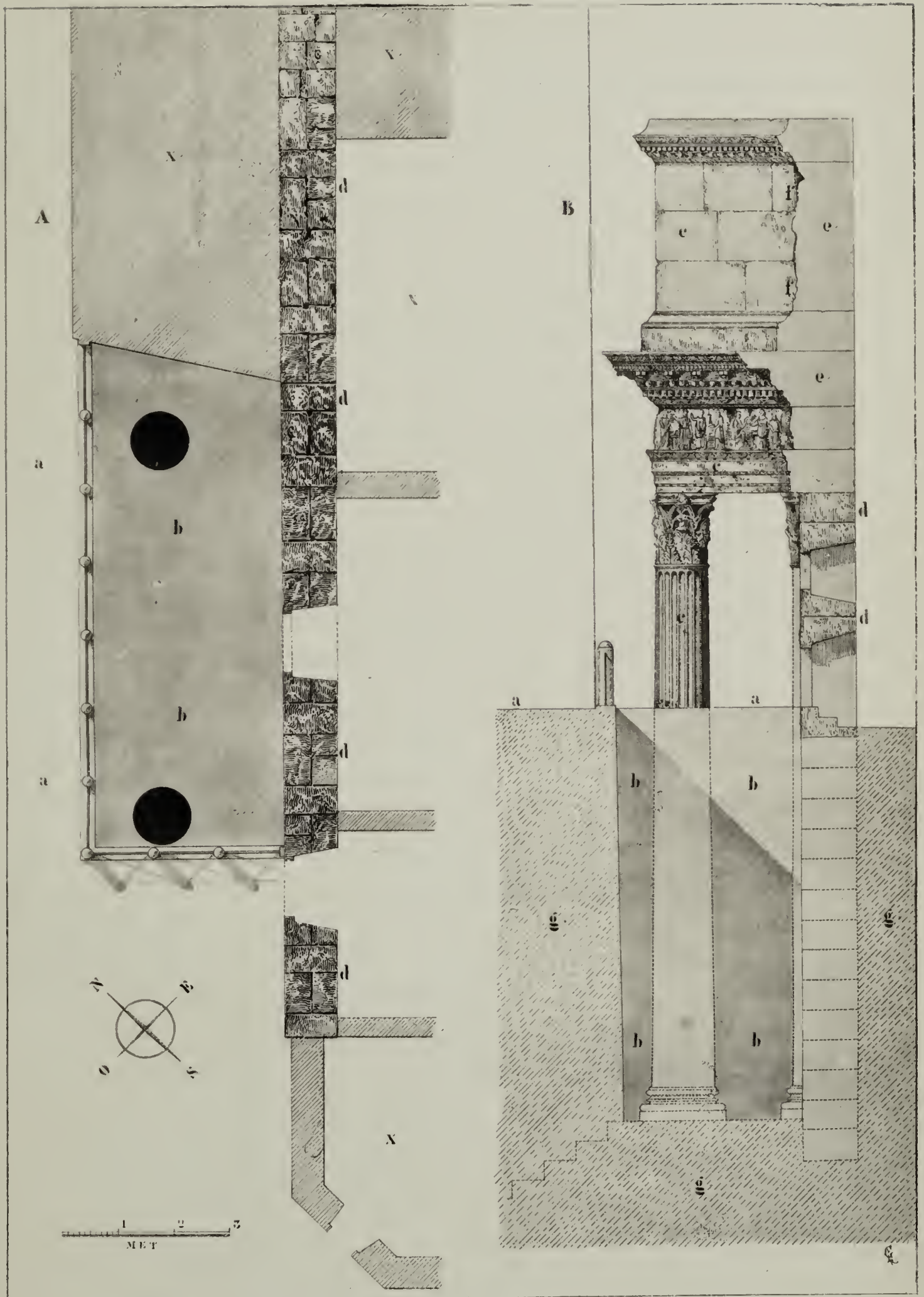
g. Earth.

x x. Modern houses.

^z This Plate is from a drawing made for me by Professor Cicconetti about the year 1870, and it represents a project of mine to excavate the lower part of these beautiful columns, in the same manner as those of the Temple of Mars Ultor are excavated in the Forum of Augustus. This is one of the most beautiful pieces of architectural decoration in Rome, and everybody regrets to see its neglected state. I proposed to have this lower part excavated at my own expense, and took the original drawing to Cardinal Antonelli (fortunately keeping a copy of it); the Cardinal cordially approved of the project, but it belonged

to the department of the Municipality; he would send it on to them with his recommendation, and I believe that he did so, but I certainly heard no more about it, and enquired in vain for my drawing. After the change of government I took a copy of the drawing to Signor Bonghi, the Minister of Public Works; he gave me much the same answer as the Cardinal had done, he would be very glad to see it done, but being in the street it was the business of the Municipality, and again I nearly lost my drawing, and could get no answer. But I had still kept a copy of it, which is here represented.

FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM.



PLAN AND SECTION OF THE COLUMNS OF THE ALTAR OF PALLAS OR MINERVA, IN THE FORUM TRANSITORIUM OF NERVA.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XL.

PLAN OF PART OF THE FORUM ROMANUM
MAGNUM.

- A. Forum Romanum.
 - B. Forum of Julius Cæsar.
 - C. Forum of Augustus.
 - D. Forum of Trajan.
 - E. Forum Transitorium, or of Pallas.
 - X. Capitoline Hill.
 - Y. Quirinal Hill.
-
- 1. Tabularium and Ærarium.
 - 2. Clivus Capitolinus.
 - 3. Temple of Concord.
 - 4. Temple of Saturn.
 - 5. Portico of the Dei Consentes.
 - 6. Temple of Vespasian.
 - 7. Rostrum Capitolinum.
 - 8. Umbilicus Romæ.
 - 9. Arch of Septimius Severus.
 - 10. Mamertine Prison.
 - 11. Walls of the Capitoline Hill.
 - 12. Remains of the Porta Ratumena (excavated in 1867).
 - 13. Tomb of Bibulus.
 - 14. Column of Phocas.
 - 15. Marble walls in the Comitium.
 - 16. Pedestal of an Equestrian Statue of the Emperors.
 - 17. Basilica Julia.
 - 18. Temple of Castor and Pollux.
 - 19. Temple of Julius Cæsar.
 - 20. Rostrum of Julius Cæsar.
 - 21. Temple of Vesta.
 - 22. Temple of Antoninus in the Via Sacra.
 - 23. Site of the Basilica Æmilia (?).
 - 24. Regia.

Plan of part of the Forum Romanum Magnum.

25. Remains of the Altar of Pallas.
 26. Remains of the Temple of Mars Ultor.
 27. Columns of the Basilica Ulpia.
 28. Trajan's Column.
 29. Shops in the Forum of Trajan.
 30. Tower called *delle Milizie*.
 31. Tower del Grillo.
 32. Tower dei Conte.
- a a a. Subterranean passage in the direction of the Thermæ of Diocletian.
- b b b. Cloaca Maxima, with a branch from the Suburra.
- c c. Robur Tullianum (?), or vestibule of the great Prison.

Ferum Romanum Magnum.



From *Hungarische Lith., 22, Ballhof St. Gerold Garden, London W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLI.

PLAN OF FORUM ROMANUM MAGNUM (*complete*).

- A. Forum Romanum.
 - B. ——— Julii Cæsaris
 - C. ——— Augusti.
 - D. ——— Trajani.
 - E. ——— Nervæ (Transitorium, Palladis).
 - X. Mons Capitolinus.
 - Y. ——— Quirinalis.
-
- 1. Tabularium et Ærarium.
 - 2. Clivus Capitolinus.
 - 3. Templum Concordiæ.
 - 4. ——— Saturni.
 - 5. Porticus Deorum Consentium.
 - 6. Templum Vespasiani.
 - 7. Rostrum Capitolinum.
 - 8. Umbilicus Urbis Romæ.
 - 9. Arcus Septimii Severi.
 - 10. Carcer in Medio Urbis (Mamertinus).
 - 11. Murus Montis Capitolini.
 - 12. Reliquiæ Portæ Ratumenæ (excavated 1867).
 - 13. Sepulchrum Caii Lucii Bibuli.
 - 14. Columnum Phocæ.
 - 15. Muri Marmorei in Comitio.
 - 16. Podium Statuæ Equestræ.
 - 17. Basilica Julia.
 - 18. Templum Castoris et Pollucis.
 - 19. ——— Julii Cæsaris.
 - 20. Rostrum Julii Cæsaris.
 - 21. Podium Templi Vestæ.
 - 22. Templum Antonini et Faustinae (in Via Sacra).
 - 23. Situs Basilicæ Æmiliæ.
 - 24. Regia.
 - 25. Reliquiæ Altaris Palladis.
 - 26. ——— Templi Martis Ultoris.
 - 27. ——— Basilicæ Ulpia.
 - 28. Columnum Trajani.
 - 29. Tabernæ Fori Trajani.

Plan of Forum Romanum Magnum.

30. Torre delle Milizie.
 31. ——— Del Grillo.
 32. ——— Dei Conti (?).
 33. Reliquiæ Portæ Fontinalis.
 34. ——— Muri Montis Quirinalis, S.W.
 35. Vicus Antiquus cum Pavimento.
 36. Templum Antiquum in Velabro.
 37. Murus Antiquus sub Palatinum.
 38. Altare ad Germalum.
 39. Lupercale et Aqua Argentina.
 40. Arcus Quadrifrons (Jani).
 - 41 41 41. Cloaca Maxima.
 42. Templum Herculis (miscalled Vestæ).
 43. Pulchrum Littus.
 - 44 44. Flumen Almonis (Marrana).
 45. Forum Boarium.
 46. Templum Fortunæ Virilis.
 47. Domus Crescenti (Rienzi).
 48. Pons Palatinus.
 49. Porticus Octaviæ (Forum Olitorii).
 50. Theatrum Marcelli.
 51. Porta Triumphalis.
 52. Tor De Spechi.
 53. Murus Montis Capitolini (N.).
 54. Reliquiæ Templi Jovis Capitolinis.
 55. ——— ——— Antiqui (?).
 56. Rupes Tarpeiæ.
 57. Templum et Ærarium Opis.
 58. Saxum Tarpeium.
 59. Statua Equestris Marci Aurelii.
 60. Ponte del Palazzo di Venezia.
- a a a. Subterranean Passage from the Thermæ of Diocletian.
b b. Cloaca Maxima, with a branch from the Suburra.
c. Vestibule of the Great Prison.

REGIO VIII FORVM ROMANVM MAGNVM



EARLY HISTORY OF ROME.

REMARKS ON THE ARTICLE IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW,"
No. 306, APRIL, 1879.

THIS article is a very valuable and important one, evidently written by a thoroughly good scholar, and one well acquainted with the History of Rome. It is therefore the more important that any oversights should be pointed out, and I have no doubt that the author would be glad that this should be done.

At p. 322 the reviewer says:—

“We know not by what natural convulsion an opening was effected in the hills at Ostia, and the valley in which Rome stands left at last free to cast off its superfluous waters by the great natural drain of the Tiber.”

I have been to Ostia many times both by land and by water, and never could see any sign of hills there. I was obliged to go to the top of the church tower to see anything of the country round, and from that point I could see the flat country and the sea-shore for many miles; there is no sign of a hill until you come to Rome, and the hills of Rome are the first defensible point against vessels coming up the Tiber from the sea. These are in fact promontories in the valley of the Tiber from the high table-land on each side, but this high land does not approach near enough to the river for defensive purposes anywhere below Rome. At Ostia the salt-pits recorded to have been made in the time of the Kings are still in use, and still supplied with sea-water to be evaporated in the hot and dry summer weather; they are now obliged to be supplied with water by channels cut for the purpose, as the sea has receded two or three miles below Ostia, owing partly to the silt brought down by the river, but chiefly to the harbour having been purposely blocked up by sinking vessels loaded with stones across the mouth of it, in order to keep out the Saracens in the eighth or ninth century, by order of the Popes of that period.

The only mouth of the Tiber now available for merchant-vessels is the other branch, originally called Porta, from the Port of Trajan which was made there, from which his plan was to have a straight ship canal from that port to Rome, of which three or four miles are

still in use, and some of the best engineers of the day consider that the best thing that could be done now for Rome would be to complete the plan begun by Trajan.

On p. 323 the Velia is treated as a marsh, it is also treated in the same manner by Mr. Burn, and is in fact a hill rather higher than the highest part of the Palatine; it was originally a promontory from the Esquiline Hill, and a fort on that promontory would completely command the Porta Mugionis, the only entrance for horses into the Palatine fortress, when it was agreed to unite the Palatine and Capitoline hills in one city and enclose them in one wall; or in other words, to make a strong fortress of these two hills, because it was impossible to make such a fortress of any one of the hills singly, the so-called hills of Rome being in fact promontories in the valley of the Tiber from the high table-land on the eastern side (as has been said before), which was as high as the top of any of these hills. The Porta Mugionis is on the Sub-Velia, or tongue of land which connected the promontory with the Palatine. In order to remedy this weak point in the fortifications, the Quirites, Romulus and Tatius, cut off this promontory from the Esquiline Hill by one of the great Fossæ Quiritium by which the City on the two hills was isolated from the land adjoining. This great foss was at least one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, probably more, as these were the dimensions of the foss of Servius Tullius two or three centuries later. It remains open to a great extent, and the Via del Colosseo now runs through it, but the bottom of the foss has been raised about ten feet, as the pavement of the old street remains in the cellars of the houses.

At page 329, and in other places, the reviewer mentions the Etruscan structures at Rome; this agrees with the usual theory, and when I first began my exploration of the Etruscan cities I naturally came to the same conclusion; the walls of the Etruscan cities are of the same general character as the walls of the Kings at Rome, but by no means identical. In all these early walls of rude construction in which large masses of stone are employed, a great deal naturally depends upon the quarry that the stone comes from, and the distance that it has to be brought; we are told by Dionysius that in the wall of Romulus each stone was a load for a cart, or in other words a ton weight, a ton being as much as a horse can draw. In cases where the quarries are very near at hand, and where the tufa beds naturally split into larger blocks, these great blocks were put upon rollers and pushed to the place where they were wanted, in the same manner as is done now with blocks of

marble landed on the marble-wharf called the Marmorata in Rome. This is the case in the Etruscan city Fæsulæ, or Fiesoli, near Florence. I measured a stone there near the bottom of the wall more than twenty feet long and three feet thick, it gave the idea rather of a great beam of wood used to support the wall above than of a block of stone. I afterwards found that the practice is not confined to the Etruscan walls, but was a matter of convenience of moving very large stones, used everywhere under similar circumstances. In the walls of the Etruscan city of Veii the stones are larger than those of Rome, and the work ruder, but this is probably because they are of earlier date rather than because they were Etruscan; subsequent observation shewed me that this construction rather marks a particular period, than is any distinction between one nation or tribe and another. I found no difference in this respect between the walls of the Etruscans, the Latins, or the Sabines. The earliest constructions in Italy are the Greek cities, which are chiefly in the south, in that part of Italy called Magna Græcia, and in Sicily in the original Greek city of Syracuse; in this instance the rocks themselves are cut into walls, and large chambers are made in them corresponding to the casemates in modern fortifications, but the walls across the apertures from one rock to another differ very slightly from the walls of the Kings in Rome. In some other cases they are perhaps rather larger, and *generally* the larger the stones are the earlier the period of construction, but, as I have said, this depends greatly upon the quarries. Tusculum was clearly a Latin city, but of nearly the same early period; the *arx* or citadel at the top of the hill has the rocks cut into walls much the same as at Syracuse, and gates cut out of the rocks; there were no walls built in this early part, but lower down the hill there is a walled city of the time of the early Romans, and in this the walls are identical with those of Roma Quadrata, as was remarked by Sir Gilbert Scott when I took him to see them.

At Alba Longa there are scarped cliffs only and no walls; at Gabii we have both; at Alatri, which is one of the Greek cities, the *arx* is again cut out of the rock, but lower down there are walls in which the stones are of enormous size, and not oblong like those of Rome but polygonal, often called Pelasgic or Cyclopean from this cause, but it really only arises from this fact—the city is built upon a rock of very hard stone which would only split into polygonal blocks, and in these early walls the stones were never cut with a saw, but only split off the beds. At Ferentino, a few miles from Alatri, the walls are almost the same as those of Rome. At Vol-

terra, which is an Etruscan city, the walls are again almost identical with those of Rome. I could cite many other instances, for I have seen more than a score of these ancient cities in all parts of Italy, and have been driven to the conclusion that the construction is a mark of period, and not of nationality. I can refer to my photographs as silent witnesses in all the cases that I have cited.

At page 331 the reviewer says:—

“It is true that this original Rome was at an early period enlarged to cover the whole hill, and when the transverse wall was lowered and partly built upon, and the foss more or less filled up, the inhabitants gradually forgot its distinct existence, and conceived that its second stage of extension, when it reached to the edge of the Palatine on every side, was in fact the original one. Such was evidently the idea of Tacitus when he described Romulus laying out the plan of his fortifications; but it is curious to observe that the local points he specifies all refer to the original, and not to the extended area, and shew that he was making use of a true tradition, though he himself misunderstood it.”

This is all very true from his own point of view, but the reviewer acknowledges that he has not been able to get to Rome of late years to see the recent excavations with his own “faithful eyes,” which is much to be regretted. He is evidently not aware that the great foss across the Palatine, which was more than a hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, was not filled up to the level by degrees as he assumes, but all at once by the Emperor Domitian in the second century of the Christian era, to make a sufficiently large level space for the great *Ædes Publica*, or *Ædes Imperatorum*, begun by that emperor, and not finished until the time of Commodus, which occupied nearly the whole of the southern part of the Palatine Hill; this is of course subsequent to the time of Tacitus, whose definitions agree exactly with *Roma Quadrata*.

At page 332 he mentions the historic Mamertine Prison as one of the most interesting features in Roman antiquity, but he is evidently not aware that I was the first person to discover and point out that the one cell, divided into two storeys by a floor of travertine of the time of Tiberius (who made great alterations in this prison, recorded by an inscription on the front of it), is only the vestibule of the Great Prison, about a hundred yards distant from the other cells, as was customary. In poking about after the English fashion in the lower chamber, with a taper in my hand, I discovered that there was a doorway walled up with rough stone. With great difficulty, and after considerable delay, I obtained permission to have this opened, and as the passage had been blocked up from neglect for a long period, it had been turned into part of the drain, and the stench

from it was so intolerable that the people were quite driven out from the church above; fortunately this was done in the summer time, and there were few people there, for I could only get permission to have it done at that time in order to avoid offending prejudice; this had also been the case on a previous occasion, and in both instances it was a condition that I should only employ Roman people to do the work; I therefore employed Dr. Fabio Gori and Signor Ernest di Mauro, an engineer, to superintend the work for me, and by their great zeal and energy they succeeded in having the passage cleared out. It was also a condition that I put up an iron door to keep out the smell, where the door had been previously walled up. No doubt the vestibule was connected with the other cells by a passage on the surface of the ground; whether the subterranean one, which I discovered originally, formed a communication or not may be doubtful, I certainly did not make it. The short passage from the vestibule into the long passage which passes under the Via di Marforio, is at least as early as the mediæval period, if not earlier; it is not a drain as some people suppose, for the drain still runs under it, and is separated from it by a pavement of large flag-stones, and there is a step up from the short passage into the long one. The lower end of this long passage runs into the Cloaca Maxima, and was probably for the use of the workmen, to keep the drain open in case of any obstruction in it; the same arrangement is found in another part of the Cloaca Maxima, which is kept open in a mill near the arch of Janus. The short passage into the other chambers from the long passage is more doubtful; in one part the brickwork seems to be that of an aqueduct, now made use of as a passage, but in the cell nearest to the vestibule there are two shallow arches of brick of the time of Tiberius, side by side, built against the massive stone wall of the time of the Kings, and of no possible use as they stand, but probably intended as the beginning of a passage to the vestibule, in which he had made alterations, as I have said. Of all these things I have provided photographs also as my silent witnesses, but the reviewer evidently has not seen these; he speaks of my photographs in another place in a manner that makes me almost certain that he has not seen the photographs themselves, but merely the Photo-engravings from a selection of them, reduced to the size of an octavo page in my volume on "Primitive Fortifications."

At page 333 the reviewer says:—

"On the left bank of the Tiber seven *eminences*, as we know, lay closely clustered together. These so-called eminences are really promontories from the high

table-land behind them projecting into the valley of the Tiber ; when seen from below they look like hills, but when seen from above, especially from the great *agger* of Servius Tullius at the back of them, we see that this *agger* is above the tops of all the hills." In a note on the same page, he says " that I am inconsistent with myself in omitting from the list of the walls of Rome, the one which extended the original city so as to occupy the whole of the Palatine. This we must count as the second, and the Aurelian accordingly as the fifth."

But he overlooks the great foss across the middle of the Palatine, and the southern wall of Roma Quadrata on the bank of it, and which formed the north side of the foss, part of which exists, although concealed by a corridor of the time of the Early Empire built up against it, when this great foss was filled up with transverse walls, as I have said previously. Whether the southern part of the Palatine ever had a wall round it in the time of the Kings is a doubtful question ; on the south-west side there is a scarped cliff, but the wall against it is of the time of the Empire, not of the Kings, and the same is the case at the corner next the Colosseum. I have had excavations made more than once to try and find a wall of the Kings on the southern side, but without success ; there may have been such a wall, and I am inclined to think that there was, but if so it was carried away by Scaurus in the time of Sylla, and used as the foundations of his great theatre, in what Pliny calls his insane work, on account of the enormous sum he had expended upon it, amounting to considerably more than a million sterling of our money. This theatre was of wood, decorated in a most splendid manner, three storeys high, and had glass columns to the first storey, the only instance on record of this extravagance ; it held eighty thousand people, the only theatre in the world that ever held that number, and although the building above ground was of wood, the foundations to support the weight of such an enormous number of persons would naturally be of stone. The great excavations made at my request in 1874, shew that such foundations exist under the Colosseum, which held the same number ; these foundations are great blocks of tufa of the time of the Kings, evidently used a second time, and in all probability brought from the south end of the Palatine close at hand. In confirmation of this, the wall which supports the south-east end of the platform on which the monastery of S. Francesca Romana now stands, with the bases of a double colonnade round it (which I believe to have been the Porticus Liviae, as this double colonnade exactly agrees with a representation of it on a fragment of the Marble Plan, which has that name upon it) ; this end wall supporting the platform is of rough stone, but

plastered over, and on the plaster are distinct marks of the large tufa blocks of the time of the Kings. Roman mortar or plaster becomes harder than stone, and I have seen several other instances of such marks remaining when the wall itself has been destroyed; such a wall on this site would be a natural continuation of a wall at the south end of the Palatine, as may be seen by looking at my Plan of Rome, in which all the Walls of the Kings are coloured red. This transfer of the old wall to make the foundations of the Colosseum, would account for my not being able to find any of it in its original place. The Flavian Emperors would naturally build their great amphitheatre to hold the same number of persons on the same foundations; all that they built was above ground, and foundations are never mentioned. On an inscription which remains in the Colosseum itself, of the time of the dedication by the Flavian Emperors (as stated by Dr. Henzen, the highest authority in Europe for the date of an inscription), the building is called *Theatrum*, and not *Amphitheatrum*; an amphitheatre is a theatre still, though it has two round ends to it instead of one flat side. The arena was in fact a wooden stage covered with sand, and full of trap-doors; the actors and the scenery were under the stage, instead of behind the scenes, as in an ordinary theatre.

At pages 335 and 336 the reviewer says, in mentioning the early walls:—

“The photographs of large fragments of these ancient walls, which Mr. Parker presents to us, do not seem to render very clear testimony to their history. For the most part their structure is very coarse and irregular, combining frequently on the same foundation a mass of squared blocks of stone, another of oblong slabs, some fragments of wide, some of fine-jointed masonry, mingled with layers of concrete and even of brick.”

It is much to be regretted that this learned reviewer has not been able to go to Rome since the great excavations were made, as he would then have understood much better the photographs, or rather the photo-engravings, which are all that he has seen. In this passage he is evidently describing the wall of the north-west corner of the Palatine, commonly called the Wall of Romulus; this is described in my book as built of the large blocks of tufa usual at that period, in which each stone is four feet long, two feet wide, and two feet thick. These stones I have described as being placed in layers, alternately lengthwise and crosswise, as bricks are placed in a modern wall, and called headers and stretchers; of course the header of one of these large stones is two feet square, and the stretcher four feet long and two feet wide, but the reviewer has not

understood this, and calls the headers "square blocks," and the stretchers "oblong slabs," and says that "some are wide-jointed and others fine-jointed masonry," which is true, but not in the same wall; the earliest walls are all wide-jointed, they are split off the beds of tufa with wedges only, and therefore are not quite smooth, which makes the joints wide; those which are fine-jointed are cut with a saw, and as a saw to cut stone must be of iron, this marks a later period. I have always called the wide-jointed masonry the first period, and the fine-jointed the second; in the third period, which was in the time of Servius Tullius, these large blocks were fastened together with iron clamps, which have generally fallen out, and have left only the holes near the edges, but in a part of the great *agger* many of the iron clamps were found *in situ*. I bought four of them of the workmen as they were found, and deposited them in the Ashmolean Museum, where the reviewer can see them whenever he goes to Oxford; the concrete and brick in this wall which he mentions are only repairs of different periods.

At page 337 he says that what I call Roma Quadrata was a camp rather than a city; in this opinion I cannot agree: the fortifications are those of a city, not of a camp, the walls are too important for those of a camp only, the remains of a gate and of a reservoir for rain-water imply permanent occupation rather than a camp.

At page 341 he says:—

"Perhaps if we had had the fortune to visit the spot ourselves during the recent excavations, and had subjected them to our own 'faithful eyes,' and examined for ourselves the masonry of the walls instead of having to trust to photographs, which seem after all to give but a blurred representation of it, we might have learned to yield a more facile reception to theories which are so interesting and attractive."

In all this I cordially agree with him; I only wish I could be there with him and shew him the walls upon the spot, I am quite sure that I could convince him that I am right in considering them as good evidence of the period to which they belong: with regard to the blurred representation, a photo-engraving, especially when reduced to half the size, cannot be so clear as the original photograph, nothing is so clear or shews all the details so distinctly as a photograph printed with nitrate of silver. Any one wishing to satisfy his mind on a doubtful point should bestow a shilling upon the photograph, which he can get by ordering that number of Mr. Stanford of Charing-Cross.

At page 343 he says:—

"The Tabularium was no doubt in the immediate vicinity of the Ærarium or

Treasury, in which the Government stored its ready money. Payment both of the army and of the civil service was made in cash, and for the most part in brass money, which required ample space for storage."

From this passage it is again evident that the reviewer has never seen the Ærarium, which is *under* the Tabularium, and is evidently a building of the time of the Kings; it is a series of small square chambers with very massive walls, with a small loop-window in each, and all connected by a narrow passage at the back, the wooden partition and wooden door having perished long since. When he was in Rome it was a common receptacle for rubbish of various kinds; I was the first person who called attention to it, which led to its being cleared out. The temple, of which seven columns remain, is separated from the Ærarium by the Clivus Capitolinus, with the paved road upon it; it has no vaults under it, and no possible place for keeping the bronze money for paying the army, which required a good deal of space; the series of chambers of the real Ærarium are exactly calculated for it, a more secure place could not be contrived, and it is recorded that when Julius Cæsar robbed the treasury or the Ærarium, he found some of the money of Servius Tullius still remaining in it. The temple of which three columns only remain, which I maintain to be the real Temple of Saturn, is close to the wall of the Ærarium, and might easily be thought part of it; it is within the paved street of the Clivus, which was a sort of foss to the old Capitoline fortress. There are remains of the old gate of Saturn close to this temple, and this is mentioned by Varro as one of the earliest buildings in Rome.

The reviewer says:—

"Nevertheless, it seems impossible to accede to this conclusion. The well-known passage in Statius asserts expressly that the Temple of Vespasian looked upon the back of Domitian's statue in the Forum; nor are there wanting several other notices of antiquity, especially that on the Monumentum Ancyranum, which favour the common opinion."

The passage in Statius respecting the back of Domitian's statue, and that in the Monumentum Ancyranum, agree just as well with one temple as the other, a person standing on the steps of either might equally well look on the back of that statue. It seems evident that the statue of Domitian was soon removed, to make room for that of a subsequent Emperor, and that those of several Emperors were placed on the same site in succession until the time of Constantine, whose statue was there when the Regionary Catalogue was written in the fourth century; the Regionaries do not mention

that of Domitian, which they certainly would have done if it had been there.

The reviewer says also :—

“The remains of the inscription on the pediment of the temple itself lead, we think, unmistakeably to the same view.”

I have shewn in my volume on the Forum Romanum (p. 14) that the remains of this inscription agree perfectly well with the Temple of Saturn.

Again, at page 344 he says :—

“The so-called history of Early Rome is still, and to all appearance must ever be, *un grand peut-être.*”

Unfortunately this is too true, the foundation of Rome belongs to a period before the time of written history or of Roman inscriptions; the architectural history, upon the now acknowledged principle of comparison, first introduced by Rickman and then supported and perfected by Professor Willis, is therefore the best evidence we can have on this subject.

At page 348 he says :—

“The Vicus Tuscus, which is now ascertained to have led *across* the Palatine from the Velia to the Circus.”

Where is this ascertained? I think I have shewn at page 32 of the same volume that it was at the foot of the Palatine, and led from the north-west corner of the Forum Romanum to the Circus Maximus and the Forum Boarium.

At page 349 he says :—

“No other city of antiquity has a local history which can be compared in interest with that of Rome, not Antioch or Alexandria, not Naples or Milan; nor are the existing remains even of ancient Athens encircled with more thrilling associations than those of Rome.”

In all this I can most cordially and cheerfully agree.

From the account which the reviewer gives of Mr. F. M. Nichols's “Roman Forum,” it is evident that he has never seen the first edition of my volume on the same subject, and perhaps it is as well that he did not, for it is now much more complete in this second edition than the first edition could be; in a great deal of what he says about Mr. Nichols's book I can also agree, it is very well written, evidently prepared with great care *in the closet*, it is full of learned references, more numerous than any I have ever seen before on this subject, and all remarkably accurate, for I have verified all those which I had not previously used; that his engravings are very clear I can also admit, but when the reviewer mentions the *presumed*

“restoration of its edifices,” he hits upon the exact truth more fully than he is aware of; the book is full of conjectures, and a great deal of the learning is entirely misapplied from this cause. His Plans are not real plans, but the “*presumed* restorations only.” He describes the Basilica Julia as if he was quite certain of what it was like; we have no ancient representation of it, and no one really knows what it was like. The numerous brick bases were inserted in the old marble pavement by Signor Rosa about 1870; the very ingenious descriptions of the sculptures on the two marble walls, which he considers to be of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, I have shewn by a photograph to be really of the time of Marcus Aurelius, nearly a century later than Hadrian. I have shewn that there were three rostra in the Forum, and although “Mr. Nichols proceeds to identify the objects visible in the foreground,” it is very difficult to see what possible authority he can have for this identification. Mr. Nichols’s book, like that of Mr. Burn, is written *in the closet*, and only taken to Rome to see that it is all right after it is written; it is much the same in the case of Ampère, although he makes a very great boast of writing it in Rome he writes with a foregone conclusion, and in all such cases an author naturally sees through coloured spectacles; neither of them are archæologists, nor accustomed to work out *architectural history* from the walls themselves; such exploration and investigation was indispensable in Rome, and I believe that I am the first person who has ever carried it out.

EARLY HISTORY OF ROME.

A LEARNED writer in a well-known German periodical^a has again been *ridiculing*, as he considers, my work on the Archæology of Rome, and has given me a convenient summary of what he has before said; perhaps when the facts of the case are known, he will find the ridicule turn against himself. He evidently belongs to the class which I am accustomed to call *closet-scholars*, because their learning is entirely confined to the closet; they entirely ignore ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY, because they are themselves entirely ignorant of the subject. It is a study that has grown up in the last half-century, but it has been proved that this is a very important branch of history; the buildings themselves are made to tell their own history by the principle of comparison and analogy. We have a sufficient number of buildings dated in the most certain manner, which serve as a type for others of the same periods to those who will take the trouble to examine them. When the eyes are familiar with the construction of the walls and the architectural details of a particular period, they cannot mistake them when they find them in another building of which the history is not known.

Even Mommsen, with all his great learning, is a *closet-scholar* only; he has never given any attention or heed to Architectural History. When I had the pleasure of meeting him in Rome some years since, and was introduced to him by Dr. Henzen—which was just after I had discovered the remarkable tower of the second wall of Rome, behind the modern houses in what had been the south-east corner of the Forum of Augustus, and which Visconti said *he* had never seen or heard of before—Professor Mommsen declined to go and see it, though he was then within a stone's throw of it, because “he did not believe a word about it;” and yet soon afterwards I found the foundation of another similar tower, at what had been the north-east corner of the Forum of Augustus. This was in the garden of the nunnery of the Nuns commonly called *the dead-alive*, because they had no communication with the outer world. Nevertheless, with the kind assistance of their father confessor, I was allowed to go into their garden and their cellars.—These two old towers of the time of the Kings had been turned into dwelling-houses during the seven or eight centuries that elapsed between the time of the Kings and Augustus, and had thus become private property, with

^a Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Classischen Alterthumswissenschaft, Herausgegeben, von C. Bursian.

which that great Emperor could not interfere, and so made that end of the Forum *narrower* than the rest, as Suetonius tells us.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY was first ascertained by the close observations of Rickman, about 1810; it made its way slowly, in spite of strong prejudices against the system, by dint of its *evident truth*, but this was not much understood or acknowledged until the publication of the third edition of his work in 1830. It was taken up and perfected by Professor Willis in his admirable "History of Canterbury Cathedral," in 1845; he added the documentary evidence, in which Rickman had been deficient, and shewed how completely the one agrees with the other. The system was taken up by M. Arcisse de Caumont, first in Normandy, and then applied to the whole of France by the members of the Archæological Society, of which he was the leader, and published in his valuable *Bulletin de la Société pour la Conservation des Monuments*, afterwards called *Société Archéologique de la France*. This has gone on for the last half century, and several foreigners have belonged to the Society, among them the Baron Quast, the Inspector of Monuments for the German Empire, who introduced the system into Germany to some extent. It was also soon taken up in Belgium, by a Society in Brussels; in Italy it has never made much progress, the old prejudices are too strong against it. Thirty years since, when I first went to Rome, the Baron Visconti was considered as the "Infallible Pope of Archæology;" he was a well-informed man, but *not infallible*, nor was Canina, though he also was long considered so.

It has happened that I have been connected with this movement from the beginning—in my youth: as a publisher I bought the copyright of Rickman's work; I was on friendly terms with Professor Willis, and published his book for him. I was present by accident at the first meeting of the French Society, held at Caen in 1834; I was then introduced to M. De Caumont by Dr. Buckland, and was afterwards on very friendly terms with him, and attended many of the meetings of his Society, of which I was an early member. I was equally well acquainted with Sir Gilbert Scott, who followed in the steps of Willis; and in France with Viollet-le-Duc, and visited several of the French cathedrals with him to study them on the spot, the *only way* to study Architectural History. In England I have always taken an active part in the proceedings of the Royal Archæological Institute, and have examined English mediæval buildings by hundreds, both alone and with others, always to study their history by the construction and details. My "Glossary of Architecture," first published in 1836, and still in daily use, and my "Introduction to

the Study of Gothic Architecture," are the most popular introductory works that we have in England. I am as well acquainted with the architectural history of Normandy and a great part of France as with that of England, and was in my youth for many years as well acquainted with the architectural history of Caen as of Oxford.

When I went to Rome (to which I was sent by my doctor, and did *not* go for the purpose of making a book) I became naturally very much interested in the architectural history there, which I found was not studied or understood except by a very few; and with those few I soon became acquainted, and they were all willing to help me in my studies.

I was told on my first arrival that Canina might be thoroughly relied upon for the classical antiquities, and Monsignor X. Barbier De Montault for the mediæval. I purchased all the works of Canina that were to be had, and the manuscript of a history of the Churches in Rome by the Monsignor, since published by himself. I did not find that either of them had studied "architectural history." Canina was a great architect in Rome, with a large staff of clerks of the works, generally young men whom he employed, giving them general instructions only; some understood him, and others did not^b, consequently some parts of his works are well done, such as the "Tombs on the Via Appia," others were done in a very careless, slovenly manner. Twenty years ago Canina's work on the Forum Romanum was the best book on the subject; he had studied it as well as he could, but he was obliged to confess that he had to *guess* at many things. The enormous excavations that have been made there since his time (twenty feet of earth having been removed from the whole surface of the Forum) have shewn that *three out of four* of Canina's conjectures were erroneous; this I have shewn upon the spot to scores of people again and again. Canina is not to blame for this, but it shews the necessity of knowing what has been going on in Rome during the last ten years, and of examining on the spot the buildings that were successively brought to light. Our friends the *closet-scholars*, whether in Germany or in England, generally know nothing about these, and care nothing about them for that reason; even those who reside in Rome seldom think of going to see these things. I was the first person to have excavations made for the purpose of studying the "architectural history," in seeking for and finding the remains of the PORTA CAPENA, in 1868. Napoleon III. had bought the Farnesi Gardens on the Palatine Hill, which happened to be the exact site of ROMA

^b I had this information from one of the persons he had employed.

QUADRATA, but he did not know this, and the excavations made for the Emperor by Signor Rosa were at first made in search of statues for the Paris museums only; these they did not find, and were not likely to find, as that ground had been searched for statues at the time the Farnesi Gardens were made in the sixteenth century, and the great Farnesi collection of statues now in the museum at Naples consists chiefly of statues found there.

When my friend Viollet-le-Duc informed the Emperor of what I had been doing, and that Pope Pius IX. had confirmed the truth of what I had stated, that I had found one of the short *aggeres* of the Kings which connected the seven fortified hills into one City (the one across the valley between the Celian and the Aventine, with remains of the gate in it), the Emperor said he would follow my example, and in future his excavations should be made for historical objects only, and not in search of statues. This he publicly stated in a speech at Paris. When the Italian Government bought these gardens of the Emperor, it was with the understanding that the excavations should be continued for historical objects, and this has since been done on a larger scale, and in a much more satisfactory manner than before. The works are now directed by a careful and well-informed architect, under the Cavaliere Fiorelli, who is the general head of the department of Archæology for the kingdom of Italy. Unfortunately he never goes to see with his own eyes in Rome, but trusts entirely to Lanciani, who is not infallible, and not always to be trusted.

If Lanciani says (as the German closet-scholar states that he does) that the building which I call the Temple of Saturn and Opis, not without good evidence, and not at all by conjecture, is *only* a mediæval church, he has never examined the "architectural history" of that building with the care that he ought to have done in his position, and with the enormous facilities for observation that he has. That this building was *made into* a mediæval church is plain enough, for there is a rude painting of the Crucifixion at the end of it in the street, but, as in many other instances in Rome, an ancient temple has been made into a church in the middle ages. This is certainly not obvious at first sight, perhaps eyes experienced in Archæology are necessary to see it. This building, first a temple, then a church, is now (or was three years since) a green-grocer's shop, and inhabited by the family of the green-grocer; of course, therefore, the *interior* is entirely disguised, and the construction concealed, but on the exterior the construction can be seen in two places, and is of *opus quadratum*. To see it the visitor

must go first into the hospital, *Ospedale della Consolazione*, on the opposite side of the street, then pass under the street in a subterranean passage, from which he would emerge at the foot of a flight^r of steps ten feet underground^c, by the side of the eastern wall of this ancient temple. The wall is plastered over, and requires to be examined with some care, but it is a very early wall; the western wall of the temple is also now visible at the north end in a small garden; (there was not space to get a photograph of it made, or I would have done so). At the time I saw it Lanciani had given out that the Municipality were *going to* excavate the great foss under the Tarpeian rock, and this temple stood in that foss, or on the bank of it; but like many other things in Rome that the Municipality are *going to do*, according to Lanciani, I fear that this will end in talk and braggadocio.

Our friend, the closet-scholar, also ridicules what I have said about the PORTICUS LIVIÆ, and still calls the building with two apses back to back, in the garden of the monastery of S. Francesca Romana, the "Temple of Venus and Rome;" but no temple ever had an apse to it, and this idea belongs to the last generation; he cannot have been in Rome for the last ten years, or he would have known that this idea is now quite exploded; that temple was on the site of the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, and the plans of buildings in Rome in the third century on marble slabs were attached to the wall of the temple of Rome, as was natural. Our friend did not see these fragments at the foot of the wall dug out by Signor Tocco as I did, and among them the plan of the PORTICUS LIVIÆ, with the name upon it; this plan represents an oblong platform, with a double colonnade round the edge. This throws an entirely new light on the subject; the site given to the Por-

^c These steps lead into a yard, which is used by the people of the hospital to hang linen clothes to dry after a wash; this yard is exactly at the foot of that part of the Tarpeian rock which was used as the place of public execution, by throwing the condemned down from the top of the rock. It is at an angle that projected almost into the Forum, and was distinctly visible from it; this part of the great foss round the Capitoline fortress has been filled up to the level, it was probably quite *twenty feet* deep, or more, below the present level. A little further to the west, in what is now another yard full of rubbish, is a large and lofty cave under that part of the rock. This may perhaps be

natural, but it is more likely to have been excavated in digging out stone for the wall of the Capitolium, and probably the great blocks of tufa of which the walls of that ancient temple are built were dug out of the same place. When walls are built of such massive blocks that each stone was *a load for a cart* (as Dionysius tells us), they were not likely to have been carried further than could be avoided. There is no aperture through the walls of this temple anywhere but at the end next the street, where the portico probably was originally, in the Vicus Jugarius. See Plate XXXI. of Part I., "Primitive Fortifications," Second Edition.

ticus Liviæ by the Roman antiquaries of the eighteenth century is on the slope of the Esquiline Hill, near S. Maria Maggiore, where some remains of a building of the first century can still be seen behind the houses. This site does not in the least agree with the history of the Porticus Liviæ. A large fortified house of the time of Sylla had given offence to the Roman populace, because they said it threatened the Forum; this house was bequeathed to Augustus, he pulled it down, and built the Porticus Liviæ on the site of it. The only site in Rome that agrees with this history, and with the plan on the fragments of marble, is that where S. Francesca Romana now stands. The Colossus of Nero originally stood in the vestibule of his enormous palace, in which the *Templum Urbis Roma* was built by Hadrian when that colossus was removed, and from which there was a PORTICUS^d or arcade a mile long, part of which remains close to the Basilica of Constantine, and other parts at intervals against the southern cliff of the Esquiline Hill, all the way to the old fort of the time of the Kings at the south-east corner, projecting into the Exquilîæ, not far from the house of Mæcenas, to which the arcade led. This house was at the south end of the great agger of Servius Tullius, on some of the highest land in Rome, close to the junction of the agger with the eastern cliff of that hill.

The chambers of the golden house of Nero that have been excavated, and can be seen, are about half-way between that and the church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, on the site of the *TEMPLUM URBIS ROMÆ*. This temple was just at the foot of the *Clivus Sacer*, up which Hadrian had the colossus of Nero dragged by elephants, and placed it in the middle of the double colonnade of the Porticus Liviæ. Nero was represented as Apollo or the Sun; and this colonnade with the gigantic statue of Apollo became the temple of that god. A *podium*, or basement, was built to support the columns, and on part of that podium the church and monastery of S. Francesca Romana was afterwards made in the middle ages, and now stands. In that basement Nibby found the brick-stamps of Hadrian; the temple was rebuilt by Heliogabalus, but the two apses are not of his time, nor of the time of Hadrian; they are of brickwork, not earlier than the third or fourth century, and probably belonged to the *Basilicæ* of the two markets that were held on that site. The colossus was melted down by Pope Silvester in the time of Constantine, as an *idol of the Sun*, perhaps for the value of the bronze^e.

^d The word *porticus* means either colonnade or arcade.

^e *Mirabilia Urbis*, apud Urlichs' Codex.

The lower end of this great platform, on the Sub-Velia, and by the side of the *Summa Sacra Via*, is supported by a massive rubble wall just opposite to the Colosseum. This rough wall is plastered over with Roman mortar, which has become harder than stone, and in this mortar the impressions of the large blocks of tufa of a wall of *opus quadratum* are distinctly visible. This wall was evidently a continuation of the wall of *opus quadratum* at the south end of the Palatine—that there must have been such a wall there has long been obvious, it was a necessary part of the fortifications of the “city on the two hills”—the difficulty has hitherto been to know what has become of this great wall, of which each stone was “a load for a cart,” and such stones were therefore not likely to have been carried far.

The difficulty has been explained by finding in the substructures of the Colosseum a number of walls built of these large stones, evidently used a second time. Although the great theatre of Scaurus, that formed part of what Pliny calls his *insane works* (on account of the enormous sum expended upon them), was of *wood*, that is to say all that was above ground, still it held 80,000 people, and great works for the shows of the stage had to be prepared under the floor—for an amphitheatre is a *theatre* with two round ends to it and no flat side, consequently no place for scenery or for the actors behind the scenes—a large space was therefore required *under* the stage, and no architect or builder would trust wooden substructures to carry the weight of 80,000 people. The great wall was close at hand, and supplied just what was wanted, the most substantial support that could have been found. When the great theatre of Scaurus was burnt, these massive blocks of tufa underground would not burn; they would only be damaged by the burning timber falling upon them. These great substructures were remaining ready for use in the time of Nero, and he used them; many of the brick walls of the galleries now remaining are of his time; his Gymnasium and his Naumachia, or places for naval fights, were made upon them.

The enormous palace of Nero is recorded to have included parts from the Palatine,—(that is, the Velia, always reckoned as part of the Palatine, there is no brickwork of the time of Nero on the part of the Palatine now usually so called),—the Claudium on the Celian Hill, and the golden house on the Esquiline. The site of this theatre, or amphitheatre, is between these last two parts of his great palace, and must have been included in it, as no other site can be found for the Gymnasium, &c., of Nero, which are distinctly recorded.

What I have already said in answer to the Edinburgh Reviewer, at pp. 6 and 7 in these “Remarks,” applies equally to the German

critic. The difference between the two critics is remarkable; the English critic is evidently an English *gentleman* very well informed to write on this subject ten years ago, but he candidly acknowledges that he has not been able to go to Rome since, nor has ever seen the enormous and very important excavations that have been made there in that time. The German critic evidently believes himself to be infallible, and thinks he can ridicule me and expose *my ignorance* with impunity, when he is in fact exposing *his own ignorance* of the subject on which he has written, by ignoring architectural history altogether, although it is naturally the most important of all history to be found before the use of writing. The legends of Rome were handed down from father to son by word of mouth for five hundred years, before they were committed to writing. The walls dug out within the last twenty years, which had not been visible for more than two thousand years, agree so exactly with the legends, even in some minute particulars, that the only possible explanation is, that the legends *do* contain the true history.

When he says that the excavations of the Colosseum in 1874 (which were made at my request) were “only excavated for the second time,” he overlooks the most important part of the matter; the excavations made at that time were *ten feet deeper* than those made by the French in 1812. When I asked Signor Rosa to have these excavations made for the Italian Government (with the sanction of H.R.H. Prince Humbert^f), I mentioned these previous excavations, but added, “the French did not go deep enough, they shewed the tops of a series of arches, but not the bottom of them.” The excellent original drawings made by the architect employed for

^f H.R.H. is now King of Italy, and has done me the honour of making me an officer of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, the badge of the Order of which was accompanied by a letter from the Italian Ambassador in London saying that this was not only the personal act of King Humbert, but the act of the Italian Government after consideration and enquiry, and an acknowledgment of the permanent benefit I had conferred on Rome, by *demonstrating* that the old family legends *do contain* the true history, and are not fabrications of a later period—as has been *assumed* by the German school for the last half-century. Pope Pius IX. had used nearly the same words ten years before: when his Holiness gave me his silver medal as a memento of my private interview, in which I had explained my views with the help of

some of my Historical Photographs, he called me *un bienfaiteur de Rome*.

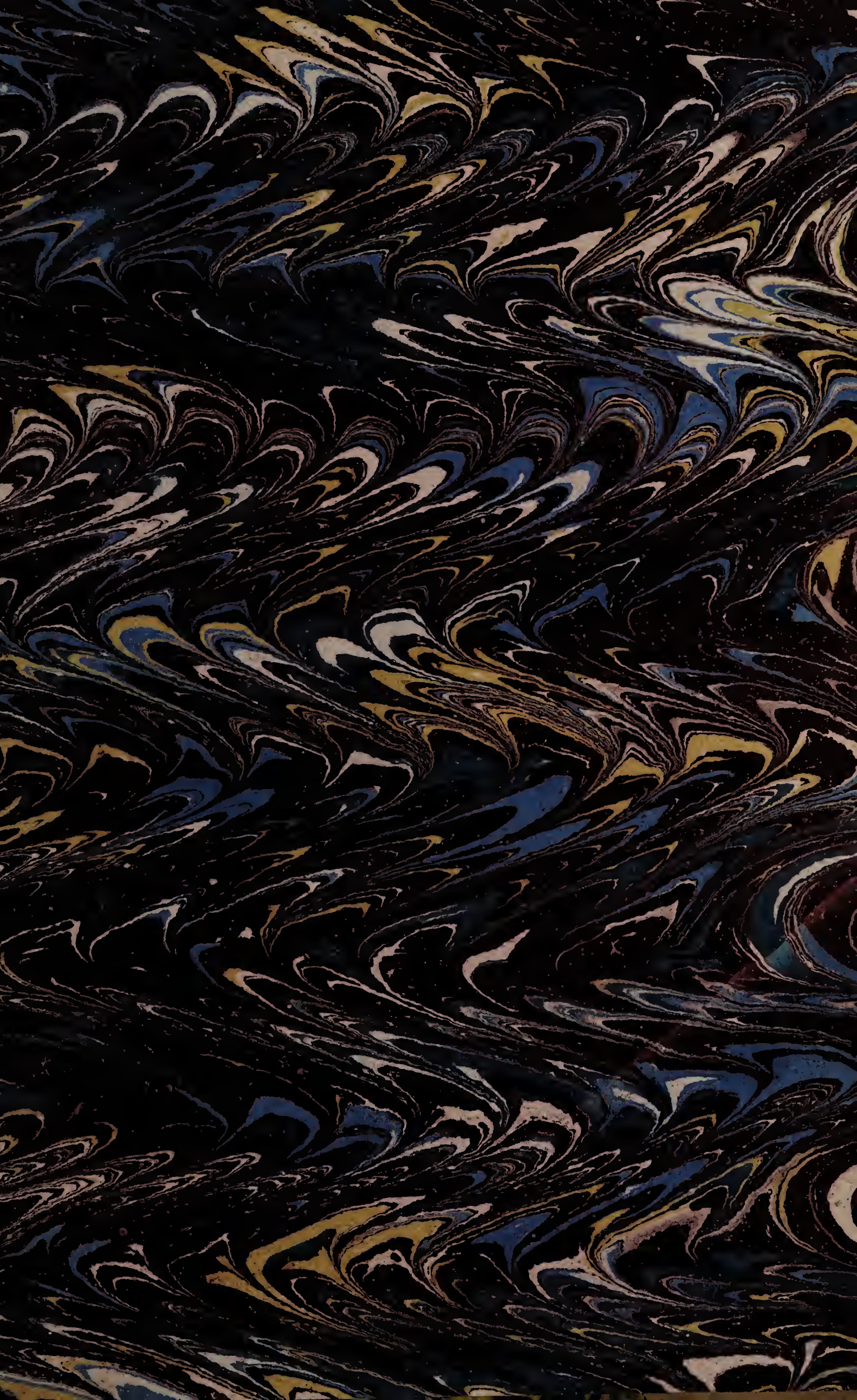
This reminds me of other honours that have been conferred on me, which it may be useful to record as an encouragement to young men to follow my example in giving attention to the study of *Architectural History*. H.M. Queen Victoria made me a “Companion of the Bath” as an acknowledgment of the value of my services at Windsor and in Rome. At an “International Congress” of Archæologists held at Antwerp in 1866, at the suggestion of the French Society of which M. Arcisse de Caumont was the leader, the *only* silver medal given was given to me for my services to Archæology in Rome. The Emperor of Austria also has sent me his gold medal, to shew *his* sense of the value of my work on the Archæology of Rome.

the French Government are now in the British Museum, I examined them carefully long since, and am quite certain that this is the fact; I had not then observed that the architect stated they were *stopped by water*; this would have been again the case in 1874, had not Signor Rosa employed a steam-engine to pump the water out. These lower ten feet are by far the most important part of the whole; it was in these last ten feet that the old walls of tufa, and the canals for water, supplied by the aqueducts, for the Naumachia, were found, and the dens for lions under the podium of the lowest gallery, the large corbels for placing the boards of the wooden stage upon, when that had to be removed for the Naumachia, and the remarkable wooden framework for vessels to stand upon when not in use, as in a dockyard (all of which are shewn in my photographs, and were quite unknown until the last excavations were made). He also omits to notice that the theatre of Scaurus held the enormous number of *eighty thousand* persons! and the amphitheatre of the Flavian emperors held the same number, because they were placed in similar galleries on the same ground. Can he tell us of any other theatre or amphitheatre that held the same number? That an amphitheatre is a theatre still is proved by a fragment of an inscription found in the Colosseum itself and still preserved there, which Dr. Henzen pronounced to be of the time of the Dedication, A.D. 90. Any one who has an eye for construction can see that the magnificent double corridors and stone front of the Flavian emperors are *built against* brick galleries previously existing; there is no bond between them anywhere, and often an aperture of several inches wide, and the brick wall has been cut away here and there, to make room for a stone projecting from the inner wall of the corridor.

NOTICE TO ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTERS.

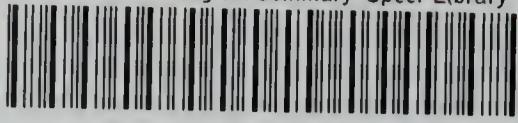
The early books of Livy are again recommended to students in *the latest edition* of the Oxford Examination Statute, published in 1879. These books, which contain the EARLY HISTORY OF ROME, had been omitted for the last ten years, and are now restored to their old place: it is expected, therefore, that they will also be restored to use in the Public Schools, and other schools in which boys are being prepared for the University. They should also at the same time be informed of the revolution of ideas that has been produced by the enormous excavations of the last ten years. The walls now brought to light are a *demonstration* that the old family legends of Rome, on which the Early History is based, do contain the true history, as related by Livy.





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